

Q2
977.301
K33b
v.2
1248191

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00839 5797



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017

HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.

PAUL SELBY, A. M.



AND HISTORY OF

KENDALL COUNTY

(HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL)

BY

SPECIAL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

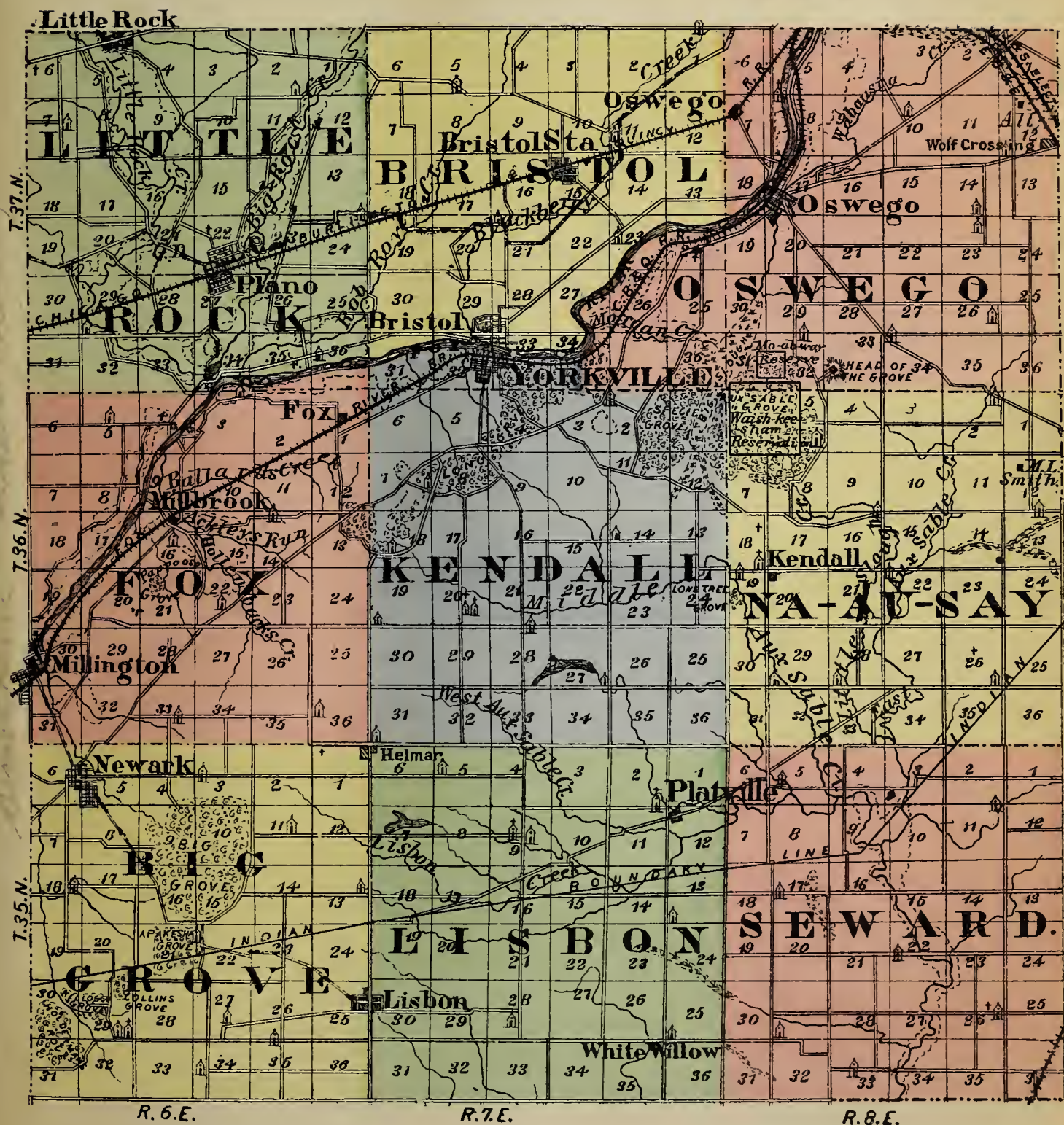
VOLUME II.

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO
MUNSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
1914

Copyright 1914
By
Munsell Publishing Company

1248191



FOREWORD

One of the conspicuous evidences of modern progress is manifested in the increased interest in local and personal history. In a general sense, real history is the record of past events, while biography is the history of individual life. The close relationship of these two branches of history is recognized by the brilliant essayist and historian, Carlyle, in the statement that "History is the essence of innumerable biographies," and that, "in a certain sense, all men are historians," in the fact that they furnish the material facts which constitute true history.

In the formative period of each new community the attention of its members is largely absorbed by the present—the necessity of securing means for personal and family support—the study of natural resources and planning for future development. But as time advances and conditions change, there comes a change in the popular mind and an increased interest in the past. That such has been the condition within the last half century in Kendall county, as well as in the Middle West generally, is apparent to the general observer.

These evidences of change and development are taken note of in the portions devoted to the local history of Kendall county. In the preparation of the thirty-five chapters composing this portion of the work, it has been the object to present, in compact form and under appropriate topical headings, the main facts of county history from the earlier settlements and political organization to the present time. In public affairs the county has occupied a somewhat prominent place in connection with general state history. Various topics and localities have been treated with reasonable fullness under their appropriate chapter headings by contributors especially selected for that purpose. Of the number of contributors to these and other departments, it is not necessary here to make special mention, as their names are attached to their respective contributions in the body of the work. For the value of the aid thus rendered thanks are hereby cordially expressed.

With the feeling that the work, as a whole, has been prepared with special care and with full appreciation of the interest already manifested and patronage pledged by the citizens of Kendall county in its success, it is submitted to its many patrons and the general public in the hope that it will prove of permanent and personal value to a large class of readers, not only in Kendall county, but throughout the state at large.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INDEX

CHAPTER I

GENERAL HISTORY

From the Wilderness to Civilization—Daniel Webster's Short Vision—Character of the Pioneers—Passing of the Red Man—Survey of 1823—Earliest Settlers—Pioneer Conditions—Schools—Cherishing of Religious Agencies—Building and General Improvement—Rich Soil—Favorable Climate—Valuable Peat Beds—Saint Peter's Sandstone—Mineral Spring—Millington Rock Quarry—Brick Clay—Potter's Clay—Denuded Forests—Successful Agriculture—Early Abundance—Remains of Buffalo—Deer—Badgers—Wolves—Foxes—Wildcats—Minks—Skunks—Squirrels—Birds—Prairie Chickens—Wild Turkeys—Turtles—Snakes—Fish—Trees—Shrubs—Plants and Herbs—Edible Growths—Grasses.....617-621

CHAPTER II

INDIAN HISTORY AND FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

Fertility But no Mineral Wealth—Geological Strata—Evidences of Pre-Glacial Animal Life—Economical Geology—A Forgotten Race—Indian Traders and Explorers—Father Allouez—La Salle—Father Marquette—Joliet—Early Maps—Great Village of the Miamis—Indian Relics—Efforts of La Salle—French Exploitations—Maramech-Perrot—Tribal Quarrels—Savage Ceremonials—River of the Rock—French and Indian Troubles—English Influences—Military Tactics of Saint Ange—Defeat of the Foxes—Maramech Hill—Shabona—Elder Jesse Walker—Waubansie—First Temperance Crusade—Black Hawk—Shabona's Friendly Attitude—Indian Creek Settlement—Indian Creek Massacre—Further Details—Ansel Reed's Story—Removal of Indians in 1836—Passing of Shabona....621-643

CHAPTER III

A STORY OF THE INDIAN OUTBREAK OF 1832

A Prepared Club Paper—Mrs. Boyd's Thrilling Story—Indians Arrive—Escapes by Running—Lost in the Darkness—Are Fired Upon—Build Block House—Additional Data by Mr. Hollenback....643-648

CHAPTER IV

LANDS, EARLY TITLES, DEVELOPMENT AND REMINISCENCES

Kendall County's Natural Advantages—First Land Entry—First Woman to Enter Land—Delinquent Tax Payers—Large Investors—In Big Grove—Fox—Little Rock—Lisbon—Kendall—Bristol—Seward—Nausay—Oswego—Changes in Land Values—Old Names of Voting Precincts—Old Continuous Settlers—Claim Fights—Land Speculators—Protective Association—School Lands—Various Internal Troubles—Chief Shabona Deceived—Reminiscences—A Temperance Crusade—A Pleasant Story—Lynch Law—Old Indian Boundary Line—Its History—Naming Nausay Township—A Wedding Under Handicaps—Facts About Lisbon Township—A Tragedy—A Pioneer of 1843—Practical Jokes—First Murder Trial in Kendall County—Much Interest Aroused—Prominent Lawyers Engaged—General Court Record and Result of This Trial—From Scotland to America in 1837—An Attempted Elopement—My First Fourth of July in Illinois—Waking Up a Scotchman—Distinguished Citizens 648-706

CHAPTER V

THE ORANGE COUNTY SETTLEMENT IN KENDALL COUNTY

Kendall First Called Orange County—Many Settlers From Orange County, New York—The Townsends Among the Early Manufacturers—Homes of These Settlers Fine Colonial Mansions—People of Wealth and Education—Old Plank Road..... 706-709

CHAPTER VI

RECOLLECTIONS OF FIFTY YEARS

Building of the Log Cabin—Interesting Domestic Details—Uninvited Visitors—Spelling Schools—Phenomenal Auroral Display—Government Surveys—Search for School Section—Sale of School Lands—First Housewarming—More Land Sales—Definition of Pre-emption Rights—Method of Selling Public Land—Political Activity in 1840—Election Promises Not Fulfilled—Washingtonian Society—County of Kendall Formed in 1841—Religious Sentiment—Exhibition of Mummies—Col. John Wentworth—The Millerites—Comets—Presidential Election of 1844—Taking of the Census—Woman Mistress of the Home But Not a Voter—Simple Modes in Dress—Social Gatherings—Prairie Fires—The Real Old Settler—Description of a Wolf Hunt—Celebration of the Fourth of July in 1842—The Mexican War—Tribute to the Memory of George Hollenback—A Copy of the Hollenback Family Record—The Lord's Poor—Spanish Coinage—Presidential Election of 1848—Historical Mistakes Corrected—Author Reads Blackstone—Method of Threshing—First Visit to Chicago—Severe Electrical Storm—The Compromise of 1850 in Political History—Mr. Hollenback Lost Confidence in President Pierce—State and County Election in 1854—Author Resumes His Studies—Visits Pennsylvania—First Republican Convention in Kendall County—Elected Clerk of the Circuit Court—Presidential

Campaign in Illinois—Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass Senatorial Candidates—Mr. Hollenback's First Marriage—John Brown—Political Demonstrations—Political Tactics—Official Hospitality—A Red Letter Day—Civil War Enlistments—Appointed Enrolling Officer—Removal of County Seat to Yorkville—Political and Official Activities—Birth of Daughter—Removal From Yorkville to Farm—Licensed as Attorney and Counselor at Law—Elected Supervisor—Further Honored—Elected to the Legislature—Faithful Performance of Duties and Associated With Nation Honored Men—Gen. John A. Logan—Hon. David Davis—A Notable Republican State Convention at Springfield in 1880—More Political History—A Farmer for Almost a Quarter of a Century—Second Marriage in 1888—Removal to Bristol—In 1892 Attends Republican Convention as a Delegate—Enjoys and Takes Part in Dedication of Buildings of the Columbian Exposition—Conclusion.....709-748

CHAPTER VII

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY ILLINOIS

(As seen and experienced by Jonathan Raymond and family and their associates in Big Grove Township, Kendall County.)

Seeking a New Home—Journeying by the Waterways—Chicago an Indian Trading Point—By Prairie Schooner to Kendall County—Locating in Holderman's Grove—First Stage Line—Indian Troubles of 1832—Getting Settled—Provisions—Coon Hunts—Native Flowers and Herbs—Danger From Prairie Fires—Description of Early Schoolhouses—Excellent Teachers—Classes in Latin and Music—First Church Congregational—Its Supporters—Appreciation of This Section by Author.....748-752

CHAPTER VIII

PIONEER WOMEN

Women in History—Indispensable to the Pioneers—Bore Burdens and Reared Children—Found Happiness in the Path of Duty—Veneration Guards Their Memory.....752-753

CHAPTER IX

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

Petition for Creation of Orange County—Remonstrance—Name Changed to Kendall County—Abraham Lincoln Voted for Change of Name—Bill Passed—Verbatim Copy of Act Creating the County of Kendall—First Court House of Kendall—County Commissioners—County Supervisors—County Judges—County Clerks—Circuit Clerks and County Recorders—Circuit Judges—County Treasurers—Sheriffs—School Commissioners and County Superintendents—States Attorneys—County Surveyors—County Coroners—Court House Burned753-761

CHAPTER X

POLITICAL HISTORY AND REPRESENTATION

Early Political Activity—First Prohibition Party—Kendall County
Woman's Suffrage Association—Distinguished Sons of Kendall
County—Presidential Vote Cast in 1912 in Kendall County.....761-762

CHAPTER XI

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Negro Slavery—French Bring Negroes to Illinois—Ordinance of 1787—
Virginia Cedes Claim to the Northwest Territory With a Certain
Clause—A Strike—Governor St. Clair Interprets the Law—Slave
Code of 1805-7—System of Indentures—First State Constitution
Prohibits Slavery—Black Laws—Defeat of Slave Law in 1824—State
Law of 1853—Kidnapping of Negroes—State Anti-Slavery Society—
Underground Railroad Established—Its Operation—Its Operators—
A Dangerous Service—Disguises and Hiding Places—Old Routes
Identified—Hundreds of Slaves Helped to Freedom—Leaders in
the Movement in Kendall County—A Touching Poem—An Interest-
ing Relic.....762-768

CHAPTER XII

SLAVERY SENTIMENT AND HISTORY

Slavery in Illinois—Slave Sold at Auction at Yorkville—Underground
Railway—Escaping Slaves—Changes in State Laws—The Eman-
cipator768-769

CHAPTER XIII

MILITARY HISTORY

The Part Borne by Citizens of Kendall County in Three Wars—The
Mexican War—No Newspapers in the County in 1846—First Com-
pany Organized in Kendall County for the Mexican War—Second
Company—Names of Kendall County Men in This War—The Civil
War—Patriotic Response to First Call for Troops—Oswego the First
Public Meeting Place, April 13, 1861—Leaders in the Movement—
First Company Enlisted—Sketches of Regiments in Which Kendall
County Volunteers Served and Their Names—The Spanish-American
War—Roster of Kendall County Volunteers Who Served in This
War770-793

CHAPTER XIV

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Early Education in Illinois—Early Structures—Log Schoolhouses—
Smokehouses, Stables, and Corneribs Utilized—Building the School-
house—The Rarity of a Glass Window—Few Landmarks Left—
School Furniture—Quality of Teachers—Intemperate Teachers—

Qualifications Demanded—Subscription Schools—Textbooks—
 Methods of Teaching—The Loud School—Barring Out—Teaching
 a Profession—First Township School—History of Schools in Town-
 ships—Bristol—Oswego—Little Rock—Fox—Kendall Na-au-say—
 Stewart—Lisbon—Fowler Institute—Present Conditions—A Bright
 Outlook—County School Commissioners and Superintendents.....793-818

CHAPTER XV

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR

First Judicial Election—Circuit Judges—County Judges—Members of
 the Bar—Interesting Biographies—Official Record.....818-822

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL PROFESSION

The Family Doctor—The Modern Compared With the Pioneer Summons
 —A Hard Life in Early Days—The Pioneer Physicians of Ken-
 dall County—Organization of the Kendall County Medical Society
 —First Officers—An Important Body—Present Officers.....822-823

CHAPTER XVII

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES

Baptist Church History—First in the Field—Yorkville Baptist Church
 —Able Ministers—Free Communion Discussed—Plano Church—
 Church at Little Rock Village—Pavilion Church—Church at
 Newark—Oswego Church—Lisbon Church—Congregational Church
 History—Big Grove Congregational Church—Yorkville Church—
 Lisbon Church—Oswego Church—Little Rock Church—Sandwich
 Church—Plano Church—Interesting Incidents—Presbyterian
 Church History—Na-au-say Presbyterian Church—Oswego Church—
 Lutheran Church History—Some Other Religious Bodies—Scandina-
 vian—Catholic—Latter Day Saints—Campbellite—Methodism in Ken-
 dall County—Pioneers of the Faith—Monument to Memory of Rev.
 William Royal—First Three Methodist Circuits—Somonauk or
 Bristol—Milford—Indian Creek—Meager Remuneration—Indian
 Creek Circuit—Mount Morris Seminary—Jennings Seminary—
 Founding of Garrett Biblical Institute—Little Rock Circuit—
 Present Methodist Churches—Newark—Lisbon,—Lisbon Center—
 Plattville—Millington—Millbrook—Yorkville—Oswego—Plano
 —Little Rock—Bristol—Best Church Edifice in County at Plano—
 Cemeteries—Millington Cemetery—Lisbon—Plattville—Lutheran
 Cemetery—Chapman—Darnell—Old Millhurst Cemetery—A For-
 gotten Cemetery—Plano Cemetery—Pioneers and Soldiers Lie Here
 —Accidental Deaths—Unnoted Graves—Physicians and Poets Rest
 Here Together—Private Burying Grounds—Eldredge Cemetery—
 Griswold Cemetery—Bristol or Oak Grove Cemetery—Yorkville or
 Elmwood Cemetery—Aged Pioneers Resting Here—Pavilion Ceme-
 tery—Cowdrey Cemetery—Doude Cemetery—Oswego Cemetery—
 Unique Monument—Wormley Cemetery—Pearce Cemetery—Albee
 Cemetery—Union Cemetery—Bronk Cemetery.....823-843

CHAPTER XVIII

JOURNALISM

Power of the Press—First Newspaper—Kendall County Courier—
Journal—Clarion—Record—News—Oswego Vidette—Bald Hornet
—Plano Mirror—Newark Clipper—Millington Enterprise—Oswego
Herald—Kendall County Free Press—Plano Pivot—Plano Standard
—True Latter Day Saints Herald—Zion's Hope—Other Newspaper
Ventures843-845

CHAPTER XIX

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Sound Banking—First Banks—Few Bank Failures—Existing Banks—
Oswego State Bank—Sears Bank, Plano—First State Bank, Plano—
—Plano State Bank—First State Bank of Millington—Farmers'
State Bank of Newark—Yorkville National Bank—Farmers' State
Bank of Yorkville.....845-849

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

The Farmer a Power—Rapid Progress—Present Stability—Kendall
County Agricultural Society—Kendall County Fair Association—
Officials—Farm Products and Prices—First Blooded Stock—Kendall
County Protective Association—The Plano Breeding Association—
Total Acreage—Taxable Valuation.....849-851

CHAPTER XXI

LIVE STOCK AND ITS IMPROVEMENT IN KENDALL COUNTY
DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

Five Different Kinds of Live Stock—Horses—Native Stock—Sampson—
Morgan—Hambletonian—Clydesdale—Shire—Norman — Percheron
Norman—Cattle—The Cow as an Asset—Devons—Durham—Short-
horn—Polled Angus—Red Poll—Herefords—Hogs—Razorbacks—
Author Once in Danger From Them—Improved Breeds—China—
Byfield—Essex—Berkshire—Chester White—Duroc Jersey—Poland
China—Successful Breeders in the County—Breeding and Feeding
Hogs a Profitable Industry—Sheep—Native Breed Poor—Cotswold
—Leicester—Beekwell—Merino—Shropshire—Downs — Hampshire
—Oxford—Poultry—Common Barnyard Fowl—Shanghai—Domi-
nique—Plymouth Rock a Standard—Heavy Breeders in the County.851-856

CHAPTER XXII

MANUFACTURING

Industrial Prominence of Kendall County—Oswego Broom Factory One
of the First—Yorkville Paper Mills—Newark Barrel Factory—Grist
and Saw Mills—Plano Harvester Works—Success of the Marsh Har-

vester—Automatic Twine Binder Developed—Removal of Plant to North Chicago—Plano Steam Power Company—Plano Manufacturing Company—Plano Implement Company—Plano Steel Works—Combination Metal Manufacturing Company—Bessemer Spike, Nail and Staple Company—Kellogg Harvester Company—Independent Harvester Company—Other Manufacturing Enterprises—Kelley Manufacturing Company—Earl Manufacturing Company—Earl Metal Bed Company—Mark Iron and Steel Company—Globe Iron Works—Naylor Manufacturing Company—Otis Manufacturing Company—Baker Manufacturing Company—American Manual Training Company—Research Company—Manufacture of Corn Cultivators—Tanneries—Millington Woolen Factory—Millington Enamel Works—Millbrook Shops—Boot and Shoe Factory—Riding Plows Manufactured at Millbrook—Kendall County Inventors.....856-862

CHAPTER XXIII

LIBRARIES

First Circulating Library—Little Rock Library Association—Sites of Libraries—Plano—Yorkville—Newark—Oswego—Private Libraries—Kendall County Authors.....862-865

CHAPTER XXIV

THE MARAMECH CLUB

Organization—Historic Name—History of Same—Re-organization of Club in 1903—Broadening Influence—Growing Interest—Large Membership865-867

CHAPTER XXV

KENDALL COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

For God and Home and Native Land.....867-868

CHAPTER XXVI

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Oswego Township Columbian Exposition Club—Woman's Club, Oswego—Nineteenth Century Club, Oswego—Club Activities—Tribute to Deceased Members—Woman's Club, Plano—Present Membership Large—A Dominating Factor in the City's Life—The Saturday Club, Oswego—Woman's Club, Yorkville—The North Side Literary Society, Yorkville.....868-874

CHAPTER XXVII

LITTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP

From North Carolina Came the First Pioneer—The Evans and Darnell Families the Earliest Settlers—Early Business Men—Names of Settlers Between 1835 and 1840—Removal of Indians in 1837—First

School—Underground Railway—Relics in Indian Graves—Little Rock Village—First Township Churches—Little Rock Cemetery—Plano—Development of Postal Facilities—Harvester Works—Carnegie Library—Religious History of Plano—First Saw and Grist Mills—Early Attorneys and Physicians—Early and Present Business Houses—Millhurst—Property Valuations—Present Officials of Plano—Supervisors.....	874-881
---	---------

CHAPTER XXVIII

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

Named for an Early Settler—First County Commissioners of This Township—First County Election Held in Bristol Township—Early Officials—Later Representation—Patriotism—Fine Civil War Record—Extensive Drainage—Redeemed Land—Two Cemeteries—County Fair—Village of Bristol Station—Village of North Yorkville—List of Best Known Early Settlers—Supervisors.....	881-883
--	---------

CHAPTER XXIX

OSWEGO TOWNSHIP, CITIES AND VILLAGES

Oldest Township in Kendall County—First Settler From Ohio in 1832—First Neighbors—Indian Traces—Important Families—First Stage Coach—Settlers in 1835—Corn Mill, Chair Factory and Grist Mill Built—Settlers of 1836 and 1837—Drums Manufactured—Post-office Established and Oswego Village Named—Settlers Between 1838 and 1845—Cemeteries—First Schoolhouse—Oswego Village—Village Officers—Early Business Men—Present Business Concerns—Physicians—Lawyers—Religious History of Oswego—Fraternal Organizations—Oswego a Modern City—Matters of Interest—Mexican War Volunteers—Discovery Here of a New Fossil—Scientists Name Same Tentaculites Oswegoensis—Wolf Crossing—Supervisors.	883-888
---	---------

CHAPTER XXX

FOX TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

Ohio Contributed First Settlers—The Hollenbacks—The Harris and Ackley Families—Fifty Miles Journey in Quest of Flour—Pioneer Privations—Birth of Twin Babies—Mrs. Boyd's Story of Indian Uprising of 1832—Military Company Formed—Comment by Author on Some Historical Inaccuracies—Return of Family to Ohio—Mr. Hollenback Comes Back to His Pioneer Farm—Family After a Bereavement Return to Kendall County—Settlers From Tazewell County—Many Additions in 1834—Opening of First Store—First Justice of the Peace—Building of a Sawmill in 1835—More Settlers—Claim Disputes—First Grinding Mill—Town of Fox Surveyed—Connecticut Brass Clock Peddlers—Millford Platted—Names of New Settlers—Mills Built—Millford M. E. Church—Formation of Kendall County in 1840—Removal of County Seat—Harvesting Machines in 1845—Coming of Norwegians—Courthouse Completed—Town of Fox Named by Vote in 1850—On the Oregon Trail—Railroad Station—The Village Blacksmith—Energetic and Substantial	
--	--

Settlers—First Railroad Train—Post’s Dam Completed—Millington Canal and Valley Water Power Company—Millbrook Laid Out by Jacob Budd—Fires—Millbrook Co-operative Creamery Company—Fox Station—Millington Ice Freshet—Millington Enamelling Works—Interesting Biographies—Helmar—A Lutheran Stronghold—More Biographies—The Hollenback Descendants—Millington Business References—Millbrook Business Men.....	888-908
--	---------

CHAPTER XXXI

KENDALL TOWNSHIP—CITIES AND VILLAGES

Forest Conflagrations—Difficulties Overcome by Pioneers—An Agricultural District—First Settlers in Kendall Township—First Marriage in Kendall County in Kendall Township—Settlers in 1834—First Schoolhouse—First Sunday School—First Temperance Pledge—Pioneers of 1835—First Store at Yorkville—Many Settlers in 1836—Settlers of 1837—Fall of Snow in May of That Year—Yorkville Mill Built—Residents in 1838—Kendall County Surveyed—Government Land Sale in 1839—First Deed Filed in 1840—Settlers Mentioned—Organization of Whig Party—Slaves in Illinois—Damaging Freshet in Fox River Valley—Residents in 1840—Birth Year of Kendall County 1841—Yorkville Chosen County Seat—First Board County Commissioners—First County Officers—Justices of the Peace—Probate Justice—First Term Circuit Court—Grand and Petit Juries—Preparation for Erecting a Courthouse—Business Depression—Lack of Unity Concerning Formation of Kendall County—Land Sale—Settlers in 1843—First Trial for Murder—Plat of Village of Yorkville Placed on Record—Sale of County Property—First Courthouse—Old Buildings—Hard Winter—Settlers in 1844—Public Activities of Board of County Commissioners—Removal of County Seat to Oswego—Contract Awarded for Building Courthouse—Bonds Issued and Paid—Termination of Old Form of Government—First Meeting of Board of Supervisors—Act Passed for Relocating County Seat at Yorkville—Legislation Relating to Same—Successful Building Projects—Yorkville Courthouse Burned—New One Built—New Jail Erected—Old Tavern and Stage Line—Horse Thieves in 1853—Schools in Kendall Township—Church History—First Death—Assessor’s Valuation of Property—Yorkville—County Seat—Early Business Enterprises—Oldest Citizen—Village Incorporated—First Board of Trustees—Present Officials—Present Business Men—Early and Present Professional Men—Transportation Facilities—Public Improvements—County Officials—Supervisors	908-922
--	---------

CHAPTER XXXII

NA-AU-SAY TOWNSHIP

Origin of Name—Abundance of Game—Trappers—Attractive Surroundings—Early Settlers—First Frame House—First Birth—Schools—First Church—Cemeteries—Population and Industries—Fine Type of Citizens—Board of Supervisors.....	923-925
--	---------

CHAPTER XXXIII

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

Organization and Situation—Originally Heavily Timbered—Holderman's Grove—Some Early Settlers—Land Sale at Chicago—First Hotel at Georgetown, Now Newark—Interesting Story of an Early Settler—Newark—Fowler Institute—Lisbon—Railroads—Patriotism in Big Grove Township—Many Norwegian Residents—Fine Order of Citizens—Prominent Public Men—Supervisors From 1850 to 1914.....925-929

CHAPTER XXXIV

LISBON TOWNSHIP

First Claim—Pioneer Hardships—First Actual Settler—Stage Line—First Deaths—Early Settlers—First Mail Route—First Births—Settlers Between 1840-1846—Early Schools—Church History—Plattville—Mineral Springs—Business Men of Plattville—Lisbon—Township Trustees and Board of Supervisors.....929-932

CHAPTER XXXV

SEWARD TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

Alarm Over Black Hawk—No Serious Trouble Here—Hugh Warner First Improved a Claim—Chester House Purchased Claim—Lavish Hospitality of Pioneers—A Pioneer of 1834 Becomes Governor—Substantial Settlers Between 1836 and 1842—Greater Increase in Succeeding Years—First Birth—School History—Religious History—Rev. Andrew Wells Chapman—Result of His Labors—Two Congregational Churches—Memorial Window and Monument—Subsequent Pastors—Plattville Lutheran Church—Postoffice Facilities—Picnics and Fairs—Tribute to Old Settlers—Road Improvement—Veterans of the Civil War—Rich Agricultural Section—Population—Property Assessments—Supervisors932-938

CHAPTER XXXVI

BIOGRAPHICAL

The Part of Biography in General History—Citizens of Kendall County and Outlines of Personal History—Personal Sketches Arranged in Encyclopedic Order939-1078

PORTRAITS

Anderson, Daniel	636	Faxon, George S.....	758
Applegate, Sarah A.....	648	Fitzgerald, John	762
Applegate, Seirgn P.....	642	Fitzwilliam, Sarah E. R.....	768
Austin, Louisa	654	Fridley, B. F.....	728
Austin, Orin P.....	654		
		Gabel, Augustus C.....	772
Barnes, Fannie B.....	658	Gorton, Jane	778
Barnes, Harlan P.....	658	Gorton, Levi C.....	778
Barnes, Horace	662	Grate, John E.....	784
Barnes, Susan L.....	662	Grate, Mrs. John E.....	784
Beebe, Avery N.....	666		
Beebe, Mrs. Avery N.....	666	Hage, Frederick H. and Family.....	796
Boomer, Lydia	670	Halverson, Goodman	728
Boomer, Martin	670	Hay, Eihel L.....	800
Boomer, Solon S.....	670	Hay, George L.....	800
Boomer, Mrs. Solon S.....	670	Hay, Lawrence E.....	804
Bornemann, Louis E. and Family.....	674	Henning, Cornelius	732
Boyd, William P.....	732	Henning, Edgar L.....	810
Bretthauer, Fred	678	Henning, Maud E.....	814
Brown, Michael	682	Hills, Eben M.....	818
Brown, Nancy B.....	682	Hills, Frederick B.....	818
Budd, Frank	688	Hills, Louisa	818
Budd, Edna D.....	688	Hills, Stella	818
Budd, Isaac S.....	692	Hoge, Charles C.....	822
Budd, Matthew	698	Holland, Eric S.....	826
Budd, Sherman and Family.....	702	Hollenback, George M.....	830
Budd, Tunis G.....	698	House, Jane E.....	834
Burkhart, Oliver A.....	708	House, Justus W.....	834
Burkhart, Mrs. Oliver A.....	708	Hudson, Henry S.....	838
Casler, Robert	712	Jeter, Charles E.....	842
Cornell, James S.....	732	Johnson, Jane	732
Cox, John	716		
Curran, Amos D.....	720	Ketchum, Elnathan S.....	846
Curran, Mrs. Amos D.....	720	Ketchum, Mrs. Elnathan S.....	846
Darnell, Day W.....	724	Larson, Bernell B.....	850
Devereaux, Anna M.....	736	Larson, Mrs. Bernell B.....	850
Devereaux, Delos F.....	736	Lippold, August	854
Dickey, L. L.....	742	Lippold, August, Jr.....	854
Dickson, Simon	748	Lippold, Effie	854
Dickson, Mrs. Simon	748	Lippold, Lillie	854
		Lippold, Minnie	854
Eldridge, Barnabas	732		

Marshall, John R.....	728	Schobert, Hattie C.....	936
Members of R. B. Hayes Post No. 120..	788	Schobert, Henry	936
Members of Yorkville Post No. 522...	792	Sears, Albert H.....	942
Moenkemeier, August and Family....	858	Sears, Archibald	950
		Sears, James M.....	958
Nelson, Nels S. and Family.....	864	Sears, Mrs. James M.....	958
		Seely, Edmund	964
O'Brien, Christiana	870	Seely, Jane M.....	964
O'Brien, Frederick Y.....	870	Seely, Milicent T.....	964
O'Brien, Livingston	870	Seely, Townsend	964
O'Brien, William H.....	870	Shaw, John C.....	972
		Shaw, Thomas	972
Patterson, Alexander	880	Shepherd, William H.....	980
Patterson, Mrs. Alexander.....	880	Shults, Levi	988
Patterson, Jane	886	Shults, Mrs. Levi.....	996
Patterson, Matthew	886	Steward, John F.....	1004
Pearce, Frank D.....	890	Steward, Marcus	728
Pearce, Jennie I.....	890	Steward, William D.....	1012
Raymond, Catherine H.....	902	Wampah, John	1020
Raymond, Jonathan	896	Wampah, Mrs. John	1020
Rickard, Caty	910	Weese, William S.....	1028
Rickard, Elmer G.....	916	Weese, Mrs. William S.....	1028
Rickard, Mrs. Elmer G.....	916	Wheeler, Rollin M.....	728
Rickard, Lewis	910	Williams, Clarence S.....	1036
Russell, John D.....	924	Williams, Mary E.....	1036
Russell, Mrs. John D.....	924	Wormley, Anna M.....	1052
		Wormley, Emma J.....	1044
		Wormley, Fred C.....	1044
		Wormley, William W.....	1052

ILLUSTRATIONS

C. B. & Q. Railway Station, Plano.....	876
Court House (1844) Yorkville.....	754
Court House (1848) Oswego.....	754
Court House (1864) Yorkville.....	754
First Jail, Yorkville.....	918
Franquelin's Map, 1684.....	624
French Map, 1679.....	628
French Map, 1718.....	632
Hennepin's Map 1683.....	624
Log Schoolhouse, 1836.....	918
Map of Kendall County.....	616
Map of the "Underground Railroad".....	632
Monument on Maramech Hill.....	918
Popple's Map, 1732.....	632
Public Library, Plano.....	876
School Building, Plano.....	876
School Building, Yorkville.....	876
Residence of Fred C. Wormley.....	1044
Residence of John D. Russell.....	930
Residence of John E. Grate.....	784
Thevenot's Map, 1681... ..	628

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY

CHAPTER I

GENERAL HISTORY

FROM THE WILDERNESS TO CIVILIZATION—DANIEL WEBSTER'S SHORT VISION—CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS—PASSING OF THE RED MAN—SURVEY OF 1823—EARLIEST SETTLERS—PIONEER CONDITIONS—SCHOOLS—CHERISHING OF RELIGIOUS AGENCIES—BUILDING AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT—RICH SOIL—FAVORABLE CLIMATE—VALUABLE PEAT BEDS—SAINT PETER'S SANDSTONE—MINERAL SPRING—MILLINGTON ROCK QUARRY—BRICK CLAY—POTTER'S CLAY—DENUDED FORESTS—SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE—EARLY ABUNDANCE—REMAINS OF BUFFALO—DEER—BADGERS—WOLVES—FOXES—WILDCATS—MINKS—SKUNKS—SQUIRRELS—BIRDS—PRAIRIE CHICKENS—WILD TURKEYS—TURTLES—SNAKES—FISH—TREES—SHRUBS—PLANTS AND HERBS—EDIBLE GROWTHS—GRASSES.

FROM THE WILDERNESS TO CIVILIZATION

When the founders of the present United States of America were signing their names to the illustrious document that was to change an unimportant group of colonies into the most powerful nation in the world, that land now comprised within the boundaries of Kendall County, lay fallow, the hunting ground of roving bands of Indians. Where now fertile fields yellow each season with the repeated harvests, savage men and wild animals held undisputed sway. There was no thought in those days of the wave of civilization ever extending as far west even as Ohio, let alone to the territory of the Illinois. Even as great a statesman as Daniel Webster, who lived and influenced thousands almost a

quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence had become history, was utterly opposed to the extension of the narrow strip of States that hugged the eastern boundary of this mighty land. Again and again in public speeches did he declare it his belief that the natural formation of the country utterly forbade any appreciable development of the land that lay west of the Appalachian Mountains. Today, even the Pacific Ocean does not bar our territorial possessions, and Kendall County lies far east of the actual middle of the country.

The general history of this favored section of one of the greatest commonwealths of the country, follows the same outline as that of its sister divisions. Daring pioneers, hardy, adventurous and resourceful, braved the countless dangers from wild animals and still more savage Indians, and prepared the way for the settlers whose mission it was to break the virgin soil, and fell the giant trees of the forests. Following these early settlers were their children, who were to reap abundantly unto the third and fourth generation, from the harvest of hard work, of unselfish aims and of spirited endeavor of those who laid well the foundations of Kendall County as it is today. Specific cases differ of course, but as a whole Kendall County as others was evolved out of a chaos of wind-swept prairies, bisected by little streams, and with great stretches of timberland where ancestral trees of many generations growth, spread their protecting branches over their offspring, undisturbed until their lofty heads were laid low, not by the hand of man but by the forces of nature.

PASSING OF THE RED MAN

The Red Man, the American Indian, who, for a period that stretches back into the shadows of pre-historic times, had apparently ruled

supreme, did nothing to develop the natural resources of this territory under his control. No mighty deeds redound to his credit, nor did he wrest from science any of her secrets. Satisfied with a sufficiency for today, he let the morrow fend for itself, and his only wars were petty feuds among rival tribes. The passing of the Red Man is epochal and spectacular. When his pale-faced brother appeared, ready and anxious to put his shoulder to the wheel of progress, the former had to make way, for all history demonstrates the great law of nature, that only the fit can survive. Until the White Man appeared, Kendall County and the surrounding country had no history. Thus it is that all records of the history of our country have to begin with the deeds of the Caucasian race. The beginnings of the Red Man are shrouded in mystery; his inevitable passing casts but a slight shadow upon the history of the world, and soon his memory will be used only to draw a contrast between savagery and advanced civilization.

SURVEY IN 1823

While doubtless some of the French missionaries passed through the northern part of Illinois during some of their trips, the first definite record there is of any exploration in what is now Kendall County, is the report made by Major Long and Major Keating who surveyed the canal tract in 1823. This survey followed the Indian boundary line on the north, passing through the north-east section corner of Kendall County, in Na-au-say Township and Au Sable Township, crossed the Kankakee River, Lisbon Creek four times in the township of that name, and then through Big Grove Township, reached the Fox River. The Kankakee River ends the southern boundary, two miles north of Wilmington. In the same year that the survey was made, an adventurous soul, Archibald Clybourne of Virginia, took up a claim along the west fork of the north branch, three miles from Fort Dearborn, and Dr. Davidson, who later became an Indian trader, built a cabin in South Ottawa, attracted by the mineral spring there. Others came gradually, although the general influx was not until the early thirties. As soon as they visited the fertile lands here, the settlers who were experienced, knew that this locality had all the necessary requirements: water, fuel, rich soil and good climatic conditions. Their demands were

few. Coming into a new country they did not expect luxuries. A log cabin, generally consisting of one room, and windowless, sheltered the majority of them, and those who had a log shelter for stock were regarded as exceedingly lucky. The most primitive implements were used for cultivating the soil. The trees were felled by hand, and their stumps left to rot out, corn and other grains being planted about them, and cultivation of these crops necessarily was done by hand, for no plow could go around the stumps. Fortunately for the pioneer he usually had a large family, and children were expected to work hard in those days, and thus labor was the cheapest commodity, and something always at hand. Little by little these early settlers improved their land, and when they passed their sons carried on the work, even into the present generation.

After a little settlement was formed, the first thought was of providing some kind of a school. Sometimes it was held in the cabin of a settler; again a still more crude structure, a barn, was utilized, but whatever the shelter, the children gladly attended, eagerly acquiring what knowledge they could, from teachers, in many cases, younger than themselves. The public school system here, at the present time, has grown from these tiny beginnings into a mighty organization that has a powerful influence upon the future men and women in preparing them for their places in the world. Almost co-incident with the establishment of the schools, came that of the churches. As a rule, the pioneers were a religious people, and many hungered after food for their souls more than that for their bodies. Traveling preachers were warmly welcomed, and their visits looked forward to for months. No secular entertainment of today gives such unalloyed joy to participants as did those little crowded meetings presided over by a missionary grown old in the service, who spoke to his hearers from his big heart, softened by his countless experiences in his contact with human nature in all its phases.

Churches now stretch their spires skyward, as though to point the way to heavenly realms, and are presided over by clergymen of learning, scholarly acquirements and deep piety.

At first the settlers did not aim to do more than provide for their most urgent needs and clear off the land they had secured, but as more fields were redeemed from prairie and forest, the

supply of produce exceeded the domestic demand, and they began to look for a market. With only Indian trails leading to any settlement of sufficient size for their purpose, they could not hope to haul at any profit, and from these conditions arose the demand for better roads. Eventually, tiring of the slow methods of transportation by horses (sometimes oxen) and wagons, they welcomed the propositions of railroads, and made heavy concessions to their promoters to have the lines pass within convenient distance.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

Other improvements followed; substantial bridges replaced those of frail construction, that had been thrown across where once the limpid waters had been spanned but by a fallen tree; and public utilities were inaugurated and supported. Agricultural societies have been formed to afford the farmer every opportunity to learn how to get the best results from his land, and to introduce new methods of procedure. As the population has increased, changes have come about in county government; settlements have grown into villages, which in turn have become towns, even small cities, and the county buildings which have been erected are worthy the people who built them, and their administration is economical and effective. It is a far cry from the Indian tepee of 1812 to the modern farmhouse of today that graces Kendall County land. Electric motors provide much of the power in the developed industries; lands are enriched according to scientific formulas; a complete rotation of crops has been inaugurated on all of the most valuable farms, and best of all, the farmers have become excellent business managers, taking pride in their work, and vie with each other in keeping their properties in perfect order, and producing for quality, rather than quantity.

There is little poverty in Kendall County, in this respect it is singularly blessed, and what there is receives ample attention, for the people of this locality are generous, and believe in sharing what they have with the less fortunate.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Kendall County does not claim deposits of coal or precious minerals, but it has that which will yield countless treasure to those willing to labor

intelligently—a fertile soil. Combined with this is a climate admirably adapted to the raising of grain and breeding and growing of stock, so that this section of the State has become one of the wealthiest counties in the Commonwealth. The agriculturists here have been experimenting during the past few years, and have reached extremely gratifying results that prove conclusively that the soil of Kendall County is peculiarly suited for the purposes to which it has been put for so many years. It is a black humus, the slow product of 6,000 years of vegetation, a rich loamy soil. Owing to the numerous streams, Kendall County is almost free from droughts. Peat has been found in several places in the county, particularly on the north side of the Fox River. The largest deposit is at what is called Wing's Mill, being 100 acres in extent, and six feet deep. Two public roads were run over it, but have not affected its value. It is a brown variety, and makes good fuel, although not as valuable as the black peat.

Kendall County originally contributed considerable sand of the common variety, suitable for plastering purposes, and a little moulding sand of excellent quality, which is used by moulders in making castings. The most valuable deposit of the latter is found at Millington, and is known as Saint Peter's sandstone. This stone from which the sand is made, forms the major part of the bluffs along the Fox and Illinois Rivers, and the famous Starved Rock is composed entirely of it. The mineral spring of Ottawa has its source in rock of this nature. The Millington rock is very valuable because it is untainted by oxide of iron or other mineral salts, and is absolutely pure. The land on which the quarry stands was entered by Charles Royal and Chris. Misper, who both sold to Thomas Serrine. Later a Chicago company took hold of the quarry and worked it profitably. A full history of this important industry is given elsewhere. The county has a deposit of limestone which crops out in different localities, there being a dozen or more quarries, at different places. The quality is good and is used for building purposes. There is also an excellent quality of brick clay found and there are several brickyards here which utilize this natural product. While there is a good quality of potter's clay in the county, not much use has been made of it. Isaac Grover experi-

mented with it many years ago, with good results but not extensively.

Formerally Kendall County had a large amount of woodland, the beautiful groves of pioneer days attracting the early settlers to this locality, but now much of this valuable timber is gone, having been felled to afford lumber for the primitive houses and barns, to fence in the fields, feed the fires and build the railroads, for rail splitting was an industry that gave employment to many others beside the immortal "Rail Splitter," who reached the presidential chair and a martyr's crown. In spite of these natural resources, however, Kendall County's present prosperity has been built on its first mentioned one, the soil. It is as an agricultural center that Kendall County is best known, and it is from its farms that its people gain their revenue and lay up their riches. With this one source of supply alone, any locality can forge ahead to prominence and wealth, provided of course that it has the right kind of men to develop the land as it should be, and these Kendall County has had from the beginning of its history.

EARLY ABUNDANCE

When the pioneers came to Kendall County they found many interesting specimens of animal and vegetable life that are not here today. While it is doubtful if there were any of the American buffalo or bison left when the first settler plowed his furrow about the original claim, there is every evidence that once great droves of them herded on the sites of the flourishing towns and villages of Kendall County, and roved about what are now the finest farms in the State. During the thirties and early in the forties wagon loads of the bones of these great animals could be picked up in the eastern part of the county.

Deer were found in large numbers by the pioneers, being of the Virginia species, as the elk, called moose and wapiti by the Indians, had disappeared as early as 1818. Some specimens of the former were found as late as the early seventies, but of course there are none today. There are no definite records of any bears being found in Kendall County, although there were plenty of badgers, and countless numbers of raccoons. Prairie wolves abounded in the early days, while Kendall County was

also not free from the dangerous gray wolf, and the early settlers feared the latter and often organized hunts for them. They were bold and savage, attacking not only stock, but people, and being strong enough to kill, were enemies to be destroyed whenever possible. Both red and gray fox were found, but they, like the other wild animals have disappeared with the advance of civilization. Both wildcats and members of the lynx family brought terror to the pioneer and his family, as both species were savage. Weasels, minks, skunks and opossums were also found within the confines of Kendall County, some of these furnishing valuable fur skins which the pioneers knew how to utilize.

The gray, black and flying squirrels were very plentiful as were the chipmunks. The settlers were much disturbed by the gophers which wrought endless mischief in the cornfields. The woodchuck was used in early days for food, while the hide was made into whiplashes. Unfortunately the rats and mice found in the early days left descendants, although it is claimed that they came in with the pioneers, as the Indians were not troubled with them. The mole family was represented as was the bat family, and there were plenty of doormice.

The birds of Kendall County are varied and interesting, including: bank swallows, barn swallows, chimney swallows, woodpeckers, orioles, blue and yellow back warblers, vireos, red winged blackbirds, gold finches, hummingbirds, hawks, pigeons, quail, meadow larks, night-hawks, whip-poor-wills, cuckoos, cow blackbirds, turkey buzzards, falcons, eagles, hen hawks, ospreys, screech, barn, great horned, long-eared, snowy and day owls, kingfishers, peewees, Robin redbreasts, blue birds, wrens, thrushes, cat birds, different members of the warbler family, titmouse, bobolink, crow, blue jay and many others that belong to the same family as these already mentioned. Prairie chickens were found and were an important adjunct to the larder of the pioneer. Wild turkeys were also here in great abundance. Then there were the blue herons, the white herons, cranes, bitterns, plovers and snipe, all of which frequented the swamps, as did some eight or ten species of wild duck and several species of wild geese, teals and still others, there having been nearly 200 species of birds originally in Kendall County.

Turtles were found in abundance during early days, as well as the prairie tortoises, lizards, green frogs, toads and other reptiles, including four poisonous snakes, the copperhead and three species of rattlesnakes. The water snakes, green snakes, garter snakes, adders and similar snakes were found here, but are not poisonous. Among the fish found in the various ponds and streams were the suckers, sunfish, catfish, pike, pickerel, shiners, red-horse, muscalonge, perch and bass. The insects of Kendall County are almost too many to be enumerated, but among them are found bees, wasps, hornets, flies, spiders, dragon flies, butterflies and moths, gnats, mosquitoes, beetles, lady bugs, fire flies, harvest flies, tree hoppers, plant lice, squash bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, ticks, garden mites, weevils, slugs and countless others, all of which play their part in the harmony of the universe, although to human understanding many appear to be utterly unnecessary.

The native trees of Kendall County were the basswood, oak, maple, ash, cherry, elm, hickory, walnut, cottonwood, poplar, willow and wild apple and plum. The sumach, poison ivy, bitter-sweet, woodbine, wild grape, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, thorn-apple, service berry, black cohosh, blue cohosh, squawroot, New Jersey tea root and hazel are all hardy shrubs which were found by the pioneers when they came to Kendall County, many of these growths are still here. In the woods the good housewives found adder's tongue, blood-root, cinquefoil, columbine, Dutchman's breeches, Jack-in-the-pulpit, mandrake, prickly pear, maidenhair, Greek Valerian, ladies' slipper, Solomon's seal, hawksweed, wood sorrel, brachyelytrum, sweet flag, blue flag, wild oats, horst tail, pond lily, wild horehound, jewel weed, boneset, arrowhead, sensitive plant, cardinal flower, button snake root (so called because its root steeped in milk was used as a cure for rattlesnake bite), May weed, smart weed, wild mustard, pig weed, ragweed, bindweed, fireweed, sunflower, thistles, dandelion, burdock, eatnip, tanzy, purslane, pokeweed, mullein and violets, utilizing many of these for medicinal purposes. The Indians were very skillful in the use of the various herbs, and the pioneer women learned from them what they did not know themselves, and yearly gathered the herbs and roots from which they made the

medicines which they freely administered whenever occasion required, to family, neighbor or stranger.

The prairie grass is divided into many species among them being, red top, blue joint, meadow, yard, agrostis, herd's grass, orchard, blue, rye, spear and white grass, all of which are useful. Knot, tickle, darnel, canary, cord and chess grass are weeds. Sedge grass, of which there are many species, grew about the swamps and sloughs. There are from thirty to forty species of ferns, moss with stems and roots, lichens, fungi and molds, all of which have their uses. Many of the so-called weeds are edible, and were utilized by the pioneers as food, among them being the wild mustard, purslane, pigweed and dandelion, boiled and served as greens, which are still relished and for which there is a demand in the cities. The pioneer housewife had no nearby market in which to buy her supplies, nor the ready money to spend had the goods been offered her; no store of canned goods upon which to fall back, and so was forced to go out into the weeds about her for the means with which to vary her cuisine. With the wild fruits she made preserves, sweetening them with wild honey, or drying them, thus laid in a stock for the winter months. Probably nothing went to waste under her wise and careful supervision, and some of the wild growths which have been left to die out, were well worth preserving and cultivating.

With scientific cultivation and modern demands changes have come in the flora and fauna of Kendall County, but the record remains of the variety which once existed within her borders.

CHAPTER II

INDIAN HISTORY AND FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

FERTILITY BUT NO MINERAL WEALTH—GEOLOGICAL STRATA — EVIDENCES OF PRE-GLACIAL ANIMAL LIFE — ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY — A FORGOTTEN RACE—INDIAN TRADERS AND EXPLORERS—FATHER ALLOUEZ—LA SALLE—FATHER MARQUETTE—JOLIET—EARLY MAPS—GREAT VILLAGE

OF THE MIAMIS—INDIAN RELICS—EFFORTS OF LA SALLE—FRENCH EXPLOITATIONS—MARAMECH-PERROT—TRIBAL QUARRELS—SAVAGE CEREMONIALS—RIVER OF THE ROCK—FRENCH AND INDIAN TROUBLES — ENGLISH INFLUENCES — MILITARY TACTICS OF SAINT ANGE—DEFEAT OF THE FOXES—MARAMECH HILL—SHABONA—ELDER JESSE WALKER—WAUBANSIE—FIRST TEMPERANCE CRUSADE—BLACK HAWK—SHABONA'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE—INDIAN CREEK SETTLEMENT—INDIAN CREEK MASSACRE—FURTHER DETAILS—ANSEL REED'S STORY—REMOVAL OF INDIANS IN 1836—PASSING OF SHABONA.

(By J. F. STEWARD, Author of "Lost Maramech and Earliest Chicago")

FERTILITY BUT NO MINERAL WEALTH

To the fact that northern Illinois was, par excellence, the grazing ground of the buffalo, must be attributed the further fact that attracted home-seekers to our prairies, namely, fertility of soil. For the causes which so favored us we must look far back in time. The geological development of our country merits careful consideration; as, to its results, we are indebted for what we are, agriculturally, and also to it we attribute our lack of mines. The fact that no mineral wealth exists, at least within our reach, which fact has been doubted from time to time, at much cost, in our county, has been known to the student of geology from the time of earliest settlement. Notwithstanding the above facts, bubbles of marsh-gas and oily scum rising from decaying vegetable matter have led to hopes of great returns, and the water-witch has bowed to hoped-for riches. But nature has not been kind to us below the surface soil.

GEOLOGICAL STRATA

The above facts are elementary, but, nevertheless, when further considered, the geology of our county is somewhat paradoxical. Our earliest formation is the St. Peter's sandstone that shows in the high white cliffs in our southwestern townships. Over this stratum of great thickness lie the early Trenton deposits, the so-called Galena limestone, well shown in the great mounds by the riverside in Fox Township. Following the exposures of the Galena limestone, along the

river, beginning near the eastern limit of the township, the middle members of the Lower Silurian formation (the Ordovician, of some of the late geologists) are the shales of the Cincinnati uplift, extending to the mouth of Waubansie Creek, at Oswego. Lying comfortably above these begin the indurated beds of the Clinton epoch of the Upper Silurian age, and here also begins a phenomenal feature of glacial action. The rocks of this epoch outcrop, in places, across the northern borders of the county. All the strata beneath us dips gently to the north. Away back in time later deposits existed, but all, as well as part of the strata mentioned, were swept away by repeated glacial movements. The great ice scraper, its breast surging with the varying seasons of warmth and cold, gouged away the superincumbent strata, leaving exposed only the edges we now see. The hard lower member of the Niagara limestone, along the northern border of our county (and farther northward in our state) resisted the great share to such an extent that only along that limit was it cut through. This stratum once cut through, the great scraper penetrated deeply into the Cincinnati shales, a hundred or more feet in thickness, and cut them entirely away, in places; particularly is this true in our northwestern township. The Galena limestone beneath, however, was a harder proposition and succumbed much later (only in part), cut through to the white sandstone beneath. For a time after the latest glaciation, the Wisconsin, the Galena limestone, including the mounds, reaching from bluff to bluff, formed a barrier to our river that was one of the drains that led away the waters from the melting sheets of ice, so that a lake, not large, existed. The terminal moraine of the last Wisconsin glaciation stretches through the county from the northeast township and, lowering, passes out about the middle of the west county line. This high ridge, left there, may have also filled the river channel and made higher the barrier, as were the glacial gravels, probably during the same geological period, forced in to fill the gorge of Niagara.

EVIDENCES OF PRE-GLACIAL ANIMAL LIFE

High upon the hill-sides, by the road near the rock mounds, in the sand and gravel beds, are strata rich in fresh water shells, the presence of which proves that, for a time, recession of the

ice-sheet permitted faunal life in the waters of the little lake. Not only this, while the lake was being filled up with the gravels that characterize the lower part of the town of Little Rock, by glacial or subsequent drift agencies, animal life here, as farther north, existed. Far beneath the surface, in the gravel bank by the roadside, near where, crossing the gully whose little stream feeds the large peat bed swamp, near the rock mounds, a tooth of one of the great monsters that browsed there, possibly in the inter-glacial period, but surely early in post-glacial times existed, *Elephas americanus*. In the post-glacial swamps in our neighborhood also the remains of the mammoth (*Mastodon giganteus*) have been unearthed. In the gully above mentioned, ten feet below the surface, a human skeleton beside the remains of a fire became exposed by a washout. Not a contemporary of the mammoth, evidently, but an immediate successor.

. ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY

The story of our economical geology is short. When the primitive sea was deposited our Trenton strata molluscan, crustacean and radiate life were abundant; but our sea was shallow, as we well judge by the fragmentary condition of the organic remains. Due to the continued death of that abundant animal life, much animal fat was, of course, set free; but, unfortunately for us, the agitated waters of that shallow sea permitted no sediment to gently settle down upon the animal remains and imprison the fats, from time to time, for our use; the fats, if ever left in superincumbent strata, were swept away, and never shall mineral oils add to the wealth of our county. The Galena limestone, in the times of the early settlements, was largely quarried near the mounds for lime and building stone. At Yorkville and Oswego the harder of the beds of the Cincinnati shales were quarried for the same uses. Our rock-bed, the white St. Peter's sandstone, has long been carried to the various glass factories. Coal does not exist within our borders, and here the paradox referred to may be pointed out. Between the time of the depositing of the deep beds of St. Peter's sandstone and that of the first coal, inconceivable geological ages passed away, leaving, usually, deep deposits of sediment, rich in organic remains. In our vicinity, however, just south,

we find coal beds resting flatly, but, in the geological sense, unconformably, upon the sandstone. This proves that the ancient sandstone bed for all that time was high above the sea, or else some dynamic force had swept the deep sedimentary accumulations away before subsidence and the quiet sea of the coal measures deposited the thick beds of sediment that, brought from our immediate neighboring counties, now feeds our fire. At the time of the coal deposit did the quiet sea extend northward beyond our borders? If it did, either the coal must have rested also unconformably upon the upwardly reaching edges of the earlier formations, or the profound dynamic action that resulted in the great fault (shift of the strata) between Utica and La Salle, in La Salle County, had lifted our region so high as to expose the later sediment, if ever here deposited, including coal beds, to glacial action.

As a concluding paragraph, in the economical geology of our county, the marl beds along the bank of the river, near Fox Station, may be mentioned. Chemical analysis shows the marls to be rich in carbonate of lime to the extent of 95 per cent. The friable condition of the deposit (travertine from springs) renders the material ready for use on lands that, through sourness, have become unfit for the growth of legumes. The drift gravels of our county amply show modification; that is, the beds are stratified, sometimes showing diverse bedding, due to the rushing waters at the foot of the ice sheet. In a gravel pit at the mills near Plano, an angular mass of sand, several tons in weight, was unearthed, its matrix being diversely bedded coarse gravel. Evidently this mass of sand, when frozen, had been dropped from an iceberg, broken from the receding glacial sheet. In the gravels of the east line of Section 11, Little Rock Township, many fragments of native copper have been found, left at that particular point by a stranded ice fragment, broken from the main sheet, brought from the copper regions of Lake Superior.

A FORGOTTEN RACE

Only the sepulchral mounds, the almost effaced earthen walls of defense, the emblems of superstitions, the implements of war and defense, and of agriculture and domestic life, tell us of a race long forgotten, forgotten even by

the tribes we, in turn, drove away toward the setting sun from the broad prairies and from the fertile valley of Fox River. Forgotten? Yes, though many of the customs of the former were blended into those of the latter, and those of the latter blended, in a measure, into our lives. On the bluffs mingle the mortal remains of the long vanished and the fast vanishing races. In the valley are found the implements of each; but archaeologists cannot draw distinctions. The potsherds of both, long subjected to the action of the "tooth of time," are crumbling at the springs.

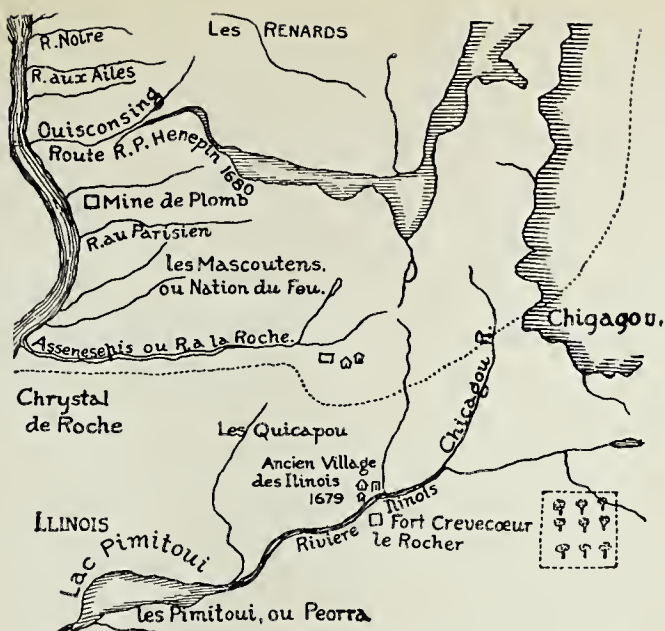
The north side fence along the River road, through the town of Bristol, beginning near Blackberry Creek, divides the burial mounds by passing over most of them, now so low as to be difficult to distinguish. The southern fence, of the same road, on the old Chittenden homestead, passes the last resting place of many of the Miami of Maramech. There, on the brow of the hill, rest alike, the wise and the brave, the lovers and the loved. Other mounds and other burial places of less importance are known within our county.

Our first definite local records are but fragments; they speak of the Miami. Before they were written, however, we know that Jean Nicollet, and Radisson and Grosillier had traded farther northward and, possibly, had reached our river. Father Allouez had descended so far from the wilds of Wisconsin as to know of our branch of the Miami. The Mississippi had been mentioned to the traders, but no white man's eye had swept over its placid waters.

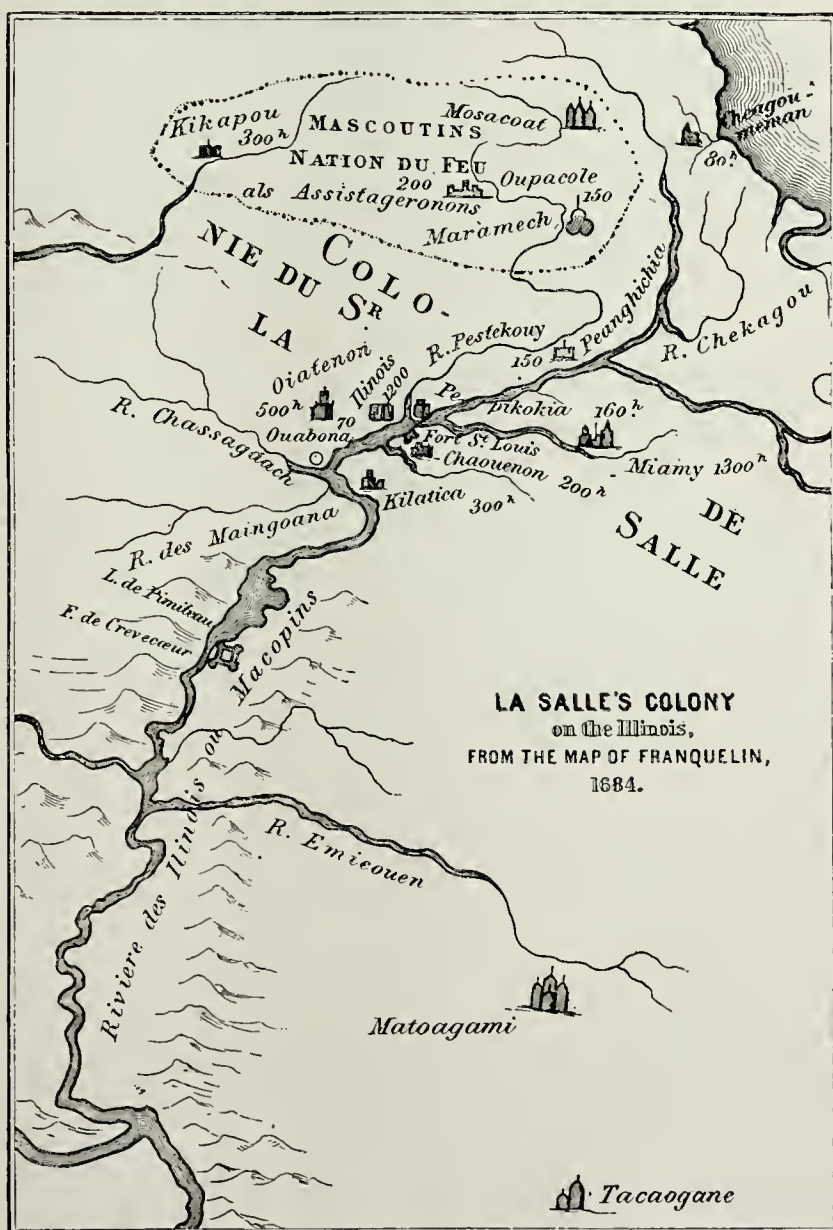
Neither the Catholic Father nor the trappers left extended records, and we know of nothing telling of earlier visits to our region than those made by La Salle. He had learned, when first he came, of the raids of the Iroquois against the Miami and other Algonquin tribes of the west, having, in 1669, spent some time in one of the Iroquois villages near the headwaters of the Allegheny River. He had discovered that river and floated down it beyond the falls at Louisville, where his companions deserted; after that he wandered, we know not where, before his return to Canada. Some historians believe him to have reached the Mississippi, and then to have found his way to the head of Lake Erie, by following the Illinois, the Kankakee and Maumee Rivers. Wheresoever his steps led, we know that he learned of our great prairies where buf-

falo ranged to such an extent as to give their name to the river that divides our county, beautiful Pestenooy—river of the buffalo! His knowledge of the agricultural advantages prompted him to undertake the opening up of the prairies to settlement and trade, principally to the latter. From this time on the record, though fragmentary, is clear, but the early maps are very incorrect.

Thevenot, in his story of Father Jacques Marquette, as well as all Jesuit writers, ignored the claims of Louis Joliet, the French explorer, and his reports of the discovery of the Mississippi River, and would have us believe that Marquette was the head and front of the expedition. It was Joliet's map that was, indifferently, however, followed by the Jesuits and Thevenot in his map of 1681. In addition to minor details, the cartographer threw in dotted lines of much significance to us. As will be seen, the map shows a dotted line across middle Wisconsin with the legend *Chemin de la aller* (route of going). By another dotted line across northern Illinois is the legend *Chemin du retour* (return route). In this map Thevenot mixed things badly, as the return route taken by the explorer and the priest was by way of the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers, on their way from the mouth of the Arkansas. However, the last named route passed through what we know as Kendall County. We may say that at the time the traders gave the information of the route to Thevenot and the Jesuits, the great grazing grounds of the buffalo had long been known to the French. Joliet and Marquette had passed the mouth of the Assinnesipi, our Rock River, and, perhaps, had learned from the Illinois they met of a trail running eastward. When they were at the "Chicagou" portage they may also have learned of a trail coming from the far west. Be all this as it may, as early as 1680 our region, now of interest, was on a great highway. On Hennepin's map of 1687 the trail is shown, but instead of carrying what was later known as the Sac and Fox trail directly across the prairies, he shows it passing up Rock River to about where is now Dixon, and from there southeasterly along what we know as the old Kishwaukee trail to our region, through Maramech, and thence eastward to the head of Lake Michigan. Hennepin had not taken the route, but we see that he had more complete information than Thevenot.



From Hennepin's Map 1683



La Salle's Colony—Franquelin's Map 1684

EARLY MAPS

Another proof of early knowledge of our region, by the French, is found in a dateless old French map believed, by Harris, to have been published in 1679. The only portion interesting us shows Lake Michigan, the Illinois and Fox Rivers. At the head of the latter, first known as the Pestecuooy, as spelled by the French, is shown a small lake that yet bears the river's first name. We call it Pestakee Lake. The latitudes are little to be depended upon, but west of Chicago a short line is drawn across Fox River, some distance from its mouth, and there we find the French word *Sault*, meaning a rapid. My belief is that the rapid shown is the one at the great stone mounds by the stone mill. There are many other rapids along the river, but near this one was Maramech, mapped in 1684, and, just above, the great trail crossed the stream. The trail, the rock mounds, later known as characterizing the river, and the great village of Maramech, emphasizes the probable nearness of the shallow rapid mapped in, where trails only could cross. It may have been first discovered by a traveler over the trail, or again, by a canoe passage from the head of the river to its mouth, a course often taken by the traders. Hennepin's map of 1687, purporting to cover the discoveries of Michael Aco and himself, in the journey by boat from Fort Creveceur, near our Peoria, from whence they were sent by La Salle, shows the trail crossing our river, far as we are above its mouth. The information which enabled Hennepin to map in the trail so correctly was, no doubt, imparted to him by the tribes visited along the Illinois River, down which he passed and thence up the Mississippi to near its head. De Lisle's map of little later date follows that of Hennepin.

The Miamis and associated tribes are known to have been the earliest occupants of record of what is now our county, as shown by Franquelin's maps of 1684 and 1687. This cartographer was given, by La Salle, the data which enabled him to map in the *Colonie du Sieur de la Salle*, that takes in the villages along the *Pestecuooy riviere—Riviere du Rocher*, which since 1730 has been Fox River.

THE MIAMI'S GREAT VILLAGE

This map, and French military records, make evident the fact that Maramech was the princi-

pal Miami town. Although others are shown within the limits of the *Colonie* and named, they are not found to have been mentioned by any of the travelers, trappers and traders. La Salle, when passing up the Illinois River from his fort at Peoria Lake, having entered the river via the St. Joseph portage and the Kankakee, on the south side of the Illinois, opposite a point a little below the Illinois village of Kaskaskia, he had visited in going down (its wigwams then abandoned for the winter hunt), a high island-like rock suitable for defense. Forced, by the desertion of many of his men and theft of supplies, to return to Montreal for aid, he instructed his lieutenant, Tonty, to come there, fortify and establish military headquarters on what we know as Starved Rock. This was a few months later than the foundation of his colony at Maramech. Fort St. Louis, when established, was more of a military post than a settlement. Around the group of villages forming the *Colonie* is thrown a dotted line, Maramech being farthest down the river and Fort St. Louis left outside. Still, some lower tribes were later considered to be "Miamis of Maramech"; for instance, the Pepikokias, at that time located near the mouth of our river. Many reports and letters were written by La Salle when at Fort St. Louis that throw much light on our early history. The fort was mainly reached by way of our Chicago portage and the Des Plaines River (then called the Chicagou) in bringing articles of trade and taking away furs, by canoe. During the dry summers and autumns, however, the Des Plaines was often too low for canoe travel, and portages were then made from Root River, at the mouth of which is now Racine, Wis., to the head of Fox River, and from there an easy way was found to Maramech and La Salle's fort, the evidences of which still show on Starved Rock. From Fort St. Louis a trail to Chicagou was traveled, during the dry seasons, which crossed the prairies and forded such streams as enter the Fox from the northwest, touching the river only where its bends approached (hence the long loops seen in early maps). On later maps the course of the river shifts considerably, and Maramech not only changes its place a trifle, but we find it spelled "Maramec" and "Mareaux." On Popple's map, published early in the eighteenth century, the river is more correctly shown, but there, too, we find the name of the village as

having the last mentioned termination, its direction from Chicago not varying far from the truth. Its position is on the left side of a south-western reach of the river. Where Sylvan Spring, amidst the great trees, their shades now sought for rest, no doubt was the nucleus of the village. Nearby are seen the hills of Maramech. The island-like one, later a defense, is shown as standing aloof from the ranges bordering the streams.

INDIAN RELICS

For a mile along the river are other springs, and in the fields by the bluffs, and elsewhere along the ancient village site, potsherds and implements of stone were at one time abundant. From the northern bank the valley widens, and here, more particularly, were the fields. Here, also, low mounds, now desecrated, show the place of sepulture of people of the long extinct race. Upon the gentle slope, below the mouth of Rob Roy Creek, the abundance of potsherds, in early times, showed that there may have been the potteries of Maramech, in the shade of the great trees that, in my day, fell sacrifices to the axemen. A mile below two creeks as one enter the river and along the larger, springborn and cool, extended a great portion of the village, as evidenced by broken pottery, fire pits and implements. Here climbed the terminus of the Kishwaukee trail, over the hill, its scar still visible, through the dense growth of trees that, so far, have been saved. Down stream from the mouth of the united creeks, for a mile, to the great rocks, extended from time to time the bark-covered cabins and fields. Swept bare by river overflows, the fire pavements were exposed until the plowman scattered the stones that formed them. As usual, the cabins were long and served many families. The canoes were mainly "dugouts," many, no doubt, from the great walnut trees of the valley, the monarchs of the forest.

EFFORTS OF LA SALLE

In the early part of the year 1681 La Salle returned to the little post his representative had established at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, and there found awaiting him an Algonquin chief, Nanangoucy (as the name is spelled in La Salle's records) from east of the Hudson River, with thirty warriors and their families.

Soon also came Shawnees from the Ohio. The Illinois tribes and the different branches of the Miamis (all Algonquins) had long been enemies, but the attacks of the Iroquois had reduced their numbers. La Salle there began his efforts to bring about a union of the Illinois and the Miamis for their own protection and for the protection of his trade. Nanangoucy promised aid and only asked, in compensation, that he be made chief of the colony. Soon thereafter La Salle was taken to the Miamis by canoe (probably to the branch at Maramech, then existing, or to be founded) where Nanangousista (as later spelled) was, for many years after La Salle's death, "Chief of that great village." Later, in the same year, Tonty, at the instance of La Salle, founded a trading post and military headquarters on Starved Rock. Nearby the Shawnees placed themselves and the Pepikokas and Piankashaws (both a branch of the Miamis of Maramech) along our river. Such was the first attempt to form a colony in our state. To be sure, it was first formed of his allies, the Illinois, Miamis and a few Frenchmen, but his dream was far-reaching, and he hoped, that by opening up the Mississippi River, to establish the French so thoroughly in Louisiana (a part of which our county then was) as to be able to keep the English settlers east of the Allegheny Mountains. The story of his failure is too long to here repeat; suffice it to say that his error in longitude ended his dream and his life. (For a treatment of this matter No. 15 of the Transactions of the Illinois Historical Society for 1910 may be consulted).

Several journeys were made by La Salle and his people from his Fort St. Louis by land to Chicago, in both winter and summer, and to them and the trappers Maramech was, no doubt, a half-way house. This route, at one time, when the Des Plaines was too low to permit the passage of canoes, was taken by La Salle's people and a hundred or more Miami carriers, who transported from Chicago the cargoes easily brought that far. (The Illinois, although near to the fort, were not engaged because of their reputation as thieves). At Maramech the burdens could be dropped and a night's rest taken in the cool valley. In winter the trader could there, in the "Big woods," seek protection from the northern blasts. The flesh of the buffalo and deer, and the abundant feathered tribe, coupled with the sagamite (mush) and succo-

tash, with products of the soil, made life worth living at Maramech. Marquette wrote of the *melons de cau* (watermelons), and grapes fit for communion wine. His preference was for the melons having red seeds (cores), but my mouth waters for both, that so tempted my boyhood tastes, as grown by our earliest settlers.

FRENCH EXPLORATION

La Salle had promised the protection of the French soldiery to the members of his colony, and on his return from the mouth of the Mississippi proceeded to Montreal and thence to France to organize a colony of French people to come to it by the way of the mouth of the Mississippi. He had studied the Spanish maps, made by the survivors of De Soto and other explorers, and found none to show a river entering the Gulf of Mexico, its course for a long distance southeastward toward the mouth (as he had discovered the great river to flow) except the Escondido of the map of Hondius. He believed that river to be the Mississippi, as he several times declared. So believing, he inspired Franquelin to make the great western detour shown in the map of 1684 and later. Aided by the King of France, in 1685, his four vessels carrying would-be-settlers and supplies, purposely or otherwise, sailed beyond the actual mouth of the great river to the western coast of the gulf, where the Escondido had been shown on many of the early Spanish maps, and his people were there left to perish, not, however, until after his assassination by his own men, when, in a frantic effort he was endeavoring to reach his Fort St. Louis, thence to go to France for the rescue of those he had induced to accompany him. So was lost to what is now our little county and its vicinity the earlier settlement by white men than any other portion of our state, and this is true of a large part of the Mississippi valley. La Salle's ambition was, largely, at least, to reach the valley of our river. Had he succeeded, the valleys of the great central rivers and the great prairies might soon have become so strongly peopled as to have been able to hold the English east of the Allegheny Mountains and thus have avoided a political change that left France but the fragment sold to our government in 1803. The result of La Salle's mistake was that one hundred and fifty years passed before white settlers began to arrive, in numbers, and they not Frenchmen.

MARAMECH

Maramech, from its first appearance on the maps, continued to be of importance. It was nearer to the Chicago portage than any other large Indian town in the watershed of the Mississippi, and its branches, and from all of northwestern Illinois furs were brought along the true Sac and Fox trail, by which name we first knew it, and the other great trail that struck southeast from the "Grand Detour" of Rock River (the then Assinnesipi) through the Winnebago swamps, rich in furs, later known to us at the Kishwaukee trail. From Maramech the furs received in trade could be floated in the birchbark canoes of the traders up Fox River to the portage leading to Root River, and from there to the lake, where now is Racine, or they could be floated down our river to the Illinois and then stem the current to the Chicago portage. Southeast of our river the skins of the beaver, mink and muskrat were abundant, but, mainly, they found a shorter route, overland, to the traders along the Illinois. At the time of La Salle's first visit the principal town of the "Colonie" he formed, largely in his mind, boasted of one hundred and fifty warriors, which meant a population of one thousand or more. At any rate, it was referred to a decade later as "The Great Village of Maramech" by the Governor of New France when addressing a delegation of Miamis of Maramech that had gathered at Montreal.

The Miamis of Maramech (their totem the Grue—the crane) were one of the ablest of the Algonquin tribes, more diplomatic than warlike, but equal in bravery to the Iroquois, of the east, and the Sioux, of the northwest, both of whom they defied, both being their deadly enemies. Maramech, after Perrot had been appointed by the Governor of Canada to look after the interests of New France and have an eye on the welfare of its people and the allied tribes, was more than ever visited by the French and oftener referred to in the reports of travelers and trappers. The chiefs were Nanangosista, as later spelled, and Masatonga, the former chief of the warriors. Of Perrot we read:

"In addition to the officers" (referring to Tonty and others) "who have each their stations fixed, the man named Perrot is to occupy one in the immediate neighborhood of the Miamis, in order to execute whatever will be ordered

him. This place is called Malamet (Maramech as later spelled in the accounts), and the great concourse of Indians who repair thither, among whom this man possesses a great amount of credit (which) induced the Count to select him to be stationed between the Miamis and other tribes who might receive advances from the English."

TRIBAL QUARRELS

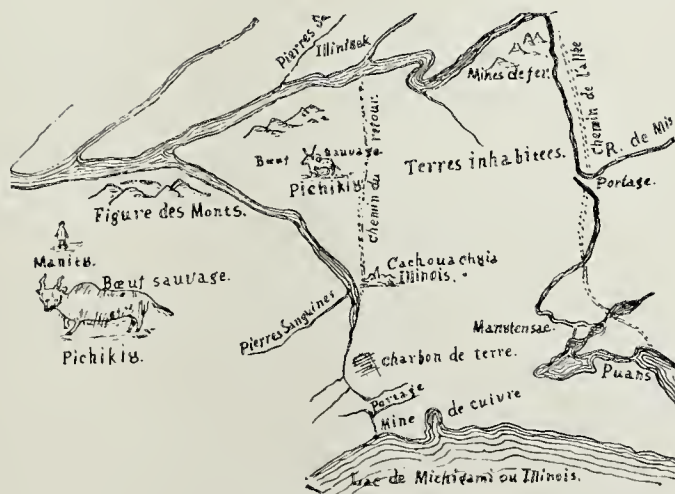
The Miami tribe, as a whole, was divided into several villages and often distantly separated, the largest, possibly, being that on the St. Joseph River (or possibly, that on the Wabash). The Iroquois raids so frequently disturbed the alliance with the French that the trade in furs was seriously interfered with, and to Perrot was allotted the task of bringing the Miamis together, if possible, on the St. Joseph, where they could more easily repel the Iroquois. By a treaty, finally, a boundary line had been drawn from the head of the Illinois River, extending northeastwardly to Lake Michigan, beyond which the Iroquois agreed not to go, but this left the Miamis most eastwardly located exposed as before. The jealousy of the minor chiefs stood in the way of a consolidation, and Massatonga refused "to remove his fires from Maramech." Although in general matters Perrot's word was law, he could not induce our branch to abandon our beautiful valley and our prairies so bounteous in game, although often harassed by the Sioux. During one of Perrot's visits two runners came to the village and announced the coming of a Sioux war party. This prompted the war chief to order all out to build a fort. For two days the work was diligently prosecuted, only to learn that the alarm was ill founded. (This work was, no doubt, begun on Maramech Hill, as we now know it).

Very naturally, the Miamis thirsted, at times, for the blood of the Iroquois, and when Perrot, in 1694, following the instructions of the Governor of Canada, called for volunteers to go by canoes around the lakes to join the eastern Algonquins, two hundred responded, Maramech furnishing her quota. The Frenchmen presented the Miamis of Maramech with fifty pounds of powder to engage them in their interests. These Miamis at first marched to the number of two hundred, but separated into four parties after

having divided the powder among themselves. The Miamis who remained at the village of Maramech made a solemn feast next day by order of the great chief, to obtain from the Great Spirit a fortunate return of the warriors. They dressed an altar, on which they put some bearskins, of which they daubed the heads with green earth. As they passed before the altar they bowed and knelt. All of the people were obliged to assist in this ceremony. Jugglers and the medicine-men, and those who called themselves sorcerers, formed the first rank; they held in hand their medicine-bags and their implements of jugglery; they threw a spell over those they wished to have die, who feigned to fall dead; but the medicine-men put drugs between their lips and resuscitated them by shaking them rudely. The one that could make the most grotesque figure drew the most admiration. They danced to the sound of the drum and gourd rattles; they formed into two parties, as enemies, and attacked and defeated in turn. They had some skins of water-adders and of otters, which, they said, produced death to those on whom was thrown this spell, and they brought to life all that they wished. The master of the ceremony, accompanied by two old men and two women at his side, marched with gravity while going to announce, at the doors of all the cabins of the village, that the ceremony would immediately commence. They laid hands upon all they met, who thanked them by dropping to the knee and embracing their legs. One saw nothing but dancing and heard nothing but the howls of the dogs which were killed for the sacrificial feast. The bones of those they had eaten were then burned, as at a holocaust. The persons who were killed and resuscitated danced separately, while some remained as if dead. Men, women and girls, and young persons of the age of twelve years, fell dead and were resuscitated. The jugglers, the medicine-men and the sorcerers were each fitted out with their finest ornaments. Some thrust sticks a foot and a half in length, and the size of the thumb, down their throats and simulated death; but medicine was given them that brought them back to life and set them dancing again. Others swallowed the feathers of swans and eagles, which they withdrew and then fell as dead and, in turn, were resuscitated. One recognized in their movements nothing more than artifices most diabolical. The wealth of all the people



Old French Map 1679



Thevenot's Map 1681

was divided among the jugglers. The ceremonies continued day and night for five days. They sought the cabins at night and the public places during the day, marching always in procession. It was represented to them that what they did was criminal before God. They responded that, on the contrary, this was the proper means to influence the Great Spirit to deliver the enemy to their young people, who would perish in war if this solemnity were not observed. (Translation from La Potherie, "Histoire de La Amerique." Paris, 1722, as given to him by Perrot).

When Maramech ceased to exist we are not told, nor are we informed that others than Perrot had a trading post, but we know that Perrot had several, one being at the lead mines, above Dubuque. He traveled in canoes and traded with the many tribes, and his many visits to our Miami town were no doubt made both passing up and down the river.

Time passed and the upper Illinois region became, to a large extent, no-mans-land. Rich in game and otherwise so attractive was it that, taking their lives in their hands, came the Mascoutins and Foxes and Sacs from the north. Miamis from the St. Joseph and the Wabash, the degenerating Illinois from the new Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, where, soon after their partial destruction, at old Kaskaskia, in 1680, they had settled. Each tribe was suspicious of the others.

The five great prairies of our county radiate from the site of ancient Maramech. So abundant were the buffalo on the prairies that the river was first given their name, the name lost, however, with the herds when the traders came in their canoes to the village near the two great rock mounds by the river bank, the *Riviere du Rocher* (River of the Rock). The lesser streams that, joined, add their waters thereto, still bear the name of the river they join, then, as now, characterized by the mounds of rock, but now the main branch of the larger is called Battle Creek. There was, then, the River of the Rock and the two creeks Big Rock Creek and Little Rock Creek with mouths as one, entering its tide a mile above the Rocks. Many of the maps in the writer's collection, published from late in the seventeenth century to 1730, and even some time after, show the river and give it the name the rocks suggested.

At the southwest corner of the Township of

Bristol, where the bluff is bared to the sun, lie, at rest, many of the Miamis of Maramech, and French implements, silver-spangled blankets, rouge, stone bullet molds and guns have been found in the graves, by the curious. A flint-lock gun dug up by a young blacksmith tempted him to undertake repairs. The breach-pin held its place. To loosen it he placed it in his fire and the charge exploded. Its erstwhile owner was, no doubt, expected to need it after reaching the "Happy Hunting Ground," far to the west.

1248191

FRENCH AND INDIAN TROUBLES

Twice since Maramech was dropped from the maps war has shown his teeth along our river. Unquestionably the most intractable tribe with which the French had to do was the Foxes, which tribe persistently fought aggression. They endured the traders as a matter of policy, but resented settlement. Mainly located on the Fox River of Wisconsin, they opposed the carrying thereon of arms to the Sioux, always their enemies. The French sought war to the extent of their extinguishment. As early as 1716 a small part of the tribe had been enticed to the vicinity of Detroit and treacherously and mercilessly destroyed by the French and Ottawas under Du Buisson. From 1726 to 1730 the Foxes along the river of their name in Wisconsin were constantly harassed by the traders and soldiery. De Lignery had sought to punish them, but his expedition only resulted in a partial treaty of peace. In 1727 Beanharnois took a hand, without definite results.

The French and the tribes allied with them had partially destroyed a branch of the Foxes at the Red Banks on Green Bay, and also many of the Foxes found their way to the hill of the dead *Buttes des Morts*. Early in 1730 Marin had treacherously attacked and murdered many near the portage leading from the Fox to the Wisconsin River. The Foxes some time previously had sought an alliance with the Iroquois, and a branch of the Miamis on the Wabash being still friendly to them, the Foxes thought to find ultimate safety among their erstwhile enemies of the east by way of the Miami village. Following the Kishwaukee trail, it seems, they reached the site of then ancient Maramech, watched, however, by bands of the Illinois and the Mascoutins, who gave notice to the French

where they might be found. The latter tribes held them in check, in their hurriedly made stockade, until the arrival of the French and their Indian allies under Saint Ange from Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi, and De Villiers from the St. Joseph. Saint Ange, when approaching, was informed of the nearness of the enemy, on the 12th of August, by one of the scouts, who also gave information as to the location of the stockade. This scout stated that he had counted there one hundred and eleven cabins on the sloping hill. The advancing army was then but three days distant, but it was on the 17th, at break of day, the enemy was sighted. A party of forty hunters was forced to return to the fort. Saint Ange's army cautiously made its way over trails that led northeastwardly across the prairies, south of the Illinois River, and finally followed the open timber that skirted the bluffs of what is now our Fox River. When he reached the great bend, along which the bark and rush cabins of Maramech had formerly stood along the river, he was in position to look to the northwest, across the river and across the bottom lands where had once been the cornfields of the Miami. He could look up the slope, to the west and northwest, now studded with a second growth of hickory and oak, and upon this amphitheater, formed by the slope of Maramech Hill, were the one hundred and eleven temporary shelters of the Foxes spoken of by the scout. Other French troops were moving elsewhere.

Early in 1730 two Mascoutins had come to the River St. Joseph where M. de Villiers commanded, and reported that the Foxes were fighting with the Illinois between the Rock and the Ouiatonons (Weas, a branch of the Miami, on the Wabash), and that the Puants, Mascoutins, and Kickapoos had joined the Illinois and attacked the Foxes, but that the Illinois had fled. In that attack six Puants were wounded and one killed. There were also two Kickapoos of the River St. Joseph killed. The news had the effect of awakening the French to the fact that the Foxes were endeavoring to pass from their village in the Wisconsin regions to the Iroquois, who for several years had been attempting to induce them to make this move. The commandant at St. Joseph put himself immediately in readiness to march against the Foxes, and at once sent word to Detroit, giving notice of what had taken place and of the fact that

he would proceed immediately. Some of the Puants at Detroit and the Ottawas determined to take up the hatchet against the Foxes, but were deterred from so doing by the fact that a large number of their warriors were absent. The Foxes, when opposed by the Kickapoos and others, said that they were expecting a large party of Iroquois to come to their assistance. This was no doubt said in order to alarm the French and the allies in turn, to do which seemed to require little more than to cry "Iroquois!" It was known, as already stated, that the English had been working to that end and had sought to influence the Foxes by sending them presents by the hands of the Iroquois. It was on the 6th of August, 1730, that M. de Villiers, commandant at the St. Joseph River, learned of the move the Foxes were making, and at once gave the information to M. de Noyelles, another commandant of the Miami. De Villiers made hasty preparations and started on the 10th of August, at the head of three hundred French and allies, to march against the Foxes. Upon his arrival he found that Saint Ange had preceded him with one hundred Frenchmen and four hundred savages. He took a position on the right, to the northwest of the stockade the Foxes had hastily constructed, and there located his little battery upon the hill across the swamp, which in itself protected it, where a stone has been placed. De Noyelles soon joined them, when the force aggregated about thirteen hundred men, all bent on the annihilation of the Foxes.

The Foxes contemplated taking refuge among the Iroquois, friends of the English, by passing by the village of the Ouiatonons (Weas), a branch of the Miami living on the Wabash river, friendly to them, as stated, but the Kickapoos and the Mascoutins penetrated their schemes and gave information, at all of the posts, to the French of Louisiana and Canada. In the meantime the Illinois of the village of Caokias, in the month of May, 1730, gave information that the Foxes had taken some prisoners near the Rock, upon the River of the Illinois. This report induced Saint Ange to take the field; four hundred savages joined a hundred Frenchmen whom he had assembled. This little army directed itself toward the Rock, at a league (2.42 miles) from which the Foxes had stopped and had just finished building their stockade on the south end of the hill. They

had not been able to continue their journey toward the country of the Iroquois, for the Kickapoos and Mascoutins and the Illinois of the Rock were masters of the route to the eastward.

On the 17th of August, as already stated, Saint Ange arrived in sight of the enemy; after having driven back into the fort the party of hunters, he reconnoitered the place where they were lodged. It was a little grove enclosed with palisades, situated on a general slope which rose toward the west and the northwest, along a little river; their retreats were made in the ground like the den of the Fox, of which they bear the name. This "little river" we now call Big Rock Creek. At the sound of the first gunshot fired by the French, the Kickapoos, Mascoutins, and the Illinois, who, for a month, had been expecting aid, ran up to the number of two hundred men.

MILITARY TACTICS OF SAINT ANGE

Thus reinforced, Saint Ange divided his forces in such a way as to hem in the Foxes, who had undertaken several ineffectual sorties. It was necessary to entrench, and each one worked to fortify himself in the post that had been assigned to him. On the 19th the enemy demanded to parley; they offered to deliver the prisoners that they had taken before on the Illinois river, and did deliver some; but as they sought only to procrastinate, Saint Ange renewed the attack on the morrow. During the days following he was joined by fifty or sixty Frenchmen and five hundred savages, Pottawatomies and Sacs, which M. de Villiers, commandant of the river Saint Joseph, had brought. M. de Noyelles arrived from the other direction with two hundred Miamis and ten Frenchmen. The Foxes defended themselves bravely and ably. By means of presents they sought to gain some of their ancient allies; the Sacs treated underhanded with them, furnished them some ammunition and took measures to favor their escape. The other savages perceived the movements of the Sacs, and were on the point of attacking them when Saint Ange advanced, at the head of a hundred Frenchmen, between the two parties, to establish order. The siege lasted longer than they had foreseen; famine reigned, not only with the Foxes, but also with the French and their allies. Reduced to eat their quivers, a part of the allies became discouraged;

two hundred Illinois deserted on the 7th of September. Fortunately, this bad example was not followed by others. The Foxes were pressed more and more; Saint Ange had made a fort two pistol shots away to prevent them from going for water, but this was useless, as their way to the water was covered. All expressed themselves that the time of surrender was near. But the 8th of September a violent storm, accompanied by thunder and torrents of rain, interrupted the efforts of the French. This day was followed by a rainy night, dark and cold; the Foxes profited by it and attempted to escape from their fort.

The cries of the children betrayed them, and it was believed that they were escaping. In the darkness that reigned it was impossible to distinguish friends from the enemy, and the entire night was passed in this uncertainty. Nevertheless, the French and their allies remained under arms, and at daylight of the 9th the freshest and most vigorous started in pursuit of the Foxes, who could not advance rapidly because of their embarrassments. The women, the children, and the old men marched at the head; the warriors were placed last to protect the retreat. In an instant their ranks were broken, and they fled pell-mell; more than three hundred of their warriors were killed or taken prisoners; a considerable number of women and children perished in the fight, pursued by the Illinois of the Rock, the Mascoutins and Kickapoos. Fifty or sixty warriors alone escaped; but under different pretexts the Ojitanons and the Sacs had succeeded in helping many of the women and children to also escape the massacre of their nation. The Foxes had lost many people; seventy cabins had been destroyed; the nation, it was said, no longer possessed more than thirty cabins; only a few women and a small number of children remained. Some years before the Foxes prided themselves on the number of children they possessed who promised a brilliant future.

DEFEAT OF THE FOXES

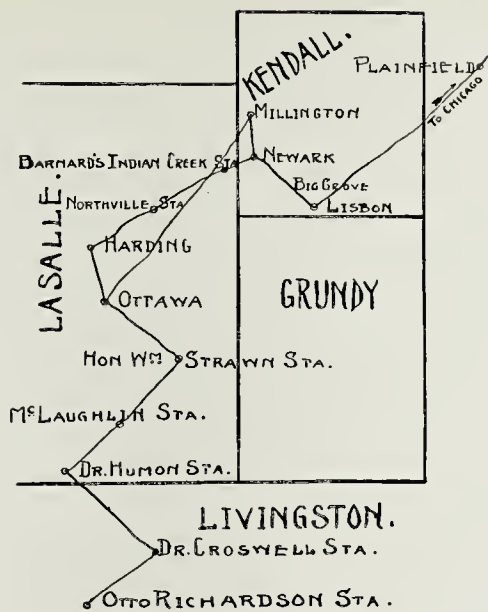
Regarding the defeat of the Foxes, M. de Beauharnois wrote to M. de Maurepas on the 18th of May, 1731: "Behold a nation (tribe) humbled to the extent that it will no longer trouble the earth."

From the military records we gather other

details. "In the darkness of the night De Villiers' forces charge up the steep hill at the north and dig deeper the trenches made by the Foxes to protect their prostrate forms. The struggle was now on. The little piece of artillery across the valley will serve its purpose well, if need there be. Just behind the newly possessed trenches the Frenchmen place two more. The morning dawns and finds lines of shallow trenches within easy musket shot of the north side of the stockade. The tables are now turned. The besieged must become the attacking party or surrender to be massacred. To attack Saint Ange in the open valley to the east will be fatal. They do not fear approach from the south, for a few brave warriors, in their log-protected pits, with flying arrows, can baffle all who come. Unpromising though sorties are, naught else can offer any hope of escaping the stake. A rush is made across the plain toward the trenches to drive the Frenchmen from the ridge on the north end of the hill. It fails. As the days pass other attempts are made with no success. Sullenly the Foxes keep to their stockaded fort. Few shots are exchanged, but long muskets are ready to be thrust out between the logs of the palisades should the Frenchmen and allies leave their trenches for attack. Along the River of the Rock, at the old village site, the reserve of the attacking army are placed, and from there reliefs are sent to hold strategic points. Many of the allies are only half-hearted. The Foxes for many years have been their neighbors, and their main grievance is that the Foxes have plundered the French who came to trade, and thus interfered with their own commerce. Even to this time the Foxes are not fully supplied with guns, and yet they have wrought military wonders. The sympathies of the Sacs and the Miamis are aroused to such an extent that they seek to aid many to escape, particularly the women and children. These attempts to aid the besieged so anger some of the allies that a breaking up of the expedition seems likely to take place. Driven to despair, the Foxes demand a parley, but all terms they ask are refused.

"A favorable opportunity for the besieged to attempt to escape at last presents itself. It is the 8th of September, 1730. The beautiful Indian summer day ends in a heavy storm, and a cold night follows. The breath of the great lake, little more than fifty miles away, sud-

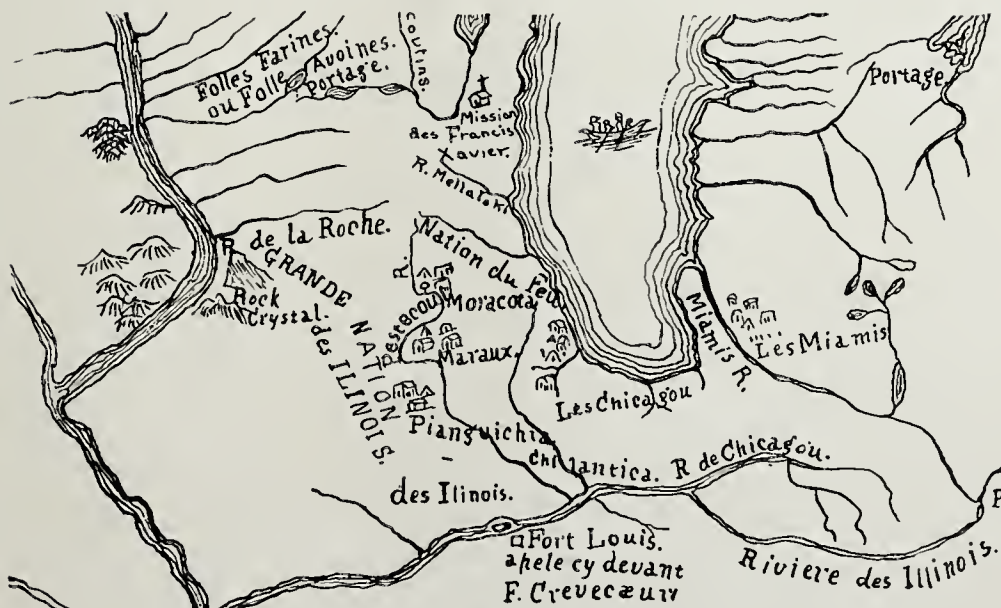
denly comes, reducing the warmth of mild autumn to the chill of blustering March. In the darkness the warriors quietly emerge from the stockade; with caution they creep down the abrupt slope at the southeastern termination of the palisades; the women and enfeebled grope their way, and children, weak from hunger, cling to mothers' scanty garments and shake with fear. Alas, the wail of infants tells of the escape! With what anxiety the mothers attempt to quiet them! On the success of that attempt escape from torture, which means a thousand death-pangs, depends. A Sac woman, perhaps herself with babe at breast, also betrays the persecuted people. With warriors at front, resolved to die for their loved ones, they find their way across the "Little River," between the French who are camped along the largest stream and those who occupy the eastern slope of the hill. Unwatched, the French and allies have sought shelter from the storm. As the fleeing ones pass beyond the besiegers' lines, the larger portion of the warriors fall behind to guard the rear. Enough remain in front to form an advance guard. The half-friendly allies of the French know of the escape, and some of them render assistance. The Foxes are not pursued, for, in the darkness, the warriors cannot distinguish friend from foe; they can only await the dawn. To turn to the southeast and cross the river is impossible, and yet that is the direction in which all the hope of the Foxes lie. Were the circumstances different, to take any well-known trail would be wise; but they have no choice, and strike toward the east they must. For a mile they pass through the heavy timber extending across the valley and, for some distance, beyond the bluff. In these woods, upon the eastern hill, they meet their fate; to move out on the prairie is to be surrounded at approach of day and be overwhelmed. Knowing that their departure has been discovered, to halt upon this hill in the heavy timber is prudent. Here they make their last stand. The Mascoutins and Kickapoos take revenge and here the Illinois of the Rock, the very people who for years have been warred against by the Foxes to such an extent as to be driven from their homes, fully glut their vengeance. The prisoners, spared for a time only, are brought back to the camps along the "Little River," and to the larger stream, the Riviere du Rocher, where every savage art is practiced upon them,



Map showing stations on the "Underground Railroad" in Kendall, Grundy, La Salle and Livingston Counties—By Mrs. Sarah E. R. Fitzwilliam



Fragment from Popple's Map 1732



Fragment from old French Map (1718) in the British Museum

and they perish." (From "Lost Maramech and Earliest Chicago," by the present writer).

The Fox tradition of this affair runs, in part, as follows:

"Soon after this the nations again came and united against the Foxes, and the fighting became hard and incessant. Then the old men said to the young men: 'Let us old men go out and do the fighting; we have not long to live and we can well spare the rest of our time wearing the enemy out; let them waste part of their strength on us. You stay here and take care of the women and children and fight when it comes your turn, and that will be when all the old men are killed off.' Every time the old men withdrew they returned fewer in numbers, and at least all were killed. Then the fighting fell upon the young men. It was about the time when the corn was ripening in the fields. Among the Foxes was a young man who fasted and dreamed, and he dreamed that he was blest by the Great Spirit, and he said to the people: 'I am going to make the enemy sleep,' and so saying he sang and beat upon a drum. At once the weather grew cold and snow began to fall. The enemy went into their tents and slept soundly, and out of the stockade went the Foxes. They went in two directions, one part to the north and the other to the east. Those who went to the east were women and children, with a force of young men to protect them. They followed a young man who drew a strip of rawhide behind him to make a trail for them to follow. When they came to a high place they built a fort. The party that passed to the north was made up of a force of young men who made a big, broad trail in the snow in order to draw the enemy after them and thus keep the women and children out of danger, and give them time to build a fort. As was expected, the large trail was discovered and alarm raised in the camp of the enemy. 'They are fleeing! They are fleeing!' they shouted, and came upon the Fox warriors in full force. The Foxes held them back until they thought the women had had time to build another fort, and then gave way and joined their friends in the new stockade. Then the enemy came again, and were beaten back. The Foxes scattered, and the small parties were pursued by the enemy. Most were captured, but many escaped."

In 1752 a final effort was planned by the Pian-keshaws, Illinois and Osages to drive out the

French who had begun to invade their hunting grounds for other purposes than trade. The plan, as told by a squaw whose husband, a Frenchman, had been killed at the Vermilion, was to make vigorous war on the whites, first locating their women and children where De Villiers and De Noyelles had attacked the Foxes *about* twenty years before. The work of defense begun and vigorously prosecuted for two days by the Miamis, of Maramech, and hastily completed by the Foxes, in 1730, was to be restored and trusted to protect the loved ones when the warriors should be called upon to drive away the intruders. Thrice, at least, has Maramech Hill been considered a strategic point.

When first came the settlers the natives had a tradition that the hill had at some time been the scene of some important event. Hicks, in his history of Kendall County, tells it was there that Black Hawk, Shabona and Waubansie held their council. The present writer, having discovered the scars in the sod on Maramech Hill (in 1874), gave the facts to the author, which served to lend emphasis to the rumor that the hill was, for some reason, historic. The council (in fact, however, held on Sycamore Creek) having then been considered one of the most important events known to our region, was rumored to have taken place on the hill.

SHABONA

Shabona, later well known in the making of our history, was early in possession of this region as a hunting ground, and as early as 1824 was met by Elder Jesse Walker, a Methodist missionary who had already established many missions in our young State, one of the last being at Ottawa. He became discouraged, but, quoting the author, Matson: "One morning, while the Elder was at prayer, with his household kneeling around the family altar, an Indian knelt lightly at the door with the end of his ramrod. He was a tall, fine looking Indian, dressed in a ruffled buckskin hunting shirt, with a wreath of eagle feathers around his head, a rifle on his shoulder, a tomahawk and a scalping knife in his belt. Edgar Walker met the Indian at the door, who grasped his hand, pressing it in a friendly manner, and at the same time exclaiming, 'Me Shabona' As Shabona left the cabin for his camp, which was about a mile away, he gave the Elder to understand that

he would be back soon. In a short time Shabona returned, bringing with him a quarter of venison and a wild turkey, as a present to his new-found friend, and accompanied by a half-breed, named George Forqua, who spoke good English, and acted as interpreter. Elder Walker told Shabona that he had come among his people to teach Christianity and instruct them in the ways of civilization. Although Shabona took no stock in this new religion, believing that of his fathers preferable to any other, nevertheless he was willing to assist the Elder in establishing a mission by introducing him to his people. The Elder accompanied Shabona to his camp, where he was introduced to the squaws and hunters present, and an hour or more was spent in singing and praying. On the following day Elder Walker, accompanied by Shabona and George Forqua, made a tour through the country in search of a suitable place to establish a mission. They visited a number of places along the Illinois and Fox Rivers, calling at several villages, Shabona giving Elder Walker an introduction to his friends. A place was finally selected at a point of timber east of Fox River and about sixteen miles from its mouth, now known as Mission Point. Here a mission was established, consisting of a chapel, a school house and two or three dwellings occupied by teachers and employes of the institution. At one time a large number of Indian children attended school here, and each Sabbath the chapel was filled with Indians to hear preaching. John Dew, James Walker and Pearce Hawley were connected with this mission as teachers and religious instructors, and called around them a large number of converts. For a time it was a success, but in 1830 the chapel burned down, when the mission was abandoned.

Although the French missionaries must many times have visited Maramech, Elder Walker, so far as reliable records are at hand, was first in undertaking the Christianizing of the natives of our immediate region, the mission being two miles outside of our western border, but calling from our groves and streams the people of our village.

WAUBANSIE

In 1831 Waubansie was living with his band of Pottawatomies at the mouth of the creek in our county, that bears his name, where Os-

wego was soon after laid out. His desires were for the welfare of his people, and it was he who inaugurated, and carried to a finish the first temperance crusade known in the confines of our county. A trader had brought down Fox River, with other supplies, a barrel of whiskey, for which "fire-water" not only the warriors but Waubansie himself had a liking. The latter, practicing self-denial, in the interest of his band, broke in the head of the barrel, and permitted the fishes to imbibe. One of his two wives offending the chief, the other was ordered to kill her. The milk of human kindness interfering, he seized an axe and did the job himself. Massacres had taken place within our borders, but this was, quite likely, one of the earliest *murders* of record. Pechie, still having his name as corrupted to Specie, by us, one of the last of the Frenchmen, hunted, traded and occupied a log cabin in the grove. Just after the Black Hawk war, in 1832, a few of the same Pottawatomie tribe occupied cabins on the bluff near the site of old Maramech. Their race-track, though well beaten, was long since turned by the plow, but the same implement still turns up specimens of their handiwork.

BLACK HAWK

Black Hawk was a Sac brave—not a chief, as often stated. He won his spurs, as it were, by brilliant leadership in war, first, however, becoming considered a brave, at the age of fourteen, when he wounded an enemy. His village, when his troubles began, was Saukenuk, near the mouth of Rock River, from which his people had been driven. The fraudulent treaties of 1804, and later ones, had deeded away a part of their lands, including their village site. The first treaty, signed by four unauthorized Sacs, was obtained by fraud, no doubt; but the later ones were, in part, a ratification. Black Hawk could never become reconciled to giving up his village and the extensive corn fields that gave food and, in addition, revenue from sales of corn to the government, as an item of military supplies. Following the instructions of the military commander at Saint Louis, Keokuk, the principal chief, had moved the greater part of the Sac tribe, and such of the Foxes as were closely associated with them, across the Mississippi; but Black Hawk and his band, called, because of his adherence to the English in Canada, the "Brit-

ish band," refused to abandon their well cultivated and fenced fields, at the mouth of the Rock River, and the groves of their ancestors, which they, as all wild people, held in high veneration. He had no difficulty in forming a war party of several hundred Sacs, many Foxes and a large number of Pottawatomies, the latter joining with the hope of avenging the injuries received from some of the early settlers, but contrary to the wishes of their chiefs, Shabona and Waubansie. The war party ascended Rock River and were pursued by the regular soldiers and militia, and several engagements took place, usually ending unfavorably to the Indian minority. Black Hawk, in his autobiography, claims that he made several overtures for peace, but that the bearers of his flags of truce were fired upon.

Be all this as it may, he was defeated, and probably the larger part of his band, aged men and women and children, as well as his warriors, brave in the extreme, perished, many of them shot or drowned when swimming across the Mississippi. Black Hawk's people, having reached a point well up on Rock River, where later they were attacked by Stillman's band of militia, called the Pottawatomie chiefs in council, but both Shabona and Waubansie, probably largely as a matter of policy, preferred that their people should remain at peace with the whites. At the close of this council, held on Sycamore Creek, the two chiefs returned to their village and, soon thereafter, Shabona began to make the history that left his name famous as "the friend of the whites." Though a chief of a branch of the tribe, he was not a Pottawatomie by birth, but merely by adoption. He was an Ottawa, born in Canada about 1775, but when quite young joined the tribe that, later, because married to one of its daughters, adopted him and soon made him a chief. He, as well as Black Hawk, had shown great bravery in the Battle of the Thames, in Canada, under Tecumseh, during the War of 1812, where each formed a very favorable opinion as to the bravery of regular soldiers of the American army. Black Hawk, at least, later learned that bravery in mere militia was not a prominent characteristic.

Shabona, clearly foreseeing the course that would be pursued by groups of Black Hawk's soon-to-disintegrate band, hastened to his own village with the purpose of then warning the few settlers of the coming storm. Soon after arrived

a runner who notified the chief of the engagement of Stillman's men with the victorious Sac warriors. This proof that no time was to be lost prompted immediate action on the part of the chief, and he at once sent his son Pypegée and his nephew Pyps to the Fox River region to warn the settlers of their danger. At the same time he mounted his pony and struck southward for the settlements near Bureau Creek. It was mid-May, and the few settlers were busy with their preparations for planting their crops, some their first crop, merely sod-corn. The prairies were now green and many of the spring flowers had spread their beauties to the bees, but this noble Redman neither heeded storm nor stopped to admire nature's spread of spring beauties. He had but one purpose—to save those who had treated him kindly and return good to those who had been unkind to him. The first settler reached and warned was one Dimmick, at Dimmick's Grove, in what later became Bureau County. This settler had been warned in a similar manner a year before, and the alarm had proven a false one, and now he stated his purpose to remain until he had finished planting his corn. Shabona begged him to send to safety his wife and children, saying that if they remained they would be killed before the coming morning. The chief, mounting his pony and seeing that Dimmick seemed to hesitate, turning in his saddle, shouted, "Hu-houoo—Puckegée," which, interpreted, means to us, "Make haste—get out." (Hu-houoo is literally merely an exclamation, as explained to the writer by Doctor William Jones, a highly educated descendant of a Fox grandmother.) This last amounted to a command that was well heeded by the settler, and he, with family, hastened to safety.

After warning a score of others, he sped for the Indian Creek settlement near Fox River. Those warned left the vicinity of Bureau Creek none too soon, for, during the night after their departure, a band of about seventy warriors under the leadership, it is said, of the notorious half-breed Simon Girty, came, only to find their intended victims safely away. The Reverend James Sample and wife had not been notified and were captured, bound to trees and burned to death. Samuel Toppen, a young lawyer from Massachusetts, one of Stillman's militia, at the time of the defeat, had fled southward. For a time lost, he finally found his way to Shabona's village, where he was given food and, on the ap-

proach of the band that later killed him, hidden beneath a pile of blankets in one of the cabins. It was here that the bloodthirsty band learned that the chief of the village had gone to warn the whites of the danger that threatened them, and they vowed vengeance and made an effort to overtake him.

The settlers of Bureau Creek having, in the main, escaped Girty and his warriors, struck eastward toward the Fox River settlement, stopping first at the mouth of Indian Creek, where the last blood in war was shed along our beautiful river. So near to our confines was this slaughter, and being an early chapter of our own affair, we may well quote from Matson's "Memories of Shaubena":

"On Big Indian Creek, near the head of the timber, was a small Indian village, consisting of about twenty lodges and seventy or eighty inhabitants. The chief of this village, named Meau-eus, was a tall, raw-boned, savage-looking Indian, very envious toward the settlers, and never known to visit their cabins. It is said, in his youth he had a presentiment that the whites would take possession of this country and drive away the Indians. As cabins were built here and there on the north side of the Illinois River, the old chief began to think the evil day near at hand when he would be compelled to leave the home of his youth and seek a new one in the far West. A number of settlers had made claims and built cabins on Indian Creek, below the village, which was a great annoyance to Meau-eus, as he believed the sound of their axes would drive away the deer.

"In the spring of 1832 a dam was built across Indian Creek, about six miles below the village, by William Davis, which prevented the fish from ascending the stream. The old chief became very angry at this, considering it a trespass on his rights, and threatened to tear it down. He went to consult Shaubena and Waubansie about destroying the dam, but they advised him to let it alone.

"At Meau-eus' village lived two young Indians named To-qua-mee and Co-mee, both of whom spoke some English. They had spent some time at the Indian mission near Fox River, engaged in hunting, to supply it with meat, and doing errands for the employes of the establishment. Co-mee professed Christianity, having been baptized by Elder Walker some time before. These Indians at different times visited the residence

of Wm. Hall, who had made a claim on the creek, a few miles below the village, and at one time presented the family with a quarter of venison. They took a great fancy to Hall's daughters, Sylvia and Rachel, who were prepossessing young women, and proposed to buy them of their father, in accordance with Indian custom. To-qua-mee was a fine looking Indian, tall and well proportioned, with a graceful figure, but had an ugly scar on his face. This scar formed an important feature in To-qua-mee's physiognomy, noticed by everyone, and will figure hereafter in our story."

INDIAN CREEK SETTLEMENT

As a number of families were massacred on Indian Creek at the commencement of the Black Hawk War, it becomes necessary to give some of the facts relating to it, so that the reader may understand this affair. In the spring of 1830, William Davis made a claim on Big Indian Creek, twelve miles north of Ottawa, and built his cabin close by the creek bank. A few rods from his cabin he built a blacksmith shop, being a blacksmith by trade, doing work for himself and neighbors. He also commenced building a mill, and the dam for that purpose was completed early in the spring of 1832. In the vicinity of Davis' cabin a number of people had located, among these were John and J. H. Henderson, Allen Howard, William Pettigrew and William Hall, all of whom had families.

On Indian Creek, about six miles above Davis' cabin, was an Indian village, and its inhabitants were very angry at him for building the dam, as it prevented the fish from ascending the stream, as previously stated. Each day the Indians of the village were in the habit of coming down below the dam to fish, and on one occasion they threatened to injure Davis' family if it was not removed so that the fish could come up to the village as formerly. A number of days had now passed since the Indians were down to fish, and their absence caused Davis to fear that they meditated revenge for what they considered a trespass on their rights. In order to compromise the matter, Mr. Davis, accompanied by J. H. Henderson, went up to the village for the purpose of making the Indians some presents and thereby retain their good-will. But on arriving at the village they found it deserted, and no Indians were seen in the vicinity. From here they went



DANIEL ANDERSON

to Waubansie's village at Paw Paw Grove, but found it deserted also, consequently they left for home. On their return, night overtook them. In the darkness they lost their way and were obliged to lie out all night. Mr. Davis not returning at night as expected, his family believed that he had been murdered by the Indians, and next morning, before daylight, they left for Ottawa. When Davis came home and found his family gone, he followed after, overtaking them in their flight, and caused the fugitives to return.

A few days before this event, Shabona, after notifying the settlers on Bureau of their danger, came to Indian Creek and warned the people, likewise Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. Howard, and the two Hendersons, with their families, fled to Ottawa. Mr. Hall, with his family, started for Ottawa also, but by the persuasion of Mr. Davis, he stopped at his house, as he was made to believe the Indians would not molest them. John Henderson and Albert Howard, leaving their families at Ottawa, returned to their claims for the purpose of planting corn. William Pettigrew, with his wife and two children, had been two days at Ottawa, but believing there was no danger of Indian depredations, returned with his family, stopping at Davis' house about noon of the same day of the massacre, and their goods were in the wagon when the Indians came. Two young men, named Robert Norris and Henry George, were at Davis' house at the time of the massacre, and consequently were among the victims. Norris lived with John Henderson and happened to be at the blacksmith shop at the time to get some work done. Henry George belonged to the Bureau settlement, had made a claim, and built a cabin on the present site of Bureau Junction, and at that time was on visit to Hall's family. Both Davis and Hall had grown-up sons, and with the other visitors at the house, they considered themselves of sufficient strength to repel an attack of the Indians.

DAVIS AND HALL WARNED

Pyps, after notifying the settlers on Fox River of the commencement of hostilities, went to visit his lady love, at Rochell's village, south of the Illinois. After remaining a few days with Rochell's band, he returned home by the way of Indian Creek settlement, and while on his way, about sundown, discovered a large body of Indians entering the timber. On reaching home,

late at night, he told Shabona of seeing these Indians, and also of noticing some of the settlers still at their cabins. Shabona, knowing these settlers would be likely to fall victims to savages, therefore lost no time in warning them of their danger the second time. About midnight Shabona, after giving some directions to his family and friends in case he should meet his death, as he well knew his life would be sacrificed if he fell in with the hostile band, mounted his pony and started for Indian Creek settlement. On the fatal day, about sunrise, before people were out of bed, Shabona, with his pony in a foam of sweat, reached Davis' cabin and informed the inmates of their danger. He told them that a large band of warriors had been seen to enter the timber about six miles above, on the evening before, and unless they left immediately, in all probability they would be killed. On receiving this intelligence Hall was in favor of leaving for Ottawa forthwith, but Davis, being a resolute man, knowing no fear, opposed it, saying he did not fear the Indians, and no redskin could drive him from his home.

According to the statement of Shabona, the depredations on Indian Creek were committed principally by Pottawatomies, and this statement is confirmed by others. The two Misses Hall, who were taken prisoners, said they believed most of the warriors at the massacre were Pottawatomies, two of whom they recognized as belonging to the Indian Creek village. Mehokee, a brother of Shabona's young squaw, Pokanoka, admitted that he was at the massacre, but said he took no part in it.

When Black Hawk came up Rock River, many disaffected Pottawatomies went to his camp, and, accompanied by a few Sacs and Foxes, left for the settlements as soon as hostilities commenced. A half-breed, named Mike Girty, who belonged at the village of Indiantown, headed a guerrilla band that ranged through the settlements during the war, and by these cut-throats most of the depredations were committed. For a number of days these Indians had been roaming through Bureau and Fox River settlements, in search of victims, but people having fled from their homes, they met with poor success. On the evening before the massacre, these Indians encamped near the head of Big Indian Creek timber, and turned their ponies out to feed on the prairie. It is said they had two kegs of whiskey, taken from Clark Hollenback's store, on Fox River (in the Town

of Fox, Kendall County), and as no victims could be found, they all got drunk, and spent the night in revelry. Next day a scouting party came down to the settlement to see if they could get the scalps of some adventurers who might return to look after their stock, which had been left to run at large on the prairie, and they were surprised to find a number of people at Davis' cabin. These scouts secreted themselves in the thick underbrush, and for some time watched the movements of the whites, ascertained the number of men, and probable means of defense, etc., after which they returned to their comrades and reported their discovery. On receiving this intelligence, the warriors aroused from their drunken revelry, mounted their ponies, and followed down the creek, until they came within a mile of Davis' cabin. Here in the thick timber they dismounted, tying their ponies to trees, and then proceeded on foot to carry out their murderous designs, being conducted by two Pottawatomie Indians, To-quamee and Co-mee, who, reared on Indian Creek, were acquainted with the surroundings of Davis' house, and who were afterwards tried at Ottawa for the part they took in this affair. These Indians led the attacking party forward with great caution, crawling along under the creek bank, until they came within a few rods of the house, without being discovered by their intended victims, and all the warriors were in the door-yard before the alarm was given.

INDIAN CREEK MASSACRE

About four o'clock in the afternoon of May 20, 1832, while the men were at work in the blacksmith shop, and the women busy with their household affairs, unconscious of danger from their red foe, a dog barked, when Mrs. Davis, on looking out at the door, exclaimed: "My God, here are the Indians now," as seventy painted savages entered the door-yard. Mr. Pettigrew, with a child in his arms, attempted to shut the door, but was shot down while doing so, and fell backward on the floor. Part of the Indians now rushed into the house, and with knives, spears and tomahawks commenced killing women and children, while others, with deafening yells, attacked the men at the blacksmith shop. The assault being so sudden, the men were unprepared to make a successful resistance, although their guns were close at hand, and

before these could be brought into use they were overpowered and killed. William Hall was shot down instantly. Robert Norris had seized his gun and while in the act of shooting he, too, was killed. William Davis, being a large, resolute man, with remarkable physical power, defended himself for some time, using the breach of his gun (which was a heavy Kentucky rifle) over the heads of the savages, breaking the stock and bending the barrel in the fearful struggle, but at last was overpowered and killed. Blood and hair were found on Davis' gun barrel, and the ground where his remains lay showed marks of a fearful conflict. Near by was a pool of blood where an Indian had laid, supposed to have been killed and his remains carried off by his comrades. Henry George jumped into the millpond, but was shot while swimming across it and his body taken out of the water and scalped. One of Davis' sons, a lad of fourteen years, named William, made his escape by flight. John W., a son of William Hall, ran and jumped off the creek bank as many shots were fired at him. The Indians, supposing him dead, did not pursue, and by keeping close under the high creek bank and out of sight, he succeeded in making his escape.

When the Indians entered Davis' house they, with loud yells, commenced killing the inmates. Some were shot down, others dispatched with spears, knives or tomahawks. Mrs. Davis, in her fright, threw her arms around Rachel Hall, and when shot down the muzzle of the gun was so close as to burn the face of the latter into a blister. Mrs. Pettigrew was found with her infant clasped in her arms, both mother and child having their heads split open by a tomahawk and lying in a bloody gore. An Indian took a small child belonging to Mr. Pettigrew by the feet and knocked out its brains against a stump in the door-yard. The Indians afterward said, in fiendish glee, that the women and children squalled like ducks when the steel entered their vitals. Sylvia and Rachel Hall, in trying to escape from the murderers, jumped on the bed, but were caught by two Indians and dragged into the door-yard. Three young men, Edward and Greenberry Hall and Alexander Davis, were at work in the field, but on seeing the Indians killing their people, unhitched the oxen from the plow and fled in all haste for Ottawa. A short distance from Davis' cabin lived Allen Howard, John and J. H. Henderson, who had taken their

families to Ottawa a few days before and returned to work on their claims, as previously stated. On hearing the firing of guns and yells of savages at Davis' cabin, and knowing the Indians were murdering their friends, they picked up their rifles and ran to their rescue; but on seeing the strength of the attacking party, knew assistance would be useless, and only sacrificing their own lives, therefore they turned about and fled for Ottawa.

After the Indians had completed their work of horror, leaving fifteen dead bodies, scalped, and some of them mutilated in a shocking manner, they returned to the place where they left their ponies. They took with them a number of horses belonging to the murdered families, also clothing, provisions and everything they could use. They shot horses, cattle and hogs; even chickens in the barn-yard did not escape their fury. Two daughters of William Hall, Sylvia, aged seventeen, and Rachel, fourteen, were taken prisoners, and carried off into the Indian country. They also took with them as a prisoner a little son of William Davis, named James, a lad seven years of age, but finding he could not travel as fast as they required, after going about one-half mile, they killed him. The two Indians who had him in charge, one having hold of each hand, made him stand up to be shot. Little Jimmy, as he was called, pale as death, stood like a marble statue, without moving a muscle, to receive the fatal shot, and while struggling in the agonies of death the savages took off his scalp, leaving the body where it fell, to be devoured by dogs or wolves.

When the massacre was completed, four warriors took the two Misses Hall, one holding to each arm, and hurried them off as fast as possible through the woods to where their ponies were tied. On arriving here they saw among the crowd of warriors two Indians they knew, To-qu-a-mee and Co-mee, who had frequently been at their house. When the Indians arrived at the place where their ponies were tied they held a council over the prisoners to decide on their fate. Girty, the leader of the band, was in favor of killing the prisoners; but the will of this cut-throat was overruled by a majority of the warriors, who no doubt had in view the large sum of money which would be paid for their ransom. It was finally agreed that the Sac and Fox warriors should take the prisoners to Black Hawk's camp, about ninety miles distant, while

the Pottawatomies continued their scout through the settlements in search of other victims. The girls were mounted on horses, with two Indians riding by their side holding the bridle reins to prevent their escape, and in this position they galloped away.

On the day of the massacre, Captain McFadden, Wilber Walker and a few others were returning from Dixon's Ferry, where they had been to get Governor Reynolds to furnish troops to protect the people at Ottawa. When this party was within three miles of Davis' cabin they heard the report of guns, but did not know what it meant, as all the settlers were thought to have fled from their homes.

Hicks, in his "History of Kendall County," presents the facts regarding the war as affecting our early settlers as given by them, as the present writer often heard them. He says:

"Just as young Pyps rode up to George B. Hollenback's his wife was getting supper, and he had washed and was wiping on the towel when the Indian said, without dismounting: 'The Sacs are coming!' Mr. H. made some light reply, but the other added: 'My friend, I am in earnest; go at once if you will save your lives.' His wife and step-daughter took the alarm at once, and dropping their work, hurried over to Clark Hollenback's with the warning. Clark himself had gone to Ottawa to get a plow sharpened and do some other business; and here, too, the women were frightened, and to keep close to the truth, the boys were slightly nervous as well. Thomas, mounting an unbroken colt, started to alarm his uncle George, and one of the others ran over to Cunningham's. The women, with what articles they could carry, were mounted on the horses, the men on foot, and so they left for the fort at Ottawa. The prairie grass was green, and wild flowers were growing where Newark now stands, but the fugitives had not heart or time to admire beauty, save the beauty of seeing, as they now and then looked behind, that they were getting farther away and no Indians in sight. Reaching the point of the Mission timber by dark, they turned the horses out to graze, and hid themselves in the thicket. But it soon commenced to rain, and they decided to move on, most of them this time on foot, as they were unable to catch but one of the horses. The journey was a slow and tedious one, and they reached Ottawa the next evening.

"Meanwhile, Thomas, on his frightened colt,

made double-quick time over the Pavilion road between Newark and William Hollenback's. His uncle, when he arrived, was tying the horses out to graze, after their day's work, but on hearing the alarm immediately brought them up again, and left the boys to harness them while he hurried over to arouse the other families. Mr. Harris' team had strayed away, and himself and two older boys were absent searching for them. To add to their dismay, Mrs. Harris' father—old Mr. Coombs—was so sick with inflammatory rheumatism as to be unable to be moved. There appeared to be no alternative but to leave him if they would save their lives, and to this he urged them. 'Leave me to my fate,' he said, 'and save yourselves; I am an old man and can live but a little while at best.' Taking what articles they could, with tearful farewells, they left him and hurried away on foot. Mr. Ackley had no wagon, and he mounted his wife and one child on one horse, while he and the remaining child rode the other. By the time they reached Mr. Hollenback's the sun had set and it was growing dark; but the boys had the team and wagon all ready, so that they started at once, taking an easterly direction over the prairie towards Plainfield. Before sunset the Indians were on the move, eager for scalps and spoil. They struck Harris' cabin first, and Mr. Coombs gaye himself up for dead, but having satisfied themselves that he was sick, they did not molest him. Passing on to the two other cabins, they found no one at home; but the supper tables were spread, and they helped themselves to what they pleased. 'Shabona did this,' they said one to another in their Indian guttural, and they laid up a score against him. They had been but a few minutes at Hollenback's when, the wagon having mired in a slough about a mile out, Mr. Hollenback returned to get a chain that lay on a shaving horse in his yard. As he approached the fence, through the brush, he saw a light through the cracks, between the basswood puncheons of which the door was made. Indians do not usually make lights while on their raids, but these were undoubtedly on a savage spree, and believing their victims had received warning and fled, were off their guard. In a moment the door opened, and one came out bearing a torch; at that instant the dry twigs snapped under Mr. Hollenback's feet as he ran away, pursued by two Indians. His line of flight was parallel with the present Pavilion road for about a mile, when his strength

gave out, and he fell, rolling into a ditch at the foot of the hill south of Dr. Cook's. Fortunately, his pursuers ran past him, and soon gave up the chase. The moon was nearly at the full, but every few minutes it would cloud over and be dark, and Mr. Hollenback being thus unable to keep the wagon track even after he found it, became lost, and rambled about all night. Mr. Harris and his two sons, while after the horses, became lost, but in the morning, strangely enough, came on their family encamped on the prairie. They had passed the slough by unloading the wagon. Although not at that time professing Christianity, they always regarded that meeting as a special interposition of God's providence; for had they returned to the house, or taken any other route than the one they did, they probably would never have met again.

"In the morning the company separated, Mr. and Mrs. Ackley turning off to arouse the Aments. Coming to the door Mrs. Ackley said to them who were up: 'Call Edward; the Sacs and Foxes are upon us, and he must leave just as quick as he can'; and while she continued talking Edward was called and preparations for flight were begun. In a few minutes they were on the road, Mr. Morton, a man who lived with Ament, being with them. With the other party was Peter Bollinger, a single man who worked for Hollenback. Crossing the wide prairie they came soon after sunrise to the claims of Selvey and Dougherty, where two new-comers, Keeler Clark and his brother William, were breaking sod. The latter was afterwards well known as a Mormon preacher. They put part of their breaking team on the wagon in place of Mr. Hollenback's jaded horses; thus strengthened, the party continued their journey with less fear of attack. At this point, too, they were joined by Mr. Hollenback, who was received as one from the dead. At Clark Hollenback's the Indians found more to hold them, for there were groceries and tobacco and whiskey in the store, and they spent the remainder of the night there in wild carousal. It was a fortunate spree for the Holderman Grove settlers. They had been warned the night before, but the war had been so long talked of they did not believe there was any immediate danger. The possessions that must be left behind doubtless caused some of the hesitation, for Mr. Holderman had but just returned from Ohio with a load of provisions. Two other families had moved in, Mr. Cummins and

Wyatt Cook, making again the original number at the Grove. Mr. Kellogg was away, and was not expected home for a day or two, but he would not have hastened matters if he had been present. Mr. Vermet, however, sent his hired man over to warn Mr. Booth and Mr. Litsey, but, perhaps through fear, he did not do his errand.

"Before breakfast, in the morning of the memorable and beautiful sixteenth of May, Mr. Holderman took a piece of bread and butter in his hand, mounted his horse, and, in company with Ezra Kellogg and Mr. Cummins, rode over to Newark to see if Clark Hollenback credited the report. Mr. Cummins wore an overcoat and carried a rifle; the others were unarmed. Going first to Pat Cunningham's, they found no one at home; then passing up towards Hollenback's, their suspicions were aroused. They did not like the appearance of things and stopped. Between them and the house a new sod fence had been made, and an Indian now appeared on the fence and beckoned with his hand for them to come on. It was enough. Instead of going on, they turned their horses and fled, and were instantly shot at and pursued by a large party of Indians, who were secreted in the fence ditch. They had been drinking and were all excited, otherwise it would seem impossible that the men could have escaped with their lives. As it was, the only bullet that took effect cut the neck of Mr. Cummin's horse, below the mane. The little valley south of Earl Adams' homestead used to be a sunny spot. The hill each side was a great den for wolves and badgers. There the Indian ponies had strayed, seeking the green grass, and the Indians were consequently obliged to follow the white men on foot, which they did with all their speed, and with furious yells. But on the Adams' hill Holderman swung his hat and shouted to imaginary reinforcements, and the device was successful. The Indians stopped, and after a short parley retreated. When they reached Kellogg's, Mr. Holderman shouted over the slough to his family, 'Gear up, gear up!' and leaving their breakfast untasted, they hastened to obey the warning call. They did not know but the Indians, catching their ponies, would be upon them within a few minutes, so they made ready with the utmost speed, and were soon far on the road to Ottawa. The Indians, however, did not leave Hollenback's until the following night, detained either by love of their good fare or by

the hope that other settlers might visit them. The last, undoubtedly, was the stronger motive, as the store was tolerably well known through the surrounding settlements, and was frequently visited. It is illustrative of Indian nature that from first to last these robbers skulked in thickets and groves in the daytime, and did their traveling mostly in the night."

ANSEL REED'S STORY

Eleven families were now on their way out of the county, and but three more remained. Mr. Booth had as yet received no warning, and how it came may be best told in Ansel Reed's own words:

"It was a pleasant morning, and soon after daylight I was up and went down a little piece from the house, to rive shingle bolts. While at work I heard three reports of guns, close together, from the direction of Newark, and soon after saw three men horseback galloping over a rise of ground toward Holderman's. I supposed then that those three men had fired the guns, and thought little more of it. There had been a talk of war for years, but we did not know as it would ever come. There was a pond a little out from the edge of the grove—a quarter of a mile from the house. Mr. Booth wished to plant a patch of potatoes by it, and after breakfast I went out to drive up the oxen to do the plowing. While looking for the cattle, Booth came out, too, and crossed the fresh horse tracks. They were made by large horses that were shod, and so he knew they were not Indians. Yet, in thinking about it, I remembered that the Indians had appeared unusually busy that spring. Their trail ran along by the grove, about on the line of the Newark and Lisbon road. There were three or four trails side by side. In some places, where the rain had washed them out, they were three feet deep. Indians passed along these every day, sometimes riding at the top of their speed. Booth's oxen were a fine, large, spotted pair, well known because of their strength and color, and the pride he took in them. He plowed the ground, while I spent the forenoon chopping for sod corn with a wooden axe. There were seventeen acres in the field; the pond was in the same enclosure. We worked on so all the forenoon, not knowing we were left nearly alone in Kendall County and that the savages were so near us. They had set Clark Hollenback's cabin on

fire, and I saw smoke all the afternoon. Mr. Booth saw it too, but thought it was burning brush. If the Indians had come then, they certainly would have killed us all, but they probably supposed we had fled. In going to work in the afternoon I met two Frenchmen, half-breeds, riding each a mare with a colt following. They said they lived in Kankakee and were going north for seed corn, and asked if I could not get them some dinner. I directed them to the house, but they would not go unless I went too. I knew if I went back without permission Mr. Booth would not like it, so I declined. They talked a little while longer, and passed on toward Newark. The trail did not run through the present site of Newark, but left it a little to the right, and about there it was crossed by the Chicago trail. Mr. Booth came out and had made two or three turns in furrowing out the potato land, when the Frenchmen returned in a great fright and told Mr. Booth what they had seen. He sent them on to alarm Anthony Litsey, and beckoned to me to hurry, saying, as I came near, 'I don't know but we shall all be killed.' We had heard Litsey calling to his oxen during the forenoon. He had joined teams with William Parcell, a bachelor who lived at Cherry's Grove, and they were breaking ground together. Parcell had a two-wheeled cart, which was the only vehicle on the place, as Litsey had none. Booth's wagon had a rack on it but no box. It had solid wheels, a sapling for a tongue, and was wholly of wood—not even a nail about it. We put on some maple sugar and a loaf of bread, and then I was sent to drive up the cows, but we could not find them. I ran around to the prairie, but they were nowhere in sight. In coming back I met Mrs. Booth, carrying the youngest child. She looked frightened and said, as she passed, 'Where is Mr. Booth?' The road that led up to the house was the same that leads to it now, and when I came up Mr. Booth said, 'Let down the bars and get your shoes and coat and come on.' I did so, and then ran on after him. He had fastened the door by planting a heavy stick against it on the inside. When we had gone a little way he saw his steers and let me drive while he went back to the house to yoke them up. But in a moment he said, 'I don't think it's safe to go back,' and turning, ran on after his wife. They walked a mile and a half to the northwest corner of Collin's Grove, then called Duck Grove, because there was a

large pond in it and wild ducks were plenty there. The thicket was very dense, and Booth hid his wife where the wagon would pass, while he ran on to alarm Kellogg and the other families. It was about three-quarters of a mile farther. Mr. Kellogg had built a better house, of hewed logs, a few rods from William Stephens' residence. I reached Mrs. Booth and took her on board, and soon Booth came running down, hat in hand, tired out and frightened, and reported that the Kelloggs had gone, leaving their breakfast table set and the coffee poured out in the cups. We were afraid now to go on, and hoping to keep hid until dark, we went farther into the thicket, over logs and fallen limbs, and then I unhitched the cattle and took them down to the duck pond, where there was a good bite of grass. I remember that the ring in the yoke staple made such a horrible noise, as the oxen walked, that I believed the Indians must surely hear it. In the meantime, Litsey and Parcell had started, and Booth went up to hail them as they passed. On his way he saw a number of Indians entering Big Grove, north of his house, as if intending to enter it by the rear; we left, therefore, none too soon. Mr. Litsey did not think it best to wait until dark, so Mr. Booth returned and brought his wagon out of the almost impenetrable timber. Parcell's cart wheels were making a terrible squeaking, and they greased them with some pork Booth had with him. The sun was now about an hour high. Litsey had two horses, and rode one while Booth rode the other, and Parcell and I drove the teams. He had three yoke of oxen in his team, but in the slough this side of Holderman's my wagon mired, and he had to pull me out, and after that we drove two yoke each. From Holderman's, where we found the breakfast table still spread, we struck across the prairie toward Marseilles—Booth and Litsey riding ahead, Parcell following, and I in the rear. The night was cloudy, and about midnight there came a very heavy thunder shower, which compelled us to stop and take off the cattle and cover the women and children with quilts."

REMOVAL OF INDIANS

A few Pottawatomies under Shabona and Waubansie remained in the vicinity until 1836, when nearly all of the natives were removed beyond the Mississippi. A few were awarded



Munsell Publishing Co

Eng by E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

S. P. Applegate

reservations. To Ma-hwa-wa (found on our map as Mo-ah-way) was set aside a small tract in Section 31, Town of Oswego, and to Waish-ke-shaw one considerably larger, mostly located in the northwest corner of the Town of Na-au-say, on the north branch of the Sac and Fox trail.

One of the last few councils, as related by the late Abraham Darnell, was held beneath a beautiful large oak tree, often seen by the writer, at Pike's log cabin, but little more than a pistol shot south of the foot of Maramech Hill, where the passage way from the Fox stockade had descended to the smaller creek then washing its base. This was, no doubt, the precise place that, quoting from a military report, "The troops of St. Ange constructed a small fort at two lengths of a pistol shot, which was to cut them (the Foxes) off from communication with the river." The abundance of arrow heads and implements found in Pike's garden indicated that a part of the French Indian allies had also been located there. At this last council were several branches of the Pottawatomie tribe who from there were taken by contractors far westward, their wigwam poles standing for more than three years. Here, again, passed the Sac and Fox trail over which Black Hawk and his British band journeyed to Malden, Canada, to treat with and receive presents from the British. By the early settlers many places were named after and events attributed to Black Hawk. The murmurs of some forgotten event located the council of the Sac and Shabona and Waubansie upon Maramech Hill. The cavity reaching into the cliff of Galena limestone opposite the great mounds over a mile below was called Black Hawk's cave. The rocky eminences were sometimes referred to as Black Hawk's mounds.

For some time before and soon after the war a few Pottawatomies remained along Fox River. A single cabin was in the "Big Woods" on the south side of the river not far from the many springs that flow from the bluff at the northeast corner of Fox Township, and here the trail forded the river. The occupant, here found, aided John Kinzie on his way to Chicago in March, 1831. The hunter, supplied by him with ammunition, brought ducks from the ponds, and the squaw prepared a soup from Indian potatoes, pronounced delicious by Mrs. Kinzie. After a frightful night amidst falling trees, slain by a March blast, this native, starting early with them, led the way to Pechie's cabin, where they

arrived at nine o'clock, only to learn that further needed supplies could not be found, Pechie being away.

In the early fifties an aged Indian, yet straight as an arrow, with a one-horse wagon and squaw of width to almost fill it when seated, crept northward over the road that, when a mere trail, had been traveled by the French in going by land from Fort St. Louis to Chicago. He turned therefrom to follow up the "Little River," as called in the early French military reports. This last representative of our local tribes was Shabona, with his squaw. The road cleft in the side of the hill that skirts the stream had not yet been made. The old Kishwaukee trail over the hill, not prepared for wheeled vehicles, so wound among the trees and dropped so abruptly to the north that he was forced to take a newer road, made by the whites. Hence it was only across the swamp that he saw the hill so fatal to the Foxes. He passed within a stone throw of the site of De Villiers' little fort and onward to the new village of Plano, where he exchanged furs for necessities. For a time he camped near the head of the principal branch, still called Battle Creek, the cool stream that, miles below, bathes the foot of Maramech Hill. Since then the eyes of no red man has rested upon the scenes of alternate storm and calm.

CHAPTER III

A STORY OF THE INDIAN OUTBREAK OF 1832

A PREPARED CLUB PAPER—MRS. BOYD'S THRILLING STORY—INDIANS ARRIVE—ESCAPES BY RUNNING—LOST IN THE DARKNESS—ARE FIRED UPON—BUILD BLOCK HOUSE—ADDITIONAL DATA BY MR. HOLLENBACK.

(By George M. Hollenback.)

To the Ladies of the Nineteenth Century Club of Oswego:

A committee of your club has extended an invitation to me to appear before you this evening, and give you a talk on the early history of Oswego; if not able to give you something in regard to your town, to say something in regard to the early history of Kendall County, and if not able

to be personally present, to prepare a paper in regard to early events, to be read on this occasion. Inasmuch as my health has been an uncertain quantity for some months, as well as the weather is somewhat of an uncertain quantity, at this season of the year, I have concluded to send you a paper to be read on the Indian outbreak of May, 1832. A number of published accounts are so wide of the actual occurrences connected therewith—some of them wholly false—I have thought best to introduce one who was present and passed through some of the scenes that came under her observation as a competent witness.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Edward Welles, a relative, spent the day with my sister, the late Mrs. Sarah A. Boyd, at her home in Bristol; at that visit Mr. Welles requested her to give her recollections of the outbreak of the Indians belonging to Black Hawk's band, in 1832, by which all the early settlers were driven from their homes. Mr. Welles took pretty full notes of her statement and last summer sent them to me, with the request that I edit them, and make corrections if necessary. This statement is substantially as follows:

MRS. BOND'S STORY

"I am the third child of George Hollenback and Sophia Sidle, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. Moved with the family to Indiana in 1829, when in my eighth year; were six weeks and three days on the road to Gopher Hill, Ind.; left there in April, 1830, and lived a year in LaSalle County, across the Illinois River from Peru; moved to Hollenback's Grove, now Kendall County, in April, 1831. Father entered a section of land there. Early in April we saw Indians pass over the hills to the south. In the spring of 1832, two strange Indians came to the house and saw the twin babies in the cradle and seemed very much pleased. We could not understand what they said about the 'papooses,' and we did not apprehend any danger. Early in the spring we saw some strange Indians crossing to the Northeast; saw the shining of the sun on their guns, thought they were going to Canada for their blankets and annuities; we afterward thought they were Black Hawk Indians.

"We now come to the date of the outbreak, May 16, 1832. On that day Shabona, very truly called 'the friend of the white man,' started a

member of his family to inform my father's family that an Indian outbreak was to occur that night, soon after dark. He missed the way, and struck my uncle, Clark Hollenback's house, four miles to the southwest, getting there a little while before sun set. Happily uncle was away from home; had he been at home he would not have believed the story, and would not have taken any means of escaping. His son, Thomas, a young man of seventeen or eighteen years of age, procured a pony of a half-breed Frenchman named "Wash" Baubien, and rode immediately to our house. He arrived just about the going down of the sun; his first salutation was, 'If you don't all get out of this immediately you will be killed tonight by the Indians.'

"Father was out, not far away, burning log heaps, preparing to set out an orchard; supper was just ready on the table. A young man named Pete Bolinger was living with us. We did not stop to eat. Father and Bolinger, with mother's help, got a box on the wagon, and he ordered a bed and other necessary articles to be placed therein, then the family to get in and to drive out east over the ridge, or rise of ground out of sight of the house, while he would go and alarm the families of Ezra Ackley and William Harris, our near neighbors, the farthest not over a half mile away, and then he would join us in a few minutes. He said in starting: 'Be sure and throw the bars down and let the cows and calves together, and be careful and put out every spark of fire,' and then we were to drive along the fence and up the hill, over the rise of ground, and then northeast over the prairie.

"Father went to Ackley's first and in about twenty minutes they were in the wagon, Ackley and his wife and two young daughters. Then he went on to Mr. Harris' whose horses had strayed and were somewhere at large on the prairie; he and two of his sons were absent in quest of them, and it was uncertain as to their return. The women, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Harris' old mother and the younger children of the family, and Mr. Harris' father, he found in the house. The old gentleman, Mr. Combs, was bed-ridden, suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, unable to move. They were all greatly distressed by the news of the expected outbreak, and began to shed tears and wring their hands, and could hardly be prevailed upon to do anything. There was no time to argue the matter with them, so father snatched up the

little girl, Mary Margaret Harris, and said: 'If you want your scalps taken, I will save this little girl.' They immediately acted upon his suggestion, old Mrs. Combs, Mrs. Harris and her children followed his lead, leaving old Mr. Combs to his fate, as it was impossible to move him. He immediately consented to his abandonment, saying he only had a short time to live anyway, and that he would not embarrass others who were fleeing for their lives, and endanger their chances of escaping.

INDIANS ARRIVE

"A very short time after my father and the women and children of Mr. Harris' family left the house, the Indians arrived. They did no violence to Mr. Combs, they furnished him with food and water for some days, until a few nights later, Peter Bolinger, a Mr. Cooper and a young man from Hickory Creek, whose name is not remembered visited Mr. Harris' cabin, and bore the old man in safety to Walker's settlement, joining Mr. Harris and family. When father and Mr. Harris' women and children reached the wagon, which they soon did, it was found that the load and wagon were too heavy for one span of horses. Father suggested that he would go back to the house and secure a 'stretcher,' a kind of chain, that was lying on a shaving horse, just over the fence in the yard a few rods from the house, the object of securing this implement was to hitch a third horse to the tongue of the heavy loaded wagon. He informed us, if he encountered any Indians he would return to us by a different route, and would helloo to us so that we might be informed of his peril, and that then we must take the shortest route toward Walker's settlement (now Plainfield.) He had left us only a few moments, when we saw a light in the direction of the house and wondered if father had to have a light to find 'the stretcher;' the light grew larger and soon we heard a call; mother said, 'That's George;' then we all started to the northeast, the children, brother David, the twin babies, old Mrs. Combs, little brother Phillip, mother, Mrs. Harris and her grown-up daughter, Mary Margaret, and myself were in the wagon, while brothers, John and Clark, well grown up boys, and Mrs. Harris' younger son followed the wagon on foot, the man, Peter Bolinger, driving the wagon; about two and a

half miles from home the wagon got mired down in a slough, which made it necessary to remain right there until morning. A little after daylight we most unexpectedly encountered Mr. Harris and his two sons, Hiram and Blexton. They had slept all night on the prairie wholly unconscious that the remainder of the family were fugitives trying to escape from the savages. It was a providential meeting for the Harris family, who lost everything but the clothing upon their bodies, and but for the accidental meeting that lonely morning, Mr. Harris and his sons would in all probability have been murdered in a few hours. Mr. Harris saved a valuable rifle he happened to be carrying with him.

ESCAPES BY RUNNING

"Thomas Hollenback who kept with us all night, trying as best he could to render much needed assistance, now concluded to try and search for his family, whose home was near where the village of Newark is situated; his venture in trying to do so will be mentioned further on. We will now return to father. After leaving the wagon and his arrival in the vicinity of the cabin, he felt provoked, as he afterwards said, to think that his order to put out the fire in the house had not been complied with, for through cracks in the puncheon door he saw a bright light in the house; as he approached nearer he heard movements as of cattle walking, and at this moment was about within reach of the much needed 'stretcher.' Just at this juncture the door of the cabin was opened and two Indians came out, one carrying a lighted torch, and to his astonishment could see twenty or thirty Indians in the house yard, some of them almost within reaching distance of him. It was either instant and successful flight for him or death, and he started at the top of his speed. He was in the very prime of his life, and once had had the reputation of being foremost in all athletic exercises requiring activity, skill and strength; two Indians pursued him; they tried his 'bottom,' as a sportsman would express it, to its utmost, and were almost within reach of him a number of times. Father thought as they neared the small stream dividing the farm of the late Thomas Atherton, if his pursuers were strangers he could clear the stream at a bound,

while they, being unacquainted, would run into it, which would give him a slight advantage. As he conjectured, he cleared the water with ease that surprised him, while they floundered through it, and for the first time found himself gaining ground. He had yet the best part of a mile before him and the outcome of the race was still in doubt. His shoes were coarse and heavy and his physical forces were fast ebbing away. He kept on, and his pursuers were not far behind. In hurrying down a steep place to a slight ravine on the Highland farm, years afterwards owned by the late Dr. J. A. Cook, he tripped and fell into the ditch at the bottom of the ravine. The view of his person at the moment of his falling was evidently lost to his pursuers. He said himself, that in his mind, he had now given up the race as lost but his dark clothing and the darker ditch had saved him. His pursuers ran by him, near enough for him to have touched them, had he been disposed to do so; they passed him by some rods, giving him a much needed opportunity to move on his hands and knees up the ditch, and out of sight of his pursuers, and had the satisfaction of seeing them double on the track by which they had pursued him for more than a mile and a half.

LOST IN THE DARKNESS

"He rested for some little time in order to collect his thoughts and get his breath, for he was well nigh exhausted. If he had known the fact, he was much less than a mile from his team, and family. The almost super-human exertions he had just made must have told fearfully on his physical, as well as on his mental condition, else he could have joined his family and friends in a few minutes, but it was not to be—he was lost and tramped much of what remained of the night in order to find them. Sometime after midnight he found himself among trees thickly standing, being very tired, he sat down under one low and bushy tree, and soon fell asleep, and on awakening it was broad day light of another day. A low hanging fog soon lifted, then he climbed into the tree under which he slept to take his bearings—found that he was at the northwest edge of "Big Grove," and within sight of his own cabin, three or four miles away, as well as in

plain view of his brother, Clark Hollenback's cabin, less than two miles off. He immediately concluded to reconnoitre the situation in the vicinity of his brother's house, a very dangerous proposition indeed—and instantly proceeded cautiously in that direction. He approached the cabin from the southeast, looking behind him toward the south, he saw three men approaching on horseback, moving towards the house, it occurred to him he would lie down and see the outcome of their visit. He did lie down, and they passed within a few rods of him. He knew them all very well, proving to be Holderman, Kellogg and a man by the name of Cummings. They had heard some rumors of the intended outbreak among the Indians, and had ridden over to find out about it,—in a few moments they found out all about it! When they had passed by nearly to the cabin one of the men on horseback called out loudly, "Hello," which was answered by some one from the cabin, or in its direction, with a like salutation. There was an immediate discharge of many rifles, fifty or more, at the men at very short range, from the trees, house, and from a new "sod fence" surrounding it, and running in an easterly direction from it. Strange as it may appear, only one of the many shots had any effect, that in the neck of Mr. Cummings' horse just under the mane and not at all to the injury of the animal. The injured horse jumped to one side and came near throwing its rider, who rode for some time nearly on the side of the animal, he soon recovered his seat on the saddle and all three made good their escape. The Indians left their coverts and pursued the horsemen for some distance, a portion of them keeping pretty well up with the horses, expecting no doubt, to see either Mr. Cummings or his horse fall. The Indians to the number of twenty-five or thirty stopped pretty near where father was lying. Again his dark clothing was his salvation, for the present at any rate. The prairie grass had lately been burned off leaving the ground very black. The Indians seemed very much interested in the race, too much to look in father's direction. Hardly twenty-five steps, as it seemed to him, they loaded their empty guns, after which they gave a little war whoop and ran back to the house. If he had been standing, father could have been plainly seen from the house, but he lay low and rolled on the ground and when he could stand erect and be out of view from the

house, he hurried in the direction of Walker's settlement as fast as his weary limbs would carry him.

ARE FIRED UPON

"We turn for a little time to cousin Thomas Hollenback. As stated above, he started to visit his father's house to see if the family had effected their escape in safety—as he approached the house he saw the approach of the three men already referred to and they are reported by him as the ones who called out "Hello," as is also reported. Tommy came back in hot haste and reported that the Indians had fired at him as well as at Holderman, Kellogg and Cummings. The Frenchman's gray pony was hard to get away and it took all the boy's urging together with the vigorous use of the ramrod of his gun to get him started on the back track which he did after losing his rifle and hat; when he rode up to the wagon he was white as a sheet. He called out in a loud voice to my mother: "Aunt, all the folks are killed. Uncle George too, but I am bullet proof,"—adding to his exclamation considerable profanity. He seemed highly elated at his providential escape—it did not appear that he had been gone from us much over an hour—we were in the slough when he left us and we were still in that condition on his return. On making his report we all got out of the wagon and the men pushed and lifted at the wagon and with the driver urging the horses got it out of the mire.

"We started at once, about north and came to Edward Aments', about four miles from the slough. We stopped there long enough for him to hitch his own horses ahead of our team; our wagon was one of the old Pennsylvania kind, with enough iron and wood in its construction for several modern wagons. Mr. Aments' family was himself and wife, his mother and sister and little brother. They were a newly married couple. We then went to the home of two old bachelors, a Frenchman and a Yankee, Peter Specie, so called by the early settlers, but his real name was Basil Lamsett. The other man was Stephen Sweet; they took off our horses and hitched four yoke of oxen to our wagon—some of our company rode the horses. About half way between our last stopping place and Walker's settlement, we saw five fires. The Indians had set fire to the settlers' cabins. The houses from which we saw the smoke were my uncle Clark Hollenback's, his son George's, Patrick

Cunningham's, the Rev. Mr. Payne's, also Mr. Ackley's. In a little while after that we saw a man coming, running, our party stopped, but the newcomer motioned for us to go on. I said: "I believe that is father!" Mother said, "Yes, that is George!" We still kept going on. It was about ten o'clock in the forenoon when he reached us.

BUILD BLOCK HOUSE

"We reached Walker's settlement about two o'clock in the afternoon. The men went to work and tore down a log house, smoke house, and a corn crib, and made a pretty good block house or fort with a good well inside; brought in all the provisions in the settlement and toward night we had something to eat, the first we had eaten since the day before at noon. Here we stayed about two weeks and then went to Chicago. Captain Joe Naper's company came out and guarded us to our home in Fort Dearborn, where we stayed until about the middle of July when General Scott came with his army from down the lakes, bringing the cholera we feared as much as we did the Indians; we then went back to the Fort at Walker's settlement to be in a safe place from the cholera. Not long after the war ended."

This substantially ends Mrs. Boyd's narrative. I thought it might be interesting to add a short resume or sequel to her story as follows:

Immediately after completing the temporary stockade a military company was organized with Chester Smith as captain and George Hollenback as lieutenant, with guard mounting in regular military usage. Upon the removal of the people to Fort Dearborn later the company was re-organized with James Walker as captain, Chester Smith and George Hollenback as lieutenants. The re-organized company was mustered into the United States service June 25, 1832, as a Cook County company, and did good service according to Steven's history of the Black Hawk War, and was mustered out of the service August 12, 1832. A copy of the roster of this company lies before me while I write these lines containing the names of twenty-five men, officers and privates thereof. Less than half a dozen of the names of these persons are now known to the living residents of this locality.

Nearly seventy-five years have come and gone since the stirring events here narrated occurred. The last survivor of the little company years ago

descended to the final resting place of the living, as well as the no less heroic and daring women, who shared with the men all the privations, discomforts and hardships incidental to the early homes, camps and fields.

CHAPTER IV

LANDS, EARLY TITLES, DEVELOPMENT AND REMINISCENCES

KENDALL COUNTY'S NATURAL ADVANTAGES—FIRST LAND ENTRY—FIRST WOMAN TO ENTER LAND—DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS—LARGE INVESTORS—IN BIG GROVE—FOX—LITTLE ROCK—LISBON—KENDALL — BRISTOL — SEWARD — NAAUSAY — OSWEGO—CHANGES IN LAND VALUES—OLD NAMES OF VOTING PRECINCTS—OLD CONTINUOUS SETTLERS—CLAIM FIGHTS—LAND SPECULATORS—PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—SCHOOL LANDS—VARIOUS INTERNAL TROUBLES—CHIEF SHABONA DECEIVED—REMINISCENCES—A TEMPERANCE CRUSADE—A PLEASANT STORY—LYNCH LAW—OLD INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE—ITS HISTORY—NAMING NAAUSAY TOWNSHIP—A WEDDING UNDER HANDICAPS—FACTS ABOUT LISBON TOWNSHIP—A TRAGEDY—A PIONEER OF 1843—PRACTICAL JOKES—FIRST MURDER TRIAL IN KENDALL COUNTY—MUCH INTEREST AROUSED—PROMINENT LAWYERS ENGAGED—GENERAL COURT RECORD AND RESULT OF THIS TRIAL—FROM SCOTLAND TO AMERICA IN 1837—AN ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT—MY FIRST FOURTH OF JULY IN ILLINOIS—WAKING UP A SCOTCHMAN—DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

(By Avery N. Beebe.)

If ever an all-wise and beneficent Creator intended that any particular locality of this earthly domain should be more fertile, more enchanting, more beautiful, and more productive of the good things of earth than any other portion of this grand hemisphere, that certain locality is the beautiful undulating rolling surface of Kendall County.

This little chosen spot of God's heritage, selected by the grand, sturdy old pioneers of Kendall County, has been richly blessed with all the advantages that kind nature ever bestows; with a surface replete with rich alluvial soil, and ever enduring vitality, not lacking in mineral deposits for man's needs, with its clear

silvery streams, the Blackberry, the Big Rock, the Little Rock, the Aux Sable, the Waubonsia, the Rob Roy, the Clark, the Hollenback and the Morgan, that pour their pure crystal liquids into the placid Fox and Illinois Rivers. All of these were densely skirted with abundant timber for the use of the early settlers to construct the primitive log cabin, supply it with fuel and establish the forest home in the wilds of the West, as it was then called. When the Grand Artificer created man, variety seemed to be his aim, and in those whose future was to be the making of homes in this "Garden of the World" and stirring the virgin soil, were implanted the germs of industry, honesty and frugality coupled with an ambition for thrift and enterprise. They sought out these rural spots in the valleys of the Fox, coming from the eastern and southern States, and they found this garden spot all that the historian and the poet had so charmingly described it to be.

The first man to pioneer the land movement in Kendall County was Edmund Weed, who entered the southwest quarter of Section 30, in Big Grove Township, September 26, 1829. He was soon followed by Pierce Hawley who took the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section on the 26th day of November, 1829, and Walter Selvey camped on the same section the following February. But among those entering land were many who assigned their entries, and when the land patents were issued by the Government they were issued to whoever the entries had been assigned to.

Laura Caton enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman to enter land in Kendall County, and she selected the northwest quarter of section 20, in Lisbon Township, on October 10, 1836. She was the wife of our first Circuit Judge, Hon. John Dean Caton, but she soon parted with her realty, selling it to Henry Sherrill two weeks later. It must be remembered that all who entered land did not become actual or permanent settlers; some remained for a time and then moved to other parts, but a large majority of them became permanent citizens of the county. It will also be seen that many who entered large tracts of land were acting for several land claim owners, and the claim lines were kept intact by the entry man who deeded to the claim owners. Land was not as eagerly sought for as now in these early days; because times were hard and money very difficult to



Munsell Publishing Co

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Sarah A. Applegate

get, sometimes commanding a 25% rate of interest, and not readily found at that rate. Land grabbers were on the ground early and were persistent in grabbing all they could of the best. The pioneers and actual settlers who came to make a home were compelled to band together and organize for the protection of mutual interests, and thus, in many instances, the greedy land grabbers were frozen out.

In these pioneer times it was not good policy for the settlers to buy more land than they could pay for or pay taxes on. In the year 1843, James S. Cornell, then Sheriff of Kendall County, made a Tax Deed to Charles N. Macubin for delinquent taxes assessed in 1842 on a half-dozen farms, for non-payment of taxes, and the entire lot of 607 acres were sacrificed for the insignificant sum of \$19.19 because the owners could not get the money to pay the levy. This is but one of the many such sacrifices made. Marcus Steward and Cornelius Henning attended the land sales, and were selected by the claimants to bid in the land in behalf of the purchasers. Daniel S. Gray of Montgomery was also a bidder representing claimants of his vicinity. When the bids were taken at the land sale and the cash handed over, a duplicate receipt was given the purchaser and at the proper time these receipts were forwarded to the General Land Office at Washington and the land patents sent to the purchasers.

LARGE INVESTORS

In Big Grove, the large buyers of Government land were Abraham Holderman, Henry Holderman, John West Mason, and Lancelot Rood. Many of the pioneers who came from eastern and southern States, found prairie land most desirable, yet they wanted a few acres of timber land for fire wood and building purposes. Lancelot Rood anticipated this need by taking up large portions of Sections 9, 10, and 15, which were well timbered. He platted this into small tracts of one to ten acres each, made deeds for each lot, all of them dated March 11, 1841, and when a purchaser was found he filled in his name and the deed was ready to deliver. In this way he disposed of 228 timber lots.

In Fox Township, George Hollenback, Willett R. Murray, I. L. Rodgers, Isaac Grover, John Cook, John Boyd, Thomas Finnie, and Johnson Misner bought large tracts. In Fox, numerous

entries were made by John Cook, Willett R. Murray, Thomas Finnie, George Hollenback, I. L. Rodgers, Bethuel Clark, Wm. Vernon, Benjamin Darnell, and Robert Fort.

In Little Rock, Marcus Steward, Cornelius Henning, Archibald Sears, Amer Cook, Barnabas Eldridge, Alonzo Tolman, and Thomas Pike, David Evans, James Scott, J. Darnell, Wm. Mulkey, L. D. Brady, and L. Hubbell, entered several tracts.

In Lisbon Township, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Platt were the earliest pioneers. They came from Plattsburg, N. Y., a historic town where the British troops in attempting to cross a bridge, September 11, 1814, were mowed down by the Americans until the river was reddened with blood. When Mr. and Mrs. Platt settled in Plattville, Ill., in 1829, a village that derived its name from these honorable pioneers, there was only an Indian trail to guide the traveler; and this worthy couple had no neighbors within twenty miles for many years. These most worthy citizens long endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life and were rewarded by the development of their chosen home into a beautiful country full of earth's luxuries. Among their descendants is one son, June D. Platt, who informs the writer he is the second white child born in Kendall County and about the only survivor of the first settlers in Plattville. John and Horace Moore, Thomas G. Wright, John A. Miller, John Lewis, Francis Wright, James Root, Henry and N. W. Sherrill, were among those buying large tracts in Lisbon Township.

In Kendall Township, Godfrey Stevenson, John West Mason, J. H. Van Emon, John K. LeBaron, John Cook, William Thurber, and John L. Clark were prominent purchasers.

In Bristol Township, Daniel S. Gray, Alexander Brand, C. H. Raymond, Renben Hunt, James McClellan, Isaac Grimwood, J. N. Schneider, all made numerous entries in this town.

In Seward Township, Jeremiah J. Cole, Dennis Dougherty, John McCanna, Benjamin Ricketson, Barney McKanna, Charles B. Ware, Post and Bascom, David Hunter, Laversee and Lansing, John B. F. Russell, and Joel A. Matteson (later Governor of Illinois) were among the prominent entrymen.

In Na-au-say Township, Daniel J. Townsend, Ruth Shephard, Susan B. Austin, R. M. Wheeler,

O. C. Johnson, Augustus Porter, Cyrus Cass, C. D. Wheeler, Emily Brownell, Peter Hallock, Lewis B. Judson, Peter Van Dyke, Geo. W. Kellogg, and James M. Adsit, were buyers of more than one tract.

In Oswego Township, Addison H. Albee, Walter Selvey, Daniel Pearce, C. W. Wormley, C. Townsend, L. B. Judson, G. A. O. Beaumont, B. F. Phillips, Geo. T. Hopkins, John W. Chapman, J. H. Wormley, H. R. Cook, N. Gray, C. Townsend, Morris Gray, were large buyers of Government land. Major William Noble Davis became an extensive land owner in Oswego, though securing more than he purchased from the Government.

There have been numerous changes in land values and land improvements since the pioneer days. The stipulated \$1.25 per acre paid for land at the Government Land Offices, seems like a diminutive figure for a domain of such strength and fertility as the lands of Kendall County have proven to be, yet many of the early pioneers actually became "land poor" in consequence of the money stringency following the early settlements of Kendall County. It was quite impracticable to undertake farming the unbroken prairie land without an outfit. Only a small portion of the settlers could organize a six-ox breaking team and make use of the mammoth breaking-plow, the others must wait for the breaking gangs to come.

It is a mistaken notion that all these lands were entered in the name of those selected as bidders at the land sale, as the subjoined list of entrymen, elsewhere published, will attest. The territory in Kendall County situated south of the Indian Boundary line was first in the market, hence the earlier entries.

The principal cause for irregular shaped farms in the north part of the county is due to claims of pioneers being made before the Government survey of lands, each settler marking out a claim about the size he thought he could pay for, and in the locality desired; then when the surveys were established, the claimants found it necessary to deed and re-deed to each other to perfect their titles. The pioneers soon began to understand however that a long wait must ensue before their dreams of happy homes established on the fertile lands of Illinois, could be realized. Time, patience, and perseverance must be aided by close application and faithful labor as the price of this achievement.

It is extremely difficult to define the causes for the advance in land values, but certain it was that for many years the increased prices came very gradually after the county became reasonably well settled; perhaps it was thus gradual in all settlements. But since the quality of Kendall County land became well known it has since stood in the front rank of high prices, and the purchasers of land, young men and newcomers, have been forced, in many cases, to select land in neighboring States, it being considered a rather hazardous undertaking for new beginners in farming to pay from \$150 to \$200 per acre when they could only pay a part in cash and must encumber their land heavily to secure the deferred payments.

VOTING PRECINCTS

Before the several Towns in Kendall County were named, a precinct name was used, some of them as follows: Oswego was called "Gerry"; Kendall was called "Stockton"; Big Grove and Fox were called "Sherman"; Lisbon was called "Jefferson"; Bristol was called "Ellery"; Little Rock was called "Washington"; Seward was called "Franklin."

The honor and distinction of still owning and residing on the same land purchased from the Government seems to be divided between two honorable citizens of Kendall County. If there are any other male claimants for this distinction, the writer had failed to find them.

The two citizens referred to are Goodman Halverson of Fox Township and Rollin M. Wheeler of Na-au-say, the former a native of Norway who came to Kendall County in 1847 and entered land on Sections 26, 36 and 6, and the latter a native of Vermont, coming in 1843 and locating on Sections 17 and 20 of Na-au-say. These worthy old pioneers have braved the storms of many winters, and next September they will each celebrate their ninetieth birthday anniversary. They both are able to tell their many friends and neighbors (old and young) of Kendall County what true pioneer life meant; self denial, hard work, the exercise of unstinted hospitality, rugged honesty and enduring energy. With these characteristics ever to the front, the coming generation will also be successful and the world will be better for their having lived in it.

However, the above honorable men will be

willing to divide their honors, and Mrs. Jane Johnson rightfully shares this distinction. She was the wife of Christian Johnson, who entered the southwest quarter of Section 29 in Town of Kendall on the 17th day of June 1847, and Mrs. Johnson still resides at their pioneer home. She is one of the most worthy women of Kendall County and has experienced the many privations and hardships that necessarily came into pioneer life. Her husband passed away on the first day of May 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson emigrated from Norway in 1843. After locating the land he selected for a home, Mr. Johnson traveled to Chicago on foot to the Government Land Office to secure his quarter section and his certificate of entry.

CLAIM FIGHTS BETWEEN THE PIONEERS AND THE SPECULATORS

These struggles were inevitable and occur in every newly settled territory, human nature still remaining the same under the same conditions.

A suit entitled John Boyd vs. John J. Griswold and twenty-one others was in Court for many terms. It grew out of a claim fight. Two Kentuckians, John Boyd and his son, Bill Boyd, came and pre-empted some land, and their claims lapped on the John Griswold farm. One Perry Sutton, had bought some of this land and had given a note secured by mortgage, and Boyd became possessed of the note. There was about ten acres in dispute. Early one morning the friends of Griswold came to plow this Griswold patch, but Boyd, as owner of the note was alert and had his men marshalled to keep them off the ground. It is needless to say they were, on both sides, zealous for their respective rights, and ready to go to the limit to enforce their plans, and a bitter fist fight ensued. The timely intervention of Lysle Hadden, a constable, put a quietus on the fight. There were at least 100 men engaged in the scrap, but the fighters soon afterward became jolly, regarding the occurrence like a barn-raising bee. The plaintiff, John Boyd, was represented in Court by Ben Fridley, and Abe Dodge, Griswold, and the twenty-one other defendants had Judge Caton, Judge Helme and Lawyer Champlain.

In the earliest pioneer days of the thirties it became manifest that some protection was necessary because of the hoard of land grab-

bers and claim jumpers. Illinois land was very desirable and the speculators were so determined to get the land, that extremely arbitrary methods became necessary to guard the interests of the pioneer settlers. The Indian wars of Illinois in 1832 had given this section prominence not only to this country but to foreign countries as well. The early settlers suffered some inconvenience in locating their claims, before the government survey.

There were organizations in our country along the protective lines previously indicated, and their rules were in nearly every instance rigidly adhered to. The minimum price for Government land was \$1.25 per acre, and the land sharks often attempted to crowd out the pioneers but their success was not flattering. This protective association provided a Board of Arbitration to determine the rights in disputed claims, and their methods soon became known to government officials who respected them, and seldom interfered with their operation. After the government surveys were made and the public land sales came, then came lively times. Every Protection society had a land bidder. The pre-emptor, whether man or woman, must be an actual settler and prove up by two witnesses before he was allowed to buy a tract. Some of the land sales occurred as early as November, 1839, and lasted several days. The speculators were always in evidence at all land sales, but the settlers would form a cordon so strong they could not gain entrance to the building, and they were literally barred out by the faithful doorkeepers appointed by the Protective Society.

SCHOOL LANDS

It is quite universally known that by Act of Congress, the 16th section of every township was set apart for school purposes, but in many instances, this land was sold at an early day and the proceeds turned into the school fund. One incident in connection with the sale of the school lands is as follows:

The Hon. John West Mason and James H. Whitney had entered the school land in Big Grove Township; and Francis Evans, Stephen Bates and Isaac Grover in Fox, and no little excitement was raised in those neighborhoods, when it was given out, after publication of the notices of sale had been given, that there would

be competition at the sale by persons who were willing to give more than \$1.25 per acre for the Big Grove land. As the day of sale approached the excitement increased; and when at last it arrived, it saw most of the settlers and their friends at Ottawa ready for the sale. Before the hour of the sale, the information was passed around that there would be bidders against the claimants for the land occupied by Mason and Whitney. Presently the auctioneer took his place, the sale was opened and bids were solicited. At this juncture of the proceedings a bidder sprang upon a bench to gain the attention of the auctioneer and to make his higher bid, but it was of no use, the attitude of the settlers was soon shown and the sale proceeded, and the lands were struck off at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre to the actual settlers and claimants. The father of the Hon. George Hollenback of Aurora was present at this sale in the interests of the settlers and the Protective Association.

About this time there also occurred a land fight in Oswego Township. A man by the name of William Strawbridge, who had lived near Springfield, got possession of a claim which is now the Daniel Pearce estate. This happened about 1837 or 1838. A man by the name of Clark, who came to Oswego in 1837, attempted to jump this claim and they had quite a time about it and of course, some of the people sided with Strawbridge and some with Clark. Finally Clark relinquished his pretended claim because Strawbridge had a previous and better one. Later, Strawbridge and Daniel Pearce made a trade with each other; and the farm has since become the estate of the latter's sons, George and William. For some reason Strawbridge had considerable trouble in selling his claim. Unbeknown to the settlers, he had a nephew, Blee by name, who came into these parts, and it was through him that he sold his claim to Pearce. During the winter of 1839 while Strawbridge and Blee were trying to dispose of the claim, they staid at the home of the Hollenbacks. When Strawbridge left the Hollenback homestead he recompensed the hostess by giving her a \$5 gold piece, which was considered a great thing in those days. At the time of this occurrence the Hon. George Hollenback of Aurora was a little boy. Later he was elected to the Legislature, and while he was at Springfield he found out that Strawbridge, then an

old man, was living there, and sent for him to come to the Capitol building. When Strawbridge (who was an Irishman) met Mr. Hollenback, he said with a rich Irish brogue "And are you the son of the great George Hollenback? I am happy to meet you, for your father and mother were good friends to me when I was in trouble."

BULLY ACRE

One of the most turbulent claim fights was that on Section 6 in the northwest corner of this county. The old Chicago & Dixon stage road runs slightly southwesterly through Section 6. Brewer Hubbell claimed a tract on the south side of the road and James Hummell claimed on the opposite and north side. This road, running diagonally, left a small piece on the south side belonging to Hummell, and a corresponding piece on the north side belonging to Hubbell, and of course they wanted to trade, but could not agree on terms. After many scraps had taken place, the contending parties were as far from compromise as ever, Mr. Hubbell not seeing his way toward executing a deed.

Finally the neighbors became interested and a public meeting was called on "Bully Acre," as it was then called, to try to settle this dispute. Banker Johnson, then a prominent man in that section, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and nearly 150 men and boys were present. It was a promiscuous crowd of orderly, well-meaning men, but there were of course a few among them who enjoyed a lively scrap. The subject under discussion was how to obtain a peaceful solution and prevent trouble thereafter, there were some who were evidently spoiling for a fight. Soon a squad of them led off and started for Mr. Hubbell's house standing only a few feet from the road side, leaped a low fence in front of the house when they were confronted with the man himself with a brace of flintlock pistols at "present arms." Hubbell commanded them, "Get your own side the fence!" and they very promptly obeyed. The sight of the old grizzly pioneer took all the fight out of this volunteer squad. Meanwhile, the pioneers had resolved to notify the protesting contestant in writing that he was expected to execute and deliver a deed for the acre of land. Mr. Hubbell at last complied, and that ended the fight for "Bully Acre."

CHIEF SHABONA DECEIVED

One of the most arbitrary and dishonest practices among the settlers that was practiced by the claim jumpers, was the deeding away of another's claim by a pretended owner. A case in point was by one Bob Bristol, who deeded away the claim and improvements of a squatter. This chap was caught and a plentiful dose of tar and feathers were applied to his anatomy; some others received the same bill of fare.

In the year 1840, two men by the name of Gates, brothers, came to Little Rock and finally located between Shabbona and Paw Paw. The old Indian, Chief Shabona, was then occupying the land given him by the United States because of his friendliness to the settlers in saving their lives during the Black Hawk War. It is said that one of the Gates brothers became acquainted with Shabona, and persuaded him to take his tribe across the Mississippi, where game was plenty and many Indians were encamped; and subsequently to Washington, twice on ponies, also to Council Bluffs, before there was a trail to guide them. The friendly old Indian chief never suspected that by so doing he would lose his home known as Shabbona Grove. He had two sections of land heavily timbered with valuable timber said to be worth at that time \$100 per acre. After Shabona left, land was sold to squatters for good money. In the course of three years the friendly old Chief tired of the Mississippi, as most all ostracised him because of his helping the white settlers, so he went back to his old home, Shabbona Grove, which he supposed he still owned as it had been given him outright by the Government. When he arrived with his tribe, tepees, ponies, etc., he found squatters had settled all over the two sections. They had paid for their claims and would not relinquish them and they drove the old Chief away from his home with clubs and pitchforks. Shabona stated his grievances to some of the settlers and told his pathetic story, how white men had wronged him, the big tears running down the deeply furrowed cheeks evoking the sympathy of the settlers. My relator, J. M. Hummel now of Sandwich, then a boy of six years, said, "I never can efface from my memory that meeting and Shabona and the tears." The old chief was very desirous of finding the man who had deceived him and cheated him, who always carried thereafter the cogno-

men of "Bogus," which the settlers said was rightly applied. It was this same "Bogus" who played a similar game with Brewer Hubbell, but was forced, by "looking down a gun barrel," to re-deed the land back again. This method was one of the most potent and convincing in those eventful days.

P. F. Hummel entered land just north of Hubbell's, which he improved by a ditch and sod fence and a pole and sod stable, and a log house, but could not hold it as some individual sneaked into the Chicago land office and deeded away the settler's land before he realized his danger of losing it.

REMINISCENCES

In the early days a temperance wave swept over the county, before many of the towns or villages had any corporate authority. The saloons seemed to be running with but little if any legal restraint and many complaints were entered. At this time an organization was effected by the wives and daughters of the prominent citizens of Plano, having for their leader a Mrs. James Boswell, a woman of strong personality, quite intelligent and not lacking in aggressiveness. Her husband was station agent for the Burlington Railroad at Plano. These women believed there should be some curbing of the traffic and as there were no well defined license laws at this time, they conceived the plan of trying to check the sale of spirits.

A TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

Accordingly, one fine afternoon, a company appeared on the streets headed by Mrs. Boswell, armed with hatchets, hammers, and other smashing weapons and marched in a body to a store on the corner of Main and Hugh streets. The proprietor was a baker but he had been engaged in the surreptitious sale of liquor. Being apprised of their coming, the baker put up a little bluff by barricading his place with an ax and shot gun, causing a smile among his assailants. On reaching the bakery, the work of demolishing the stock of wet goods was but a short job, by beating in the heads of kegs, barrels, etc., in the same style later employed by Carrie Nation, before the eyes of the owner who protested but did not resist. They also paid their respects to one other "thirst parlor" and left unmistakable evidence of their visit.

By this time there was something doing. The saloon keepers were in the throes of desperation. Threatening was frequent and the air was permeated by vehement adjectives. The officials were dazed, as the offenders, who were on the firing line, were the wives and daughters of prominent business men and while they were exterminating the rum sellers, they had no law behind them. Finally a complaint was entered and soon James S. Cornell, then the Sheriff, came with a warrant for the arrest of the fair crusaders. When the officer called to take them into custody, they were met by a situation which the offenders had overlooked. They must appear in Court, stand trial, and risk conviction and its consequences.

Though many of the husbands were at heart in sympathy with the movement they were not so anxious to share the responsibility likely to ensue, hence the situation was a little awkward. Accordingly Judge Helme was retained as Attorney for the Defendants, viz.: Mrs. James Boswell, Leader, Mrs. Helenday Beaver, Miss Sarah A. Favor, Mrs. Susan Carver, Mrs. Marcus Steward, Mrs. H. B. Henning, Mrs. W. T. Henning, Mrs. James Noble, Mrs. Eunice Clark, Mrs. C. A. Hough, Mrs. Charles Tripp, Mrs. John F. Hollister, Mrs. Henry Parsons, Mrs. H. F. Doty, Mrs. Geo. H. Steward, Mrs. Henry Berry, Mrs. Jones Henning, Mrs. F. S. Sacket, Mrs. L. A. Whitmore, Miss Eunice Swift, Mrs. Aurelius Steward, Mrs. Esther Kelly, Mrs. Mary S. Williams, Mrs. Lewis Steward, Miss Martha Clark, Miss Nellie Clark, Miss Hattie Ryon and Miss Amanda Ryon.

When the day arrived for their appearance in Court, it was not without serious apprehension and misgivings that they journeyed to the County Seat then at Oswego. Imagine their surprise and delight when, nearing the town, they were met by a delegation of Oswego's prominent citizens headed by a brass band who escorted them to the Court House. And when their case was called in Court, the prosecution did not appear and the presiding Judge very graciously informed them that as no one appeared against them it gave him great pleasure to discharge them from further custody. Their homeward journey was far more pleasant and inspiring and their home reception more triumphant.

People are always interested in their prominent men and I have heard Andrew J. Hunter

relate a pleasant story about Hon. Robert Mathews. The latter was a very prominent man, had been Representative to the Legislature, and was widely known in Northern Illinois.

Hunter as a youngster, when not busy at home was generally alert for something or other outside whereby he could earn a little spending money for himself. He sometimes worked for Mathews, and sometimes the latter, who was quite absent minded at times, became a little careless about keeping the boy paid up. Andrew, well knowing his peculiarities, was quite diplomatic in managing his collections, and once it so happened that as a circus was coming to town, he found it necessary to realize on his assets so that he could go. Accordingly he called on his friend Mathews for payment. Finally Mathews remarked, "Young man, come to my house tomorrow, I have something to show you." Accordingly the young farmer boy called the next morning, his mind filled with wonder as to what Mathews would show him. Mathews took him out to the barnyard to see the cattle. After looking over the cattle, Mr. Mathews selected a fine young heifer and said to Andrew, "Here boy, you drive her home, she's yours," and Andrew very promptly obeyed his command, surprised as he was. It was the last thing in the world he expected. It was very good fortune for a boy in those days to become the owner of a real live young cow.

The author is indebted to Joseph Williams for the following bit of county history:

"It is undoubtedly true that there is not another county in the State that can write a history of itself and relate so little of social violence as Kendall County can justly boast. The criminal record of the county since its organization has been surprisingly clean and most gratifyingly isolated. It is true that in all the passing years we have had several tragedies and part of them of a most exasperating nature; but at no time have the shocked and aggrieved citizens shown any disposition to take the law in their own hands to avenge outraged justice. There is but one instance that the writer can call to mind when any part of the county ever disgraced itself by invoking lynch law as a remedy to right a supposed wrong.

"The writer believes there is not a living witness today of the incident he will relate and he himself remembers it only as it was handed down by his father, now deceased. The affair



Orrin P. Austin



Louisa Austin

happened in Millford (Millington) close to the middle fifties; possibly 1855 would be a close guess. It is related that a tramp, at least a stranger, one night purloined a harness from the stable of the late Samuel McMath, a farmer one mile west of Millford, and the same night visited the premises of the late Frank Partridge, just across the river from Millford, and there, also, took a harness. Immediately after, he was taken in Millford or near there; at least, his captors had him there and were preparing to take him to Ottawa jail, as the offense was committed in LaSalle County.

"About the same time, or perhaps a little before, another robbery had been perpetrated in Millford that was more serious and unaccountable. A young blacksmith in the employ of the late Fletcher Misner, then the leading maker of plows and wagons for a vast area of the prairie country, named Jacob Sawyer, had had his trunk broken open and some \$300 in gold stolen, representing his hard earned savings of several years. Sawyer slept and kept his trunk in the shop office over the blacksmith shop. Misner also had in his employ a young Virginian, something of a dude for those days but esteemed for his good morals and genial fellowship. This young man was Misner's wagon painter, was on good terms with the blacksmith, and naturally had access to all parts of the shop and also knowledge of Sawyer's savings. He was commonly called "Jim."

"When the harness thief was brought to town it was suggested by Jim that, without a doubt, here was the man that had got "Jake's" gold, and he was in favor of making him confess. Naturally, it looked to the small group of lookers on quite probable, and a demand was made upon the prisoner to own up; but he most earnestly protested his innocence. The more he protested his innocence, the more Jim insisted on a confession and finally proposed that a rope be secured and the culprit compelled to own up or take the consequences. The rope was supplied by some of the now excited and eager audience, and it was suggested to take him down on Durgie Island about half mile below town, where trees were plentiful and convenient.

"I might add that I do not think the prisoner was in charge of a public officer at this time, having been taken in custody by non-officials. He was given a pretty severe stretching and then let down to earth again to be given an

opportunity to confess; but he still maintained his innocence and Jim ordered him up again, this time making him squirm a little harder than before. Again he was given a chance to confess, but again, in the most pitiful pain and plight, denied, at the same time pleading in the most touching manner not to be hung up again; but Jim was thirsting for justice and to right Sawyer's terrible wrong, demanded that he should tell or die, and up he went again. It seemed that the game was kept up until the condition of the poor fellow aroused a fear in the breast of some of his torturers that had the effect of restoring their wits and he was excused from telling or confessing to something he never did, though it was said at the time it was a wonder that he did not own up that he might escape further torture at the hands of the men, supposedly good citizens, who were daffy with the lyncher's spirit.

"The sequel to it all was, as you may suspect, Jim was the man that got Sawyer's gold. Soon after the miserable, cowardly performance had been enacted, Jim returned to Virginia, where he died a few years later. It was after he was gone that it occurred to some one that Jim might have been the thief, and a little investigation convinced all that he was.

"Sawyer went to Lisbon with the late Henry V. Williams in 1859, where they went into the blacksmithing business; but he only remained a few months, leaving Lisbon for other fields. And the last heard of him was, that he went into the War, and nothing was ever heard from him since."

OLD INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

History says that in 1823, after several years' delay, the Government surveyors, Majors De Long and Keating, surveyed the canal lands, the northern boundary of the canal tract being what is known as the Indian Boundary Line, which runs through our county, across S. E. Na-au-say, clipping northern Seward, central Lisbon, and south Big Grove, in a south-westerly direction. These surveyors in their report have this to say about the city on Lake Michigan which now contains more than two million people. "The scenery about Chicago consists merely of a plain in which but a few patches of scrubby trees are observed scattered here and there. The village presents no cheer-

ing prospects, as, notwithstanding its antiquity, it consists of but a few huts inhabited by a miserable race of men scarcely equal to the Indians from which they are descendant. Their log or bark houses are low, filthy and disgusting, displaying not the least trace of comfort. The number of trails centering to this and their apparent antiquity, indicate that this was probably for a long time the site of a large Indian village. As a place of business, it affords no inducement to the settler." Do not our readers think it time for these surveyors to come around again and make another report?

But few people at this late day understand the history of the Indian Boundary Line previously referred to. The purchase of Kendall County and other contiguous territory lying north of this boundary line in Illinois was acquired by the United States from the Indians. The Government wanted a highway from Chicago to Rock Island, and, the Indians offering no objection, a treaty was made. The greedy white man was, as usual, too greedy for the welfare of his countrymen, and in his endeavor to overreach "poor Lo" he made trouble for his own people. Instead of a wagon road of the usual width, the treaty provided for a tract twenty miles wide, across the State from Chicago to Rock Island. This treacherous act enraged the red men and resulted in the massacre of the garrison at Chicago in 1832.

The title to that portion of Kendall County lying north of the Boundary Line was acquired by the Treaty of 1839 held at Prairie du Chien in July of that year, which also resulted in a serious misunderstanding, as the sequel proved. The Treaty of Prairie du Chien gave the Pottawatomie Indian woman, Waish-kee-shaw, the wife of David Lawton, about 960 acres of land in the northwestern part of Na-au-say Township, since known as Waish-kee-shaw or Big Reservation. But lest I trench upon the domain of the writer of Indian History, I will leave this report to him.

NAMING NA-AU-SAY TOWNSHIP

Mr. Sheldon H. Wheeler relates an incident of the very early days.

After the county organization, came the naming of the townships. Our township was settled by a mixture of pioneers. A meeting was called to consider the matter of selecting a name for

our town. A. K. Wheeler came from Vermont, Daniel J. Townsend came from New York, and most, if not all, were eastern people.

Townsend and Wheeler were opposed to giving the town an eastern name. They looked up an old map of Chicago and found Na-au-say the name of an Indian girl from the Reservation. Presenting this name caused a rumpus and some vigorously protested that such a name was difficult to spell or to remember, and absolutely unfit for the name of their fair town. Other names, Tinnemette, Orange and Salem were proposed. Townsend and Wheeler asked that Shabona be admitted to a vote, and if it failed of a majority, another name could be submitted. Accordingly a vote by ballot was taken, and the Indian girl's name won out by a large majority, much to the chagrin and consternation of the kickers, many of whom did not suppose this vote would be so decisive, and they declared that many of them had voted for the Indian girl's name after soundly deriding it. Others attributed the victory to overpersuasion of the dominant element who overreached and outwitted them. But the objectors found no way out of their dilemma, and no way to undo the mischief, and the name is still Na-au-say. Certainly a pretty name, and an appropriate one, as this township contains the big Waish-kee-shaw Reservation.

Mr. Wheeler further relates an incident setting forth the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life.

"The first wedding occurring in our town was by parties whose names I did not learn. The Ides of December were upon us and the ground was covered with snow, but these young people had made their plans and were in search of a magistrate or clergyman who would tie the nuptial knot, and strange to relate, none could be found. However, this young couple were not to be easily frustrated by ordinary obstacles. Their only means of transportation was an ox-team. Accordingly they started with ox-team sled for Hoosierdom in pursuit of an officiating magistrate or minister who could legally unite them in marriage. After crossing the State line they encountered a January thaw and were obliged to give up their sled and borrow a wagon before they could further proceed. Arriving at some Indian village they found a magistrate who could legally perform the ceremony. After being married they lost no time or delay in wedding receptions, trips, or "at home" formalities,

but scurried back in their slow but sure conveyance to their Illinois home, when they started life on what was then known as the "Old Slashing," across the slough opposite the Kinkaid Hopkins' farm."

FACTS ABOUT LISBON TOWNSHIP

Some wanted to call the town Moore or Mooreville; the Moores were the first settlers, but Lisbon was finally decided on. All the people who settled in this part were New Yorkers, from Oneida County, and there is no Lisbon in New York. Frank, Henry and Sam Moore were the early settlers. Sam Moore lived in Lisbon seventy years, and died several years ago. They were followed by the Duckworths. A little girl of the Duckworth family died July 13, 1838. It was the first burial in this part. The land for the cemetery was donated by Levi Hill, who was the first postmaster. Joshua McGrath lived on the county line about three miles from Lisbon.

Temporary insanity caused a tragedy at Lisbon. A very peculiar and sullen man had in his employ a little boy about twelve or fourteen years old. On a Sunday morning when his wife had gone to visit some friends, and his mother had gone to a meeting in the Big Grove school house, it is supposed he shot the boy, and cut his throat, and then cut his own throat and went to a hole in the floor of the shed and let the blood run into the hole. Still, he did not seem to think he had done enough, and went to the hay mow and took the rope that was to run the hay fork and hung himself. His mother came home and found him. The inquest gave a verdict of temporary insanity.

Henry Sherrill was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kendall County in 1870.

A Masonic Lodge was instituted in Lisbon October 8, 1859. The names of the charter members were: Geo. A. Day, John A. Crosby, J. Q. A. Rider, Jonathan Raymond, Rensalaer Carpenter, N. F. Holliday, Henry M. Day, and Frank Moore. The first officers of Orient Lodge No. 323, A. F. & A. M., were Geo. A. Day, W. M.; John Q. A. Rider, S. W.; John A. Crosby, J. W. N. J. Cobleigh is the present presiding officer of Orient Lodge.

A PIONEER OF 1843

Rollin M. Wheeler relates the following:

"I came to this county in 1843, and settled

along the river on the edge of the grove. The Richardsons lived where the Murley's live now. It was government land around here. In the summertime it was a sight to behold. No flower but was represented in the prairie. There was no obstacle to the view. I could sit here at my house and see the steeples of the churches at Plainfield and at Lisbon, which was twelve miles off. You could see Big Grove from here. The Indians had a trail from Walker's Grove which passed forty rods below the house. A beech wood tree on the banks of a creek near Murley's was the only obstacle to the view. The edge of the grove was pretty thickly settled. Martin and Davis and a good many others had their houses on the edge of the grove. Cherry did not come for some time. He entered no land. He traded a piece of property that he had in Niagara for the land that the Cherrys now own. When Johnson and I lived in the old Cowdry place we walked out one Sunday, and came up on a drove of deer. They were not frightened by us, and when we came up did not run. However, if we came too close they would slowly move off, looking at us out of their great brown eyes. The next spring some one appointed a great wolf hunt. A flag was erected between Wollenweber's old place and Howell's. They formed a ring and moved forward. There was a great turnout. People came from as far as Ottawa. It was estimated that two thousand people took part in the hunt. When the circle closed up there was an enormous quantity of deer, many of which were let out, but a great many were killed along with the wolves. Twenty-six wolves were killed.

"We brought 100 Merino sheep from New England to our farm. We brought them on the canal to Buffalo, on a steamship to Chicago, and overland to our home. They had been shut up for ten days and were crazy for something green to eat. We went through the worst storm that our captain had ever been in on the Great Lakes, but did not lose a sheep.

"There were six sections of Government land, and my brother Sheldon took it into his head that he wanted a section of that land. We rode over the six sections, and he picked out the one he wanted and bought it. Frank and Oliver are now living on that same land.

"Citizens banded together to protect one another when the time of the claim fights was at hand.

"Taxes had to be paid in gold and it was a very hard matter for us to get the gold. We were 'land poor.' We had nothing but notes to pay our taxes with. My brother and I bought a breaking team from an old fellow by the name of Gallop. They were three or four years old, and we bought them for \$35.00. They could be bought later for \$9.00. Five or six pairs of oxen made up a breaking team. Most of our ploughing was done with wooden ploughs. One man had a wrought iron one, but the wooden ones were better. School houses were few and far between and there was no school house in this neighborhood. Four miles below Oswego was a school house. It was started for a dwelling house, and one-half of the roof was all that was ever put on. Doctor Seely, who helped me to select my farm and who then doctored in Oswego, remarked that it was a splendid college. We had no apple bees because we had no apples. Davis was the only man who had an orchard, and it was just beginning to bear at this time. Cornelius Striker came here about the time we did. Rugged honesty and hospitality prevailed. The first ten or fifteen years I spent here were the happiest years of my life. It was all 'hail fellow well met,' no matter whether you were ragged or well-to-do.

"One day my brother was ploughing in the field and turned around and saw the biggest and blackest negro he ever saw standing right behind him. He said he was a runaway slave and believed that his pursuers were right after him. He wanted to know where he could find friends. He was directed to the nearest underground station, and was told that if his pursuers came that way they would be sent in the opposite direction. My brother gave him all the change he had in his pocket and sent him on. It was always this way; we sneered at the Abolitionists, but when it came to the real thing, we always helped the negro.

"This precinct was called the Au Sable Precinct, and I am the only voter left that voted in the first election, in 1845."

PRACTICAL JOKES

Elihu Griswold, of Little Rock, recalls the following incidents of early days:

"Busselburg was where the Hiddleston school house now stands, in the Town of Little Rock. Judge Helme gave the place this name. The

young people used to have spelling schools and singing schools during the long winter evenings. Mr. King of Bristol was singing master. But the young fellows wanted to get a little innocent fun out of it. Along in the forties a singing school had been organized. When the time came, Teacher King went ahead to build a fire. Upon firing up he found that the smoke was not going up the chimney but into the room. The stove pipe was taken down and examined, but when replaced it still smoked. Then the chimney was examined, but nothing was found, so they abandoned the school house and went to Clark Holdridge's house and started in. Soon the word came that the crowd was at the school house, and they were invited to retrace their steps, which they did. It soon developed that a lot of old rags had been stuffed into the elbow of the stove pipe, which the teacher did not discover. It was guessed to be the work of Stark Burroughs, Al Tolman and James Hathaway, and it is supposed that Elihu Griswold knew something about it.

"If the people of the present generation imagine that pioneer life was devoid of fun and frolic, they are mistaken; it was quite the reverse. These hardy sons and daughters of toil were as ready, as apt and as likely to conjure up social jollities and enjoyable meets as any other class; and the apple bees, the corn huskings, the spelling schools, the singing schools, were the nucleus for creating enthusiastic sociability. While some of the practical jokes were undeniably rough, life was rugged in those days and no intentional injury was ever inflicted. The story about 'Bill' Henning's wedding is as follows: It came off at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Brown. Al Tolman, James Hathaway, Henry Pike and Elihu Griswold, were the instigators, and they decided that, as 'Bill' Henning was a prominent young man, he was entitled to some notice, and they resolved to get up a charivari. They decided that loud noise creating devices were indispensable and they turned their attention toward creating bombs, resin-box howlers, fog horn squawkers, and other noise making devices. After the nuptial knot had been tied, the wedding breakfast disposed of, and the dancing begun, came the tumultuous brigade, and tumult it was from start to finish. The bombs were set off and the howlers were brought into action. Mrs. Brown did not enjoy the aggressiveness of



Healan Page Barnes



Yvonne Bradford Barnes.

these visitors, and the sequel proved serious as Mr. Brown lost an eye from the discharge of a gun."

FIRST MURDER TRIAL IN KENDALL COUNTY

The first murder trial in Kendall County occurred away back in the early forties. In the bustling little inland village of Georgetown (since renamed Newark), there lived in its outskirts one Ansel Rider, a carpenter, the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres of fine prairie land. A one-room log cabin constituted the dwelling place of the Rider family. In addition to the limited amount of farm work, Rider had a bench and some carpenter's tools, and if the neighbors wanted a door, a cupboard, window frames, or work of this kind, they would call on Rider. He was a swarthy complexioned man, eccentric in disposition and sensitive to an unusual degree as to his personal appearance. His personal habits were those usual to the habitual drinker, and under such influence he was inclined to be overbearing and disagreeable.

Georgetown was then many miles distant from railways. Nevertheless, with all these environments of pioneer days, it was a lively, thrifty town and peopled with intelligent citizens. Two good sized hotels had been established, the Mansion House, kept by Lyman Smith, and the Exchange, kept by Walter Stowell. The licensing of these hotels to "keep tavern" meant a permit to deal out grog by the drink, a permit which was usually granted to all taverns at that period in this country. Among those who constituted the business community of this village were: George B. Hollenback, Moses Booth, John Pickering, dry goods and grocery dealers; Griffin Smith, the Sweetland Brothers, physicians; S. S. Wright, cabinet maker; Thomas J. Phillips and John C. Phillips, allround mechanics, horse and wagon builders; Herman Dodge, D. C. Cleveland and August Stowell, doing general blacksmithing. Walter Stowell was then postmaster, who handled the mail then brought in by the Frink and Walker stage line. Owen Haymond also carried on blacksmithing, though he owned a farm near by. He was a burly fellow, of large proportions, of a convivial nature, and used to spend considerable time among his cronies and the "cracker box philosophers" of the town. Charles McNeil was a later importation in Georgetown, a man in the prime of life, of fine

presence, and always called an allround good fellow among the boys, and universally respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances.

One Saturday, November 4, 1843. Owen Haymond, Ansel Rider and some others had happened to meet at the Exchange, then kept by Bill Lutyens. It was a stormy day, no business of any importance was being considered, it was a hilarious crowd, and they often played tricks on each other to compel some one of them to "set up the drinks." Rider appeared to be their special mark, and they at once were laying plans to rope him into treating the crowd. From good-natured hilarity events followed that caused ill feeling and resulted in Rider first shooting Owen Haymond and then a man by the name of McNeil, the latter dying from its effects twelve days later.

Rider was taken before Esq. Hollenback, charged with an assault with intent to kill, and bound over to await the action of the grand jury, without bail. The prisoner was ordered into custody and delivered over to W. P. Boyd and J. J. Wilson, who took him to the blacksmith shop and had him securely ironed. They then delivered him to James S. Cornell, then Sheriff of Kendall County. There was great excitement, which rapidly spread throughout the county, though it was perhaps fortunate for Rider that McNeil was not immediately killed; otherwise, the feeling was so strong that Rider would have been lynched before morning. One relator of this tragedy states that McNeil was pretty full of whiskey when he arrived on the scene, making considerable noise and calling the posse a lot of cowards, and boasting that he could arrest Rider alone. Perhaps less bravado and more diplomacy would have averted the tragedy, but whiskey is an irresponsible factor.

Owen Haymond rapidly recovered from the effects of his wound. He afterwards entered a complaint before the grand jury of Kendall County, and later commenced a civil action for damages against Rider, but the latter being settled by the payment of \$500 by Rider, this indictment was nolle prossed.

Judge Dickey had been retained to defend Rider and he had a strong ally in the person of William P. Boyd, the constable who made the arrest. Boyd was a born leader, a man of strong personality and great persuasive powers among his following. He was capable of swaying the riff raff crowd as best suited his purpose. There

were several men on the jury who had decided opinions of their own as to the extent of man's right to defend his own home and fireside against armed invasion by a howling mob in the night time, and this skillful and resourceful lawyer availed himself of all these advantages. The verdict was "not guilty."

State's Attorney B. F. Fridley, who represented the people in the Rider case, was a man of strong personality and breadth of mind, but he was unable to overcome the theory that the defendant's attorney had forced upon the trial jurors, that every man had a right to defend his own castle at all hazards. Judge Dickey was one of the shrewdest lawyers of the State, an able advocate, an exceptionally fine legal tactician, and withal a conscientious advisor and always faithful to his client. He was resourceful in legal battles, and all these qualities gave him an enviable reputation among the legal profession.

Judge Dickey was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a Kentuckian by birth. He taught school in his native State, and at the age of twenty-one years emigrated to Illinois in 1834 with his wife and year-old baby, making the journey on horseback.

In 1846 T. L. Dickey gave up a fine law practice in LaSalle County and organized one of the first companies and was chosen as its captain, in the First Illinois Regiment, for the Mexican War. He was afterwards a colonel of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry in the War of 1861-65.

In 1856 Mr. Dickey was nominated for Congress in the Third Illinois district, which embraced the counties of McLean, DeWitt, LaSalle, Putnam, Vermilion, Bureau and other counties, but afterwards withdrew from the contest. In the early fifties he became a Circuit Judge in a circuit comprising ten or twelve counties. This gave scope to his great judicial mind, as he was really one of the most conspicuous lawyers of the Illinois bar; a man of quick mental grasp and clear discrimination. His strict integrity and freedom from partisan bias, his urbane and pleasant manners, all contributed to his exemplary character. Judge Dickey was afterwards selected and served with distinction as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a most fitting climax for his judicial career. At the April term, 1844, of the Circuit Court, Rider was indicted by the grand jury. The names of said grand jury were: Reuben Hunt, Barnabas E. Eldridge, William Mulkey, Daniel

Johnson, George B. Richardson, William Hoze, Jacob Pope, Rulief S. Duryea, Ebenezer Schofield, Stephen Bates, D. Marquis Misner, Tunis G. Budd, E. F. Bullock, W. K. Rogers, Daniel Ashley, David Seeley, William Noble Davis, Israel P. Van Cleave, Louis Morgan, West Matlock, J. L. Clark, Samuel S. Wright and Royal Bullard. Hon. John Dean Caton was the presiding Judge.

Immediately on the convening of Court, Judge Dickey, as counsel for Ansel Rider, the prisoner, "challenged the array," as it is called in law, which meant that he objected to some one of the grand jurors as being disqualified from sitting in this inquisitorial body. Judge Dickey's challenge was based on three points:

First—That Reuben Hunt being called to be sworn as foreman of said grand jury, had formed and expressed an opinion that said Rider had murdered McNeil, and that said Ansel Rider ought to be hung.

Second—That said Reuben Hunt then entertained his previously expressed opinion.

Third—That said Reuben Hunt had a bias, a prejudice and personal hatred against said Ansel Rider, so strong he could not hear or decide evidence impartially.

But the Court refused to sustain the challenge and directed the clerk to swear Reuben Hunt as foreman of the grand jury.

This being the term at which Rider was indicted, it was not difficult for him to get a continuance to prepare for trial. Every device was resorted to which would ensure delay, as a trial was about the last thing Judge Dickey or his client hoped for.

With the Haymond indictment out of the way, Judge Dickey concluded to ask the Supreme Court to discharge his prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus, and that Court being in session at Springfield, the application was made. Judge Dickey taking his client, the sheriff and witnesses there. But the Supreme Court, after hearing the case, ruled that said James S. Cornell, Sheriff of Kendall County, was not illegally restraining the prisoner of his liberty and that his right to freedom must be passed upon by a jury of his peers.

Rider was disheartened at this result, and concluded to make a break for his liberty. He was confined in the upper story of the sheriff's house in Yorkville, and in the night time he leaped from the window to the ground and severely

fractured one of his legs, and thus his coveted liberty seemed further away than ever. But proper surgical attention and good nursing soon made him sound again and ready for the trying ordeal to come.

The April, 1845, term of Court opened on the 14th day, Judge John D. Caton presiding. The following named jurors were empaneled to try the case: Henry Holderman, Warren Hubbard, Walter Selvey, Uranus Van Allen, Marcus Steward, Cornelius Henning, John Tubbs, Almon B. Ives, Earl Adams, Thomas W. Ervin, Hiram Brown and George Van Emon. They were then taken in charge of the sheriff or bailiff and kept under surveillance during the remainder of the trial.

When the trial commenced Rider stood mute; the plea of "not guilty" was then entered. The journal entries of the Court cease at April 18, 1845. It seems inexcusable that the Court records fail in giving the verdict of the jury and remaining orders in this case. Judge Dickey entered a motion to file a plea in abatement, setting up the same plea as in his challenge of the array, but was overruled.

We have from the venerable Judge B. F. Fridley, then the prosecuting attorney, that the proof in this trial established the fact that McNeil died from gun shot wound, fired by Rider. The defense established by the evidence, that at the time of the shooting, Rider, his wife and family were occupying their own house and were surrounded by a crowd of people; that a missile was fired through the window and struck Rider's daughter in the forehead, causing a serious wound. At this time Mrs. Rider exclaimed, "Father, you must do something." Rider then fired the fatal shot that caused the death of McNeil.

Assuming that the old theory that it is the right and duty of every man to defend his own castle and his own fireside is logical, it does not seem strange that the jury should return a verdict of "not guilty," after the shrewd and aggressive lawyer that Judge Dickey was, had sounded the terrors of such a night's invasion at the family domicile. Ansel Rider was cleared by a shrewd and sharp attorney, and he went forth a free but ruined man, ostracised socially, and bankrupted financially.

FROM SCOTLAND TO AMERICA

(Related by Andrew J. Hunter.)

I came from Scotland with my father and mother in the spring of 1837. There were three of us children along: Margaret, my oldest sister, myself, next oldest (I was seven years old at the time) and Janie. The rest of my brothers and sisters are Americans. Matthew Patterson and his wife came with us all the way. They were married the day before we started. We shipped from Grennoch. From there we took a small steam boat to Liverpool.

When we were at Liverpool there were two men, Tom Sellers and Peter Innes, both tailors. At Liverpool they had paid for their passage in another boat, and had their luggage in satchels. They had been robbed of their money in Liverpool and this luggage was held for their board. Here they met my father and got acquainted, told their story, and my father helped them out, and they came on to New York. Their vessel landed a day or so after ours and we came on to Chicago together.

From Liverpool we took ship to New York and were nine weeks coming over on the vessel Powhattan commanded by Captain Maxern. In coming across we had a pleasant time most of the way. The deck used to be washed every morning nice and clean and two or three times a week, the captain would scatter fruit and candy on the decks for us children. We had a good time grabbing these good things to eat. The sailors also made swings for us and swung us over the vessel's side over the sea. The captain's little four year old daughter was braver than the rest of the children and would call to be swung still further out. One day about four o'clock in the evening there came on a severe storm. The sea was very rough and the passengers were all sent below. The hatchways were fastened and no one was left on deck, only the crew. The storm struck our boat and we rocked from one side to the other. The main mast was broken off twelve or fifteen feet from the deck and fell over and after the storm, the ship carpenters fixed it up all right.

About once a day the ship's captain used to send one of the sailors aloft to take observations. One day the second mate went aloft and reported through his trumpet that he saw a vessel come quartering towards us; he saw it coming closer and closer and called out, "I

think it is a pirate vessel." Finally the captain told him to come down and he went up there himself. When he came down he said it was a pirate boat and ordered the men to get two cannon in position and loaded. My father and other men had double barreled shot guns and the captain told them that if it were a pirate, he would not give up without a fight, and they made ready for the fight. But for some cause, the vessel passed just in front of us and did not molest us. During that long voyage we spoke to but two other vessels.

We had two deaths on board, an Irishman and a little child. I can remember the sea burials and just how the bodies were placed in the sea. Another thing that happened aboard that boat: The passengers used to play cards for money. One day in the cabin there was a rich Irishman playing, and he got into a quarrel with a man he was playing with. They drew revolvers at each other and the captain was notified. He rushed down the hatchway and ordered them to wait. The Irishman got up from the table and said, "I can raise the Irish in the front part of the boat and I could have this deck flow with blood." The captain answered, "Speak another word of mutiny and I will blow your brains out."

We finally arrived at New York City. From there we took a steamboat up the Hudson to Albany coming by way of the canal to Buffalo. At Buffalo, we took a steamboat, the Bunker Hill for Chicago by the way of the Great Lakes. Chicago had no docks then and we landed on the muddy river bank.

When we got to Chicago, my father bought two wagons with ox-teams to bring us and our things out to Fox River. We were aiming to come to John M. Kennedy's, which is now the Denslow Henning farm. My father and John M. Kennedy used to go to school together in Scotland. Well, we came across the prairie from Chicago and across the Des Plaines river to Elgin. Now these teamsters were to bring us to Fox River but made a mistake in the road and took us to Elgin. In those days there were no bridges. The roads were awful bad. When we struck the river at Elgin, the teamsters got discouraged and would come no further.

Now at Elgin at that time there was just a little saw mill where they sawed logs and there was just one store and one half dozen houses, that was all there was of Elgin.

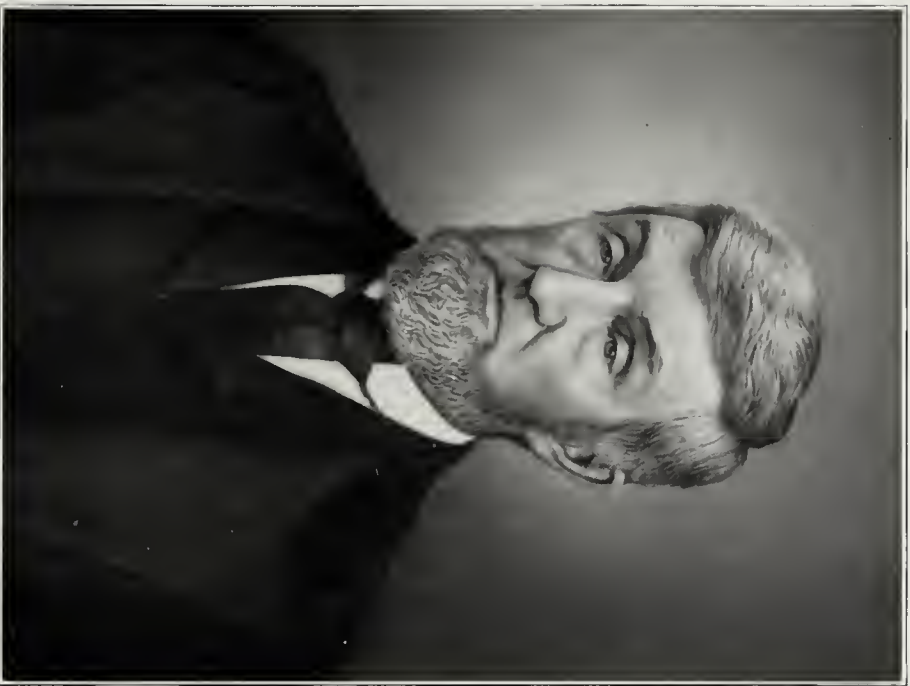
My father and Mr. Matterson got a little log hut and left us children there. Mr. Patterson and my father went down on foot. When my father was out there, he bought a claim by Bristol, on which he remained until his death. Tom Sellers took his satchel and went to Marseilles. Peter Innes located at Bristol. Both afterward became quite well to do and finally they moved to Aurora, Ill.

When father and Patterson came back, we moved down to that claim and moved into a log hut. When we got there pumpkins, muskmelons, and watermelons were ripe. We tasted the pumpkins first, but did not like them very well. Then we tasted the muskmelons and thought they tasted better. Then we tasted the watermelons! We lived the first two years on that claim and then father sold it to a Moreburn and moved across the prairie. Father rented a place in a young settlement and went and lived on Gordon's place. We lived there about one year. Then my father came here and bought this claim over at Little Rock on the west side of the creek, of Wm. Haines.

When we moved over to Little Rock there was a man there by name of Gates who owned the tavern. He afterwards sold it to Bob Matthews. Gates went over and located at Shabbona Grove. He had a deal with the old Indian Chief Shabbona bought land from him and got his property. The people about Shabbona made it so hot for Gates that he had to move away because in that deal he passed a lot of bogus money and was known as "Bogus Gates" through the country from Dixon to Chicago.

AN ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT

Another little thing happened pretty soon after that time. Old Ephraim Buck kept a hotel and stage house at Little Rock. I worked for him two years when I was a boy. They used to change stage horses on the Frink and Walker Stage Line at Buck's tavern. Well, one morning there was a colored man rode up to Buck's on horseback and inquired if we had seen anything of a man with a span of horses and a light colored wagon, with a woman and two children passing that way. We told him, "No." He said, "Now I followed their trail and I was close behind them at Paw Paw." We mentioned the cross road to the west. This colored man said, "I must have passed them there. Now I will go



HORACE BARNES



SUSAN L. BARNES

and take the other road." He went back but somehow he missed them, but he heard of them. About six o'clock a light colored negro man with team and covered wagon drove up to the hotel and stopped there. While they stopped at Buck's tavern and before they got away, this dark colored fellow came back on horseback, tied his horse in the lower end of the yard and came walking up to the hotel and saw that the parties he had been hunting so long were there. This light negro saw the black negro and got round to the front of the wagon and the black one came round the road and they drew their pistols just as old Esquire Mulkey came out of that door. He saw what they were up to and shouted, "Drop that thar! I'll have no shootin' here! I am Justice of the Peace."

The next morning, they had a warrant for the white fellow. Charlie J. Lincoln was constable and they had a trial there at Buck's tavern. Bob Matthews was counsel for the light and Jim Scott was counsel for the dark man. Well, they had a trial and the light man was found guilty, was put in charge of Constable Lincoln and Charlie started to Ottawa with the prisoner handcuffed to himself. The woman was very angry. They had to lift her by force and put her into the wagon, and her two children with her. Her right husband got into the wagon with her and they started home again. The elopement was a failure. They kept the prisoner in jail five or six months and then he was freed.

MY FIRST FOURTH OF JULY

The first Fourth of July I ever attended in Illinois was up in Fowler's Grove by Little Rock Cemetery. Banker Johnson was president of the day. The people came from miles around, from Naperville, Aurora, Paw Paw, Shabbona Grove, and for twenty miles around to that celebration. They brought their own lunches and it was a great feast: Roast chicken, ducks, turkeys, roast pigs, whole and stuffed. Old Jim Scott presided at one of the tables. They had provision enough for the whole crowd and had many baskets full left. Among the sports they had horse racing. It was the first race I ever saw. They had wrestling and jumping, tug of war, and throwing the mall, putting the stone, and a lot of other Scottish sports.

WAKING UP A SCOTCHMAN

Two men, John and William St. Clair living on the Darnell farm in Little Rock Township,

got into an altercation with an old man, Jim Scott, and a law suit resulted in Yorkville. This was before the County Seat was removed to Oswego. They started to go to court. William Hunter, a muscular Scotchman who had been in many a boxing bout, was in the lead. There being no river bridge at Yorkville, they had to ford the river, but the driver knew the ways of the ford. Lawyers Abe Dodge and A. B. Smith were also in the party. When crossing Fox River, Jim Scott and John St. Clair got into a quarrel and the latter threatened to throw Scott overboard. This woke up Hunter the Scotchman, who turned to St. Clair and replied, "You can't throw Scott into the river while I am here." This was resented by St. Clair who said, "I'll fix you when we get across." On getting across the river they encountered a big tree which had blown over. St. Clair began stripping for a fight. Hunter remained tranquil and undisturbed. Finally St. Clair said "Ain't you going to pull off your coat?" Hunter said, "I can lick you with my coat on." At this St. Clair made a rush for the old Scotchman around the tree roots, only to be quickly sent to grass. When his assailant came the second time he was again knocked out. The lawyers stood by and watched the mill, but St. Clair found he had waked up the wrong passenger. After the fight the law suit came on, and finally the load came home together.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS

Though our country is small we are able to produce a reasonable quota of distinguished citizens whose names appear in prominent official lists of State and Nation.

Hon. Addison G. Foster, an Oswego boy, became a millionaire lumberman of Tacoma, Washington, and was United States Senator from that State for six years or more.

Hon. Lewis Steward, of Plano, was elected to Congress in this district and represented his constituency ably and honorably. He was a man of the people and was always loyal to home interests. Mr. Steward was at the time of his decease the wealthiest man in Kendall County, being then the owner of forty large farms. In 1876 he was the Democratic-Greenback candidate for Governor of Illinois, and so nearly did he divide votes with the late Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, the Republican candidate, that a change of 1900 votes would have made him Governor of Illinois.

He could easily have been elected had he contributed to the demands of the venal press to "put up" for "his assessments," but he utterly refused to be bled and yet came very near winning out.

Hon. Frank Vanderlip was born and reared in Oswego, Kendall County. He afterwards became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under Lyman B. Gage, and is now President of one of the greatest National banks of New York.

Hon. Thomas G. Steward, formerly of Plano, took a position in the United States Patent Office and is now a Judge and Referee in that department. He was recently a candidate for Commissioner of Patents and was strongly endorsed by the Patent Attorneys of Chicago and the Northwest for that position.

Theodore Deland now in the Treasury Department at Washington, is another Kendall County man and has been in Washington many years. He is an expert in his department.

OFFICIAL LIST OF LAND ENTRIES OF KENDALL COUNTY

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP

Township 35 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1848, Sept. 7	Theodore Stephens	Lots 1 and 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1849, Feb. 6	William Skinner	Lots 1 and 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1848, Feb. 10	Clarke Havenhill	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1851, Feb. 5	Reuben Hurd	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1846, June 9	George E. Whaley	South Half, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1846, June 22	Marshall Rodgers	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1846, June 22	Marshall Rodgers	Lot 1	Sec. 2	80 acres
1844, Nov. 14	J. McCarty	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1846, Oct. 30	John McCartney	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1848, Aug. 15	Samuel Hoard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1845, Aug. 23	Thomas Hawes	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1848, Aug. 30	Amos Hall	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	160 acres
1847, Aug. 21	James McCarty	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1846, Nov. 7	Joseph Wilson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1846, Oct. 30	Thomas Drumgould	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1847, June 25	Michael Brown	E. $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1845, Nov. 13	Michael Brown	W. $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, May 27	Zelatus Brett	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1846, April 18	Richard K. Swift	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1846, May 19	Webster Laign	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Jephtha Beneard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	De Marquis Misner	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, May 19	Webster Laign	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Chas. N. Misner	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1841, Oct. 9	John Boyd	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1848, Sept. —	Michael Brown	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Lancelot Rood	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	240 acres
1839, Dec. 21	J. Seymour	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	160 acres
1839, Dec. 21	John G. Hough	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	Lancelot Rood	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1842, May 20	T. R. Glenson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1839, Dec. 21	John G. Hough	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1841, June 25	Lancelot Rood	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Thos. Hollenback	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Thos. Hollenback	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	160 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 21	John W. Mason	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Nov. 20	James Murray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	Lancelot Rood	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	John W. Mason	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Ole Oleson	Lots 1 and 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	160.82 acres
		Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	74.79 acres
1839, Dec. 20	C. Havenhill	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	72.40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	N. Hollyday	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	N. Hollyday	Lot 2, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	64.13 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Walter Stowell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
—, Dec. 20	Walter Stowell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	S. D. Humaston	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1839, Dec. 20	James L. Wilson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	W. W. Montgomery	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	79.85 acres
1839, Dec. 20	M. Havenhill	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	63.38 acres
1839, Nov. 21	James H. Whitney	Lot 1, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1840, May 9	James Murray	Lot 2, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	63.29 acres
1839, Dec. 21	James H. Collins	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	John W. Mason	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	240 acres
1839, Nov. 21	James W. Mason	E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
		W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	240 acres
1839, Nov. 21	S. D. Humaston	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Lancelot Rood	All	Sec. 9	640 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Lancelot Rood	All	Sec. 10	640 acres
1847, June 8	James M. Adsit	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1847, June 20	William Hollenbaugh	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1847, July 13	Isaac Naden	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1845, Feb. 26	George Worseley	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1847, Aug. 14	George H. Worsely	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1846, Nov. 11	James Clemmont	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1840, June 16	Henry Elerding	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1846, June 10	John Naden	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.		
		E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	120 acres
1846, June 9	George E. Whaley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1846, Mar. 7	Richard K. Swift	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.		
		W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1841, June 17	Edward Bushnell	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1847, June 8	James M. Adsit	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1846, June 11	Nelson Tuttle	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Andrew J. Ford	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Reuben Hurd	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Samuel Barker	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1842, June 9	Samuel Barker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1844, Nov. 1	Samuel Barker	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1842, Sept. 28	W. Coulthurst	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1839, Nov. 21	George Parker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		
		E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1844, July 27	A. W. Magill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Eliza Moore	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1842, Oct. 5	Henry Leech	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1846, May 6	Henry Leech	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1845, July 24	Henry Leech	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1842, Sept. 28	Henry Leech	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1843, April 8	Sarah Havenhill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Sarah Havenhill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1844, Sept. 17	Geo. M. Merrill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1842, June 10	G. S. Collins	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1844, Jan. 10	Elisha Hill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1843, Sept. 16	N. G. Merrill	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Lancelot Rood	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	480 acres
1839, Nov. 16	Isaac Whitney	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1838, Sept. 10	Isaac Whitney	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 16	320 acres
1838, Sept. 10	John W. Mason	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 16	320 acres
1839, Nov. 21	John W. Mason	All	Sec. 17	640 acres
1840, June 17	Henry Neff	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Daniel B. Neff	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1845, Aug. 23	Daniel B. Neff	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	63.24 acres
1840, July 10	James H. Whitney	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40.20 acres
1840, Jan. 15	Daniel B. Neff	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40.20 acres
1839, Dec. 23	William Bagwell	Lot 2, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	62.89 acres
1841, Oct. 2	J. W. Day	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1846, Mar. 30	John Peirson	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	G. L. Collins	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	160 acres
1840, Jan. 6	Christian Olson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E.	Sec. 19	39.87 acres
1840, June 17	Elisha S. Hollowell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E.	Sec. 19	79.24 acres
1840, Oct. 14	Solomon ^a Anderson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E.	Sec. 19	39.87 acres
1847, Nov. 5	William B. Field	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	78.72 acres
1846, April 7	James S. Wilson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	61.44 acres
1845, Sept. 20	Henry Holderman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	156.27 acres
1845, Oct. 20	Henry Holderman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	62.80 acres
1845, Aug. 4	Christian Oleson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1845, Oct. 1	Christian Oleson	S. E. fl. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	27.91 acres
1839, Nov. 21	E. Taylor	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1840, Feb. 7	Barnabas Horton	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1843, June 17	S. Fry (N. I. B.)	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1840, Dec. 23	A. B. Lawrence	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Jared Bartram	Frac. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 20	112.02 acres
1835, June 16	Grove Lawrence	Frac. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 20	36.24 acres
1840, June 2	Daniel Kellogg	Frac. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 20	83.84 acres
1835, June 16	Samuel Collins	Frac. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 20	64.21 acres
1839, Nov. 16	A. Letsey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	James Prickett	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1839, Dec. 23	E. Taylor	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1848, Feb. 5	David L. Taylor	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1840, Dec. 23	Timothy Lowry	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1839, Dec. 21	James Prickett	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Lancelot Rood	Frac. south half N. I. B. L.	Sec. 21	83.72 acres
1835, June 18	James Prickett	S. frl. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 21	215.32 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Erastus Wilcox	Frac. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 22	131.46 acres
1835, June 18	S. Kendall	E. Frac. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 22	177.47 acres
1839, Dec. 20	A. Letsey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	75.27 acres



AVERY, N. BEEBE



MRS. AVERY N. BEEBE

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 16	A. Letsey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1839, Nov. 21	Lancelot Rood	Frac. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 22	3.39 acres
1835, June 18	Gillman Kendall	S. W. S. I. B. L.	Sec. 22	155.55 acres
1843, Dec. 14	E. Hills	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ included in the Fract. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. fl. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Frac. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	122.53 acres
1846, Mar. 7	Joseph H. Tiphany	S. fl. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	76.71 acres
1835, June 16	Grove Lawrence	N. W. frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	128.89 acres
1838, Dec. 20	E. Wilcox	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ frac. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	54.79 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Elijah W. Wright	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1837, July 1	H. G. Wilcox	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	George Parker	Frac. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 24	19.87 acres
1836, June 17	C. Bushnell	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. S. I. B. L.	Sec. 24	106.41 acres
1835, June 17	Calvin Bushnell	N. Fract. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 24	243.47 acres
1845, Nov. 13	Calvin W. Bushnell	N. fl. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 24	46.93 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Ezekiel Butler	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1835, Aug. 29	William B. Field	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
—, Feb. 4	George Havenhill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Levi Hills	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres 80 acres
1835, Sept. 10	E. Hills and others	West half		320 acres
1835, Sept. 10	L. Hills and others	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1835, Sept. 10	E. Hills et al.	East half	Sec. 26	320 acres
1836, Jan. 23	Ambrose W. Barnes	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1835, Sept. 8	Samuel Perry	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1836, Jan. 25	John Wright	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1837, Feb. 24	Benedix L. Dalk	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Jonathan Raymond	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1837, Jan. 20	John R. Wright	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		40 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Isaac Whitney	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1835, Dec. 22	Solomon B. Doran	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		240 acres
1836, Jan. 28	John Wright	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1836, April 2	John Wright	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1836, April 1	I. B. F. Russell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres 240 acres 80 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Samuel Collins	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1835, June 18	Samuel C. Collins	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1835, June 18	Samuel Collins	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1835, June 18	Daniel Kellogg	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1835, Jan. 26	Alfred Kellogg	W. $\frac{1}{2}$		320 acres
1833, Dec. 18	Abraham Holderman	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1829, Nov. 26	Pearce Hawley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1833, Dec. 18	A. Holderman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		40.17 acres
1829, Sept. 26	Edmund Weed	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		127.87 acres
1830, Feb. 11	Walter Selvey	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1839, Nov. 19	A. Holderman	Frac. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.		26.96 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1830, Nov. 23	John Dougherty	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1829, Nov. 26	Jesse Walker	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1833, Oct. 7	Abraham Holderman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		240 acres
1833, Dec. 18	Abraham Holderman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		45.31 acres
1834, July 14	Abraham Holderman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1835, Jan. 7	John Kinzey et al.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ frl. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		47.58 acres
1835, June 18	Abraham Holderman	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1834, Dec. 24	Abraham Holderman	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1835, June 13	B. and H. Holderman	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1835, Dec. 14	Abraham Holderman	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1836, April 1	John B. F. Russell	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1836, June 11	Richard E. Ela	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		
		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		120 acres
1835, Sept. 29	Ira Bartram	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		40 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Ezekiel Butler	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1836, April 1	John B. F. Russell	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1836, June 11	Rensler Carpenter	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1836, Sept. 20	Edward S. Gridley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		200 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Ezekiel Butler	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		400 acres
1836, June 10	John E. Waterman	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Ezekiel Butler	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1836, May 26	Isaac Whitney	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1836, June 10	Rensler Carpenter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80 acres
1836, June 10	William McEwen	S. $\frac{1}{2}$		320 acres
1835, Nov. 14	Calvin Bushnell	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	320 acres
1836, Mar. 10	Eben Hills	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres
1836, June 10	Zenas McEwen	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160 acres

FOX TOWNSHIP

Township 36 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 22	John Cook	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	238.48 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Samuel Pope	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	396.93 acres
1839, Nov. 23	John Cook	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	156.10 acres
1839, Nov. 22	J. N. Austin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 2	316.17 acres
		W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Joseph Smith	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	159.38 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Thomas Pike	N. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ fcl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	30.72 acres
1839, Nov. 22	J. N. Austin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80.50 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Willett R. Murray	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	351.88 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Thomas Pike	N. E. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ fcl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		
		and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ fcl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	146.03 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Willett R. Murray	S. E. fl fcl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	7.07 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Willett R. Murray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	225.92 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Benj'n Darnell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1840, Jan. 31	William Vernon	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	3.32 acres
1839, Dec. 20	William R. Murray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	31.11 acres
1839, Nov. 22	William Vernon	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	109.95 acres
1839, Dec. 20	W. R. Murray	Lot 2. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 2.		
		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	160 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 22	Benj'n Darnell	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W.		
		$\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	240 acres
1844, Nov. 1	C. Holdridge	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1845, July 8	Timothy Hodgman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1845, Dec. 10	John Busey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Enoch Darnell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1846, Feb. 10	Michael Hynds	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1845, July 8	Timothy Hodgman	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1849, July 2	Francis Libby	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	70.48 acres
1846, Feb. 17	William Balgar	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	70.54 acres
1844, Sept. 12	William Bunyon	Lots 1 and 2, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	141.22 acres
1845, Apr. 21	Alexander Brand	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	160 acres
1844, Oct. 15	I. L. Rodgers	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	40 acres
1845, May 22	Thomas Finnie	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1844, Dec. 3	I. L. Rodgers	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	40 acres
1845, Aug. 30	Isaac H. Burch	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	141.68 acres
1845, June 28	Richard K. Swift	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	142.40 acres
1845, Mar. 3	Arthur W. Magill	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Enoch Darnell	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	240 acres
1841, Oct. 15	E. Swift	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1842, June 29	Israel L. Rodgers	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1840, Nov. 2	Samuel G. Smith	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1840, Nov. 2	Findley M. Darmid	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1839, Dec. 8	Benj'n Darnell	Frac. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	149.69 acres
1839, Nov. 22	William Vernon	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	G. B. Hollenback	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	102.74 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Benj'n Darnell	W. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	35.85 acres
1839, Nov. 22	G. Hollenback	E. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	132.58 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Benj. Darnell	W. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	9.58 acres
1839, Nov. 22	William B. Bass	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Royal Bullard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	R. Bullard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Wm. Vernon	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1839, Dec. 20	William Barns	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		
		E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Robert Ford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		
		E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Bethel Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.		
		W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	James Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Bethwell Clark	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Robert Ford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Joseph Matlock	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Bethwell Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	A. Ives	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		
		W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Henry Ford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1840, Jan. 6	John Evans	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	John Cook	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1840, Jan. 4	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	John Evans	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION	
1839, Nov. 22	George Evans	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 320 acres
1845, Sept. 9	John Cook	N. W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 40 acres
1844, Nov. 30	W. Stone	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 40 acres
1844, Aug. 12	R. Erwine	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 40 acres
1845, Sept. 16	John Cook	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Palma Sherman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Palma Sherman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	John Cook	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14 160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	R. W. Carnes	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14 160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Ezra Ackley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14 160 acres
1845, Sept. 9	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14 80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Bethwell Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Robert A. Carns	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Robert Ford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	William Burns	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	James Ford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15 80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Francis Evans	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15 160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Ezra Ackley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15 160 acres
1838, Sept. 10	Isaac Grover	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16 240 acres
1838, Sept. 10	James H. Bates	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16 80 acres
1838, Sept. 10	Stephen Bates	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16 160 acres
1838, Sept. 10	Francis Evans	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16 160 acres
1839, Dec. 21	James Murray	N. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17 78.46 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Tunis G. Budd	S. E. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17 204.98 acres
1839, Nov. 22	P. Peck	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17 160 acres
1839, Nov. 22	Nathan Aldrich	N. W. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17 116.84 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Tunis G. Budd	S. E. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17 23.31 acres
1839, Dec. 21	Joseph M. Dane	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 80 acres
1843, Sept. 15	A. P. Kennedy	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 80 acres
1844, May 31	A. P. Kennedy	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 39.78 acres
1843, Sept. 19	F. Finnie	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 39.77 acres
1844, Aug. 10	F. Finnie	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 62.51 acres
1839, Dec. 20	N. Aldrich	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 143.45 acres
1839, Nov. 22	N. Aldrich	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18 160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Mathew Budd	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19 317.66 acres
1839, Nov. 23	E. W. Willard	S. E. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19 4.78 acres
1844, June 13	William Platt	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19 64.06 acres
1839, Dec. 20	D. Potter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19 63.68 acres
1842, Dec. 15	E. W. Willard	S. E. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19 3.42 acres
1839, Nov. 23	E. W. Willard	S. E. fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19 115.48 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Tunis G. Budd	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20 293.12 acres
1839, Dec. 20	N. Aldrich	N. W. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20 8.87 acres
1839, Nov. 23	E. W. Willard	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20 240 acres
1839, Nov. 23	De Marquis Misner	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20 80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	John Ford	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21 80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	John Ford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21 80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Thos. Serrine	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21 80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Tunis G. Budd	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21 80 acres



SOLON S. BOOMER



MRS. SOLON S. BOOMER



MARTIN BOOMER



LYDIA BOOMER

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 23	John Van Klack	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	De Marquis Misner	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Samuel Morse	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
1839, Nov. 16	G. Hollenback	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	G. Hollenback	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	James Evans	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 22	320 acres
1839, Nov. 23	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 23	320 acres
1839, Nov. 23	George Hollenback	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 23	320 acres
1840, Jan. 4	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	John Cook	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	John Cook	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	240 acres
1847, Mar. 4	John Cook	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1848, June 30	Cornelius J. Conover	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1845, Oct. 1	Wm. E. Ives	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1845, Oct. 2	Alfred Tooker	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1846, Oct. 17	Alfred Tooker	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1850, Jan. 27	Ephraim Moulton	S. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1846, Oct. 2	Almond Ives	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1846, Nov. 7	David Daviss	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1847, Mar. 13	Henry H. Norton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1847, Nov. 5	Tristram Norton	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1849, Aug. 30	Ole Oleson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. W. of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	120 acres
1848, May 30	Edward Virgin	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1847, May 13	Henry H. Norton	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1847, Sept. 17	David Whitney	N. W. of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1849, June 6	Goodman Holverson	S. W. of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, Aug. 28	William Pease	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1845, June 4	John Boyd	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1849, June 12	John Rogers	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1846, Mar. 11	Griffin Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1848, May 30	John Lewis	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1847, Nov. 5	Tristram Norton	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, Sept. 17	Blanchard Fosgate	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, Oct. 15	Norvie Anderson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	A. Manchester	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Henry Kegler	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1845, June 4	John Boyd	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Martin Tubbs	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Joseph B. Lyon	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1846, April 20	George Rarick	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1846, May 11	Griffin Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1841, Oct. 9	J. Boyd	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	120 acres
1840, Jan. 1	Martin Tubbs	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	John Van Klack	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	De Marquis Misner	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1840, Nov. 25	Johnson Misner	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1840, Dec. 9	Elisha Misner	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1839, Dec. 20	William P. Boyd	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Johnson Misner	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1839, Nov. 22	James B. Lyon	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Dec. 20	Jas. Leatherman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Charles Royal	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	240 acres
1839, Nov. 23	F. Love	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Johnson Misner	All S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Johnson Misner	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	L. Rood	Frac'l N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	268.67 acres
1839, Nov. 23	F. Love	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	William Vernon	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	William Vernon	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	466.11 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Jephta Brainard	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	147.37 acres
1839, Dec. 20	W. W. Pickering	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	William Vernon	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Wesley Hollenback	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1839, Nov. 23	Caleb Mason	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Caleb Mason	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1845, Aug. 15	Josiah Fosgate	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1844, July 5	Ira F. Aldrich	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1844, Oct. 26	J. Fosgate	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1845, May 5	David McClellan	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1843, Dec. 7	W. P. Boyd	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1839, Dec. 21	Johnson Misner	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1841, Oct. 9	A. P. Southwick	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1845, June 5	N. D. Sweetland	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1839, Dec. 21	J. Seymour	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1839, Dec. 21	L. Preston	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	A. Preston	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1846, Apr. 28	Griffin Smith	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1848, Mar. 11	Nath. Chamberlin	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1842, Sept. 12	William Harrison	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1845, Aug. 21	Nelson D. Sweetland	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1846, Sept. 5	Josiah Fosgate	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1844, Sept. 13	Nath. Chamberlain	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1846, May 11	Griffin Smith	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	160 acres
1845, Aug. 15	Albert P. Brewster	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1844, Nov. 15	N. P. Brewster	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1847, Jan. 9	Nelson D. Sweetland	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1844, Nov. 15	John Hampton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1849, Aug. 30	Ole Oleson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1845, Aug. 28	Blanchard Fosgate	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1847, Nov. 5	Tristram Norton	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1845, Nov. 22	Thomas R. Green	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	160 acres
1847, Dec. 28	Wm. B. Field	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1847, Dec. 29	Thomas R. Greene	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1848, Sept. 18	Emeline Towle	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres 80 acres
1849, Nov. 27	John Lewis	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres
1848, Oct. 14	Andrew J. Brown	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 36	320 acres
1848, Nov. 3	Thomas F. Ripen	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	80 acres
1849, Sept. 15	Torres Halverson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	40 acres
1847, Aug. 30	Newie Anderson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	40 acres

LITTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP

Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Jan. 20	M. Haddin	Lots 1 and 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	159.76 acres
1843, Feb. 20	M. Haddin	Lot 3, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	44.82 acres
1844, Oct. 30	M. Ryon	Lot 3, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	41.60 acres
1844, Jan. 11	E. W. Willard	Lots 1 and 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	159.86 acres
1843, Feb. 2	N. Tuttle	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1845, Jan. 25	Lucius G. Tuttle	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1842, Oct. 1	J. W. Hadden	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1844, June 25	E. Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	59.83 acres
1843, Aug. 16	W. Benedict	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	59.45 acres
1844, Jan. 19	Edward Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	39.98 acres
1845, Nov. 21	William B. Windett	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 2	39.98 acres
1845, Dec. 1	William Gunnerson	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	118.32 acres
1844, Dec. 27	J. Schillinger	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80.23 acres
1844, Oct. 17	O. P. Fisher	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1846, June 24	Almon B. Ives	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1844, July 13	O. P. Fisher	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1845, July 25	Lucius G. Tuttle	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1845, July 2	David H. Shorts	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1845, Jan. 2	William Jones	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	171.59 acres
1845, Dec. 31	William Gardiner	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1845, Nov. 6	Robert Johnson	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	79.26 acres
1843, Aug. 16	J. D. Denning	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	56.35 acres
1845, Nov. 6	Sheldon A. Tomblin	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80.03 acres
1845, Dec. 9	Oliver P. H. Disbrow	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	120 acres
1844, Nov. 12	William Johnson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	Jos. Darnell	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	79.38 acres
1846, July 3	John B. Abby	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	55.02 acres
1844, Sept. 6	S. Haughtuglen	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	54.46 acres
1843, July 24	W. Mulkey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	39.58 acres
1843, Feb. 18	W. Mulkey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	39.59 acres
1843, Oct. 12	W. Mulkey	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	106.86 acres
1843, Feb. 18	Joseph Darnell	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	160 acres
1844, Jan. 19	L. M. Boyce	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1844, Jan. 13	J. D. Dunning	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1844, Jan. 19	Thomas Welch	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1844, Jan. 20	L. M. Boyce	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	79.88 acres
1843, Feb. 2	R. N. Mathews	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	106.01 acres
1843, Feb. 13	F. W. Sewell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	52.20 acres
1844, Oct. 1	John H. Foster	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	51.81 acres
1844, Oct. 10	L. D. Brady	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	39.83 acres
1844, Jan. 18	Isaac Hatch	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	39.83 acres
1843, Feb. 2	L. D. Brady	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1844, Jan. 20	M. Peck and L. D. Brady	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	120 acres
1843, April 1	W. Atkinson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1844, Jan. 8	I. A. W. Buck	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1844, Jan. 19	James Darnell	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1844, May 28	John H. Foster	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	103.12 acres
1844, Jan. 30	Enos Ives	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	40 acres
1843, June 15	O. Colburn	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	40 acres
1844, May 24	L. Hubbell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	41.15 acres
1844, May 18	L. Hubbell	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	64.93 acres
1845, June 9	Lucian B. Foster	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	40.87 acres
1848, June 27	George English	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1848, Aug. 1	George English	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	51.24 acres
1845, Aug. 11	Luke Gates	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1844, Oct. 11	James Scott	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	40 acres
1844, Jan. 24	James Scott	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	40 acres
1843, Mar. 16	J. Scott	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1846, May 21	Samuel Jenkins	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1847, Oct. 13	Harriet S. Williams	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	52.70 acres
1845, Nov. 27	Jeremiah F. Philips	Lot 1, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1848, June 9	H. G. Shamway	Lot 2, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	53.78 acres
1844, Jan. 24	J. Scott	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	40 acres
1848, June 6	Hill Tyler	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	40 acres
1846, May 19	Jehial Davis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1843, July 6	J. Scott	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	160 acres
1843, Mar. 15	J. Scott	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	160 acres
1843, Feb. 18	J. Scott, Jr.	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1843, Feb. 20	J. Scott, Jr.	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1843, Feb. 13	J. Darnell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1843, Sept. 26	J. Darnell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1843, Aug. 11	J. N. Schnider	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	D. Pearce	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	240 acres
1844, Nov. 28	A. Tenney	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1844, Nov. 7	J. Marcy	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1846, Aug. 14	Enos Ives	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1844, Nov. 9	L. Hubbell	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1844, Sept. 6	S. Haughtaylen	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1843, Nov. 25	M. Peck & L. D. Brady	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1845, Jan. 17	Franklin Culver	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1845, Sept. 24	Amer Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, June 27	John S. Hawley	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, Feb. 15	A. Tenney	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Tenney	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, Jan. 19	Amos Tenney	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Dec. 27	Lewis Evans	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	F. Culver	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, Jan. 20	F. Culver	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Dec. 22	Sylvester Nicholson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Dec. 30	Franklin Culver	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, Nov. 15	S. Fuller	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres



LOUIS E. BORNEMANN AND FAMILY

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

675

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1844, Mar. 28	E. M. Shorts	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1845, Feb. 13	Jonathan Marcy	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1844, Feb. 3	Thomas B. Swift	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1843, Nov. 26	L. G. Tuttle	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1845, Sept. 24	Amer Cook	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	N. C. Mighill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1843, June 30	N. C. Mighill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1844, Dec. 26	J. Swift	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	H. H. Williams	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1844, Jan. 10	Thomas Swift	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	Thomas Swift	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	H. H. Williams	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1844, Dec. 26	J. Swift	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1844, Dec. 26	B. C. Eldridge	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	H. S. Colton	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1843, July 22	H. S. Colton	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1844, Sept. 2	Lyden Shiner	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1844, Mar. 26	H. Parsons	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1844, Oct. 8	M. J. King	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Sears, 2d	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 13	320 acres
1843, Feb. 2	D. Evans	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 14	320 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Sears	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 14	320 acres
1843, Feb. 2	L. Evans	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	D. Evans	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1846, Jan. 7	Elijah Swift	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	J. L. Gale	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1844, Jan. 20	William Gale	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Tenney	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1842, Feb. 14	Hiram Fuller	Lot 1	Sec. 16	62.17 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Aaron Lye	Lot 2	Sec. 16	73.50 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Sylvester Nicholson	Lot 3	Sec. 16	79.24 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Ephraim I. B. Favour	Lots 4 and 5	Sec. 16	152.62 acres
1842, Oct. 21	William Ryon	Lot 6	Sec. 16	15.91 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Almon B. Ives	Lot 7	Sec. 16	2.82 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Sheldon A. Tombling	Lot 8	Sec. 16	72.01 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Amos Tenney	Lot 9	Sec. 16	67.38 acres
1842, Oct. 21	John L. Gale	Lot 10	Sec. 16	54.21 acres
1842, Oct. 21	Josiah D. Clark	Lot 11	Sec. 16	54.90 acres
1843, Feb. 13	John Darnell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	John Darnell	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	160 acres
1844, Jan. 24	Geo. Steele & A. Johnson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	240 acres
1844, Jan. 24	James Scott	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1844, Jan. 20	James Scott, Jr.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1847, June 4	Timothy Perkins	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1847, Aug. 27	Alfred W. Davisson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	120 acres
1847, July 1	Aaron Hyden	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	134.09 acres
1847, Jan. 23	John L. Cavency	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1846, Jan. 24	John L. Cavency	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1846, June 25	John L. Cavency	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	54.89 acres
1845, Feb. 13	James M. Kent	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1844, Oct. 10	Thomas R. Treat	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1844, Nov. 4	G. S. Treat	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1848, Feb. 12	John H. Foster	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1849, June 27	George S. Treat	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40.18 acres
1846, May 16	Jeremiah F. Phillips	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40.18 acres
1846, Aug. 18	Amos Cook, Jr.	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	55.99 acres
1845, April 21	William K. Rodgers	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1845, April 21	Charles I. Lincoln	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	56.73 acres
1848, Feb. 7	Thomas Hall	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Sears 2d	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1844, Oct. 24	Jer. F. Phillips	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1843, Feb. 16	W. K. Rodgers	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1843, Nov. 11	J. Lincoln	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	120 acres
1843, Feb. 13	J. Lincoln	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1844, Feb. 7	Peleg Jones	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1845, May 22	Thomas R. Treat	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1843, Feb. 13	Thomas R. Treat	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1848, Feb. 12	John H. Foster	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1844, Feb. 7	J. Lincoln	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1844, Jan. 11	Peleg Jones	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1844, Jan. 31	John Beaver	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. B. Ives	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1843, Dec. 30	A. B. Ives	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1843, Dec. 9	N. Baker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	M. Booth	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	R. Bloss	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	120 acres
1845, Nov. 20	John Beaver	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1844, Nov. 22	R. Bloss	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	M. Steward	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1843, Dec. 5	M. Steward	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1843, Dec. 30	M. Steward	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1843, Dec. 30	A. B. Ives	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	C. Henning	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 22	320 acres
1843, May 10	W. B. Smith	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	B. E. Eldridge	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	W. B. Smith	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 23	320 acres
1844, April 3	W. S. Faxon, Jr.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	B. E. Eldridge	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1843, Jan. 28	W. Fergusson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1843, Oct. 11	John Gillman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	John Gillman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1844, Nov. 13	A. G. Burroughs	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1844, Mar. 25	J. S. Burroughs	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1843, June 30	W. B. Smith	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1842, Feb. 2	P. Cook	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1843, Nov. 6	Alexander Brand	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	John Wheeler	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1842, Dec. 30	B. E. Eldridge	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.		
		W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	B. E. Eldridge	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1842, Sept. 20	B. E. Eldridge	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1842, Jan. 11	P. Cook	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1842, Dec. 3	C. Henning	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1842, Oct. 14	C. Henning	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1843, Oct. 20	William Paul	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1843, Oct. 31	William Paul	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1842, Nov. 11	John Nohver	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1843, Dec. 29	C. Henning	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Dec. 29	A. Cook, Jr.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Cook, Jr.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1845, Feb. 4	James Weeks	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, July 6	A. Cook, Jr.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1849, Jan. 1	Amer Cook	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	J. Kennedy	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Aug. 29	M. Booth	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Jan. 11	A. Cook, Jr.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Cook, Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	W. K. Rodgers	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1850, Jan. 2	James M. Adsit	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1841, Jan. 31	A. Tollman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1843, July 6	A. Cook, Jr.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	40 acres
1850, Jan. 2	James M. Adsit	S. E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		
		E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	120 acres
1848, Dec. 19	William K. Rodgers	N. E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	F. Gifford	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1843, Mar. 1	F. Gifford	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1844, Jan. 31	F. Gifford	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40.05 acres
1845, April 21	William K. Rodgers	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40.05 acres
1845, April 14	Freeman Gifford	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	57.95 acres
1845, June 6	Alonzo Tolman	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1845, Feb. 19	Alonzo Tolman	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1850, Nov. 27	Geo. L. Weeks	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	59.02 acres
1845, Jan. 1	Alonzo Tolman	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1844, Dec. 20	W. H. Hart	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1844, Jan. 17	W. L. Church	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1849, June 19	W. H. Hart	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	39.87 acres
1845, Aug. 16	Zaletus E. Bell	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	39.88 acres
1844, Dec. 13	Zaletus E. Bell	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	59.67 acres
1844, Nov. 12	James Barefoot	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1845, Jan. 2	Barnabas E. Eldridge	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	60.59 acres
1845, Nov. 1	Henry Neef	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1845, Oct. 30	William H. Hart	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1844, Jan. 9	John Diamond	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1846, Dec. 1	Ephriam A. Bullock	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1845, Oct. 18	Ephriam A. Bullock	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1845, Oct. 30	Alexander Brand	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1846, Jan. 21	Joseph Weeks	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1843, Feb. 2	E. A. Bullock	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 32	160 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1848, June 23	Andrew J. Brown	N. E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1844, Jan. 3	Thomas Pike	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	J. McMillan Kennedy	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1848, Mar. 9	Joseph Weeks	N. W. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1849, April 21	John McCoy	S. W. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1845, Feb. 4	Joseph Weeks	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1848, June 23	Andrew J. Brown	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1849, Nov. 29	Moses Sweet	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1844, Jan. 3	Thomas Pike	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1843, Feb. 2	Thomas Pike	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 33	320 acres
1843, Jan. 3	J. N. Schnider	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	159.56 acres
1843, Dec. 25	W. Paul	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	79.74 acres
1843, Oct. 31	W. Paul	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	79.78 acres
1843, Feb. 2	Thomas Pike	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. fl. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	225.63 acres
1843, Feb. 2	J. Smith	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. fl. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	51.43 acres
1843, Jan. 27	W. Hiddleson, W. Fergusonson & J. Wheeler	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	160.34 acres
1844, April 12	Hiram Brown	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 35	320 acres
1843, Jan. 27	J. K. Witherspoon	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	127.97 acres
1843, Nov. 6	Alexander Brand	N. fl. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	128.77 acres
1843, June 30	D. Borrows Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	76.42 acres
1843, Feb. 2	A. Cook Jr.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	79.78 acres
1843, Feb. 2	S. Pope	S. E. fl. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	113.41 acres
1844, Jan. 11	A. Cook	N. W. fl. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	9.24 acres
1843, Feb. 2	John Cook	E. fl. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	78.24 acres
1843, Dec. 22	S. Pope	W. fl. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	69.73 acres

LISBON TOWNSHIP

Township 35 North, Range 7 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1847, Feb. 15	Ambrose Andrew	Lots 1 and 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	162.64 acres
1847, Feb. 23	R. K. Swift	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160.98 acres
1839, Oct. 22	Daniel Platt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Daniel Platt	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1846, Mar. 6	Geo. W. Hart	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1845, Aug. 28	Hannibal G. Rice	Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	120 acres
1846, June 15	Besher Town	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lots 1 and 2	Sec. 2	80 acres
1851, Mar. 7	John Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1848, Jan. 13	Daniel T. Johnson	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	160 acres
1845, June 20	Nelson Platt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1849, July 7	John Krouse	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1846, June 15	Besher Town	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	320 acres
1845, Nov. 12	Robert Lamere	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1845, May 15	Gilford Edgerton	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres



Fred Bretthauer

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1848, Feb. 1	Francis Morse	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1845, Nov. 12	Albert Compton	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1846, April 10	Clark Havenhill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1846, March 20	Clark Havenhill	Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1848, Jan. 28	John Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1846, Oct. 13	Seth Walker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1848, Jan. 28	John Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1849, Feb. 6	Horace Bigelow	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1847, Sept. 10	William Skinner	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1847, Sept. 10	Charles Page	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1846, April 10	Clark Havenhill	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1846, Sept. 23	Clark Havenhill	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	40 acres
1846, March 7	Samuel D. Hamaston	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1848, Jan. 28	John Lewis	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	160 acres
1848, Jan. 17	John Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. W. of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	120 acres
1845, May 23	Archibald Keen	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1848, May 4	Wm. M. Parker	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	160 acres
1849, May 11	Thomas B. Sherrill	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	160.56 acres
1846, June 9	Rush Bindsley	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	184.80 acres
1846, June 26	H. Loveless	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	103.76 acres
1848, Sept. 1	Alvin Tuttle	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1846, Dec. 31	Gideon Taylor et al.	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	160 acres
1847, Sept. 2	Charles Page	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1841, Sept. 1	Alvin Tuttle	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	79.85 acres
1848, July 26	Arden Loveless	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	51.42 acres
1847, Feb. 9	Julius Tuttle	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	51.63 acres
1839, Nov. 25	James Codner	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	182.10 acres
1846, Jan. 21	Horace Moore	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1839, Dec. 23	R. Carpenter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1842, Oct. 3	Thomas Shaw	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1842, Oct. 3	James Roberts	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1846, Nov. 6	Alexander Brand	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1848, June 21	Horace Bigelow	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1847, June 12	Robert Arundale	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1845, Dec. 17	Thomas F. Kippan	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Thomas Field	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1842, Oct. 3	J. Arundale	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1845, Oct. 10	Elias Smithurst	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1845, June 21	Thomas Fletcher	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1846, Aug. 14	Pardox K. Felton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1846, Sept. 2	Ebenezer Andrew	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1847, Sept. 10	Charles Page	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	160 acres
1846, June 15	William Skinner	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	160 acres
1846, Oct. 8	Alice Gray	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	160 acres
1846, May 7	Horace Moore	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1846, Jan. 21	John Moore	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1847, May 28	Horace P. Heard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1846, Feb. 12	Horace P. Heard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1847, May 28	Ansel Reed	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1844, Mar. 15	William Newkirk	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, Mar. 15	Ansel Reed	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1846, Sept. 9	Mary Hubbard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1847, Oct. 30	Uriah L. Hubbard	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1846, July 31	William Skinner	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1845, Aug. 26	Ira H. Owen	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1846, Sept. 11	Calvin Chamberlin	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1847, July 23	Ansel Reed	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1847, Oct. 15	Ezra D. Greene	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	120 acres
1846, Sept. 9	Theodore Stevens	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1846, Nov. 12	Sherman B. Francis	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1848, Sept. 5	Edwin C. Larned	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1840, Jan. 7	Daniel Platt	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1847, Dec. 30	Joel Parkhurst	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1849, Oct. 22	J. Ricketson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1841, May 5	Daniel Platt	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1848, Jan. 17	John Lewis	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. W. of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1848, July 10	John Lewis	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1847, Jan. 26	Chas. F. Richardson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1846, Oct. 16	Joel Parkhurst	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1847, Oct. 5	Ang. C. Worthing	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1850, Jan. 3	John M. Crothers	N. frl. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. E. frl. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	116.52 acres
1847, Jan. 5	Richard Bryan	N. W. fl. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	42.22 acres
1847, June 24	Richard Bryan	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	38.40 acres
1847, Oct. 5	Thos. Vanderhoof	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 13	44.80 acres
1847, Oct. 5	Ang. C. Worthing	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 13	320 acres
1848, June 1	W. Mason	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	159.82 acres
1848, June 3	Archibald Keene	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	158.19 acres
1848, June 3	Charles Bowman	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1848, Oct. 11	Thomas R. Greene	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1848, June 21	Horace Bigelow	Fr. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	157.65 acres
1845, Sept. 22	Geo. W. Bawn	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1845, Aug. 25	Geo. W. Bawn	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1846, Aug. 4	Geo. W. Bawn	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1847, Dec. 13	Geo. Sidlov	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	156.73 acres
1855, Aug. 28	Sherrill Bushnell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 1	Sec. 16	80.70 acres
1855, Aug. 28	C. W. Bushnell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 2	Sec. 16	80.70 acres
1855, Aug. 28	John Wilkerson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 3	Sec. 16	79.16 acres
1855, Aug. 28	Thomas Shaw	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W., 4	Sec. 16	79.12 acres
1855, Aug. 28	N. W. Sherrill	N. S. W., 5	Sec. 16	75.75 acres
1855, Aug. 28	E. W. Hubbert	S. S. W., 6	Sec. 16	81.20 acres
1855, Aug. 28	E. H. Webster	N. S. E., 7	Sec. 16	77.42 acres
1855, Aug. 28	Wm. Ripley	S. S. E., 8	Sec. 16	80.18 acres
1848, May 26	Thomas Convis	N. E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1847, Jan. 28	Vincent Convis	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1846, June 24	William Skinner	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	121.01 acres
1845, Oct. 10	Thomas Convis	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1839, Dec. 23	Daniel Dwyer	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	160 acres
1845, Dec. 26	Charles Z. Convis	Frac. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	105.01 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Ezekiel Butler	Fractional S. I. B. L.	Sec. 17	128.75 acres
1839, Nov. 25	George T. Morton	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	James Convis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W.	Sec. 18	79.80 acres
1839, Dec. 23	R. Hurd	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W.	Sec. 18	101.70 acres
1841, Sept. 22	R. Clark	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1839, Nov. 25	George Bushnell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	100.25 acres
1840, July 2	George Bushnell	S. E. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	32.86 acres
1839, Dec. 20	E. H. Webster	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	128.68 acres
1836, Oct. 5	J. H. Sherrill	S. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 18	38.86 acres
1836, Oct. 5	Joseph H. Sherrill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1836, Oct. 11	Henry Sherrill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1836, June 17	Calvin Bushnell	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ fl and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	248.59 acres
1855, June 23	Allen C. Lewis	N. I. B. L. N. W. fr.	Sec. 19	69 acres
1836, Feb. 5	George Havenhill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	160 acres
1836, Oct. 5	Joseph A. Sherrill	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1836, June 17	E. B. Wright	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1836, Oct. 10	Laura Caton	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1836, April 30	James Root	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1836, June 24	Nezer Sutherland	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1836, Jan. 2	James Root	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1836, Feb. 5	James Root	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1836, June 17	Thomas G. Wright	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	240 acres
1836, June 17	Elisha B. Wright	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1836, June 15	William Wright	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
1836, June 15	Russell Bartlett	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
1836, June 17	Francis Wright	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	480 acres
1836, June 15	Abby Bullock	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1848, Sept. 5	Adam Kenyon	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1836, June 25	Edward Beecher	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1836, Sept. 12	John A. Miller	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1848, Oct. 16	Curtis L. Kibbe	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1848, Oct. 20	Isaac A. Sexton	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1848, Oct. 7	Cyrus Cass	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1848, July 11	Isaac H. Burch	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 24	320 acres
1836, Oct. 18	Elijah W. Wright	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1850, June 5	William D. Foutts	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1848, July 11	George W. Savery	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1836, Sept. 12	George W. Miller	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 25	320 acres
1836, Sept. 12	John A. Miller	E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	560 acres
1836, June 15	Abby Bullock	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1836, June 15	Abby Bullock	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1836, June 17	John Henry	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1836, Sept. 12	John A. Miller	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 27	320 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1836, June 17	John Henry	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1836, June 17	Charles C. Wright	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1836, June 24	Nezer Sutherland	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	240 acres
1836, Sept. 12	John A. Miller	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1836, Feb. 5	James Root	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1836, June 24	Nezer Sutherland	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1836, Sept. 21	John A. Miller	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1836, April 30	James Root	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 29	320 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Horace Moore	All	Sec. 30	652.30 acres
1836, June 17	Francis Wright	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 31	320 acres
1835, Aug. 11	Horace Moore	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	169.19 acres
1836, April 30	James Root	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1836, June 17	Calvin Bushnell	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	165.40 acres
1836, June 17	Francis Wright	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 32	320 acres
1836, Oct. 10	Laura A. Caton	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1836, Sept. 12	George W. Miller	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1836, Sept. 23	Joseph A. Sherrill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	480 acres
1836, Sept. 23	Lewis Sherrill	All	Sec. 34	640 acres
1836, Sept. 12	George W. Miller	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 35	320 acres
1836, Oct. 5	Henry Sherrill	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 35	320 acres
1836, Sept. 12	George W. Miller	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	480 acres
1847, Nov. 5	John Lewis	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

Township 37 North, Range 7 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Feb. 3	D. S. Gray	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	405.08 acres
1843, July 6	Mary S. Gray	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	42.92 acres
1843, April 5	V. M. Davis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	43.42 acres
1843, July 6	J. Murray	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	79.59 acres
1843, June 23	D. S. Gray	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	40 acres
1843, June 17	J. Lilley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	40 acres
1844, July 1	G. L. Malrath	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	249.52 acres
1844, Sept. 27	John N. Davis	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	92.27 acres
1844, Nov. 26	J. N. Davis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 2	40.08 acres
1849, Nov. 14	William Frederick	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 2	40.07 acres
1845, April 21	Daniel S. Gray	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1845, April 21	Daniel J. Miller	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1843, Oct. 26	Mary S. Gray	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1844, July 16	R. L. Davis	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	175.65 acres
1843, July 6	J. Gray	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1845, Aug. 22	Jacob Strickler	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lots 1 and 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	88.44 acres
1845, Feb. 11	Andrew Wahath	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	49.44 acres
1846, Sept. 4	Calvin B. Chapin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	79.88 acres
1846, June 22	Calvin B. Chapin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1843, Aug. 4	G. C. Raymond	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1844, June 12	Rice Rudduck	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres



Michael Bennett Brown



NANCY BENNETT BROWN

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Oct. 25	Rice Rudduck	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1845, Sept. 3	Geo. N. Crandall	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1844, May 7	William Bertrand	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	182.26 acres
1844, June 18	Lyman Childs	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	184.73 acres
1845, Dec. 4	William Kern	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1846, June 25	Benj. Hackney	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	80 acres
1843, Aug. 4	C. H. & G. C. Raymond	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	160 acres
1845, May 6	Nathaniel Z. Auston	Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	109.46 acres
1843, Oct. 12	James Greenacre	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40.04 acres
1843, Sept. 5	James Greenacre	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40.04 acres
1843, Oct. 30	Alexander Brand	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	113.90 acres
1843, July 10	Alexander Brand	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80.15 acres
1843, Sept. 17	Alexander Brand	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1843, Dec. 15	T. Peirce	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1845, Aug. 14	James Greenacre	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. Greenacre	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1845, Aug. 14	John Eglington	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. S. Gray	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 6	432.62 acres
1842, Oct. 13	M. Hadden	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	188.87 acres
1843, Feb. 3	M. Hadden	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	160 acres
1845, Jan. 16	Hanson S. Cainer	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1845, Nov. 14	Isaac Hibbard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1844, Nov. 22	G. M. Hadden	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	54.87 acres
1843, April 21	S. M. Swift	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	243.91 acres
1845, Nov. 14	Samuel M. Swift	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80.21 acres
1844, June 23	Theron Bly	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	80 acres
1845, Aug. 15	Tuthill King	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	40 acres
1844, Oct. 16	S. Clark	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	40 acres
1845, Aug. 14	John Eglington	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1844, Sept. 30	John Eglington	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1846, May 18	Sam Roberts and John Saunders	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1846, June 8	Alexander Brand	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	160 acres
1845, Dec. 1	Samuel M. Swift	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1845, Aug. 15	Tuthill King	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1843, July 25	R. Gray	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1846, May 13	Benj. F. Fridley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	120 acres
1843, Aug. 4	G. C. Raymond	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1843, Aug. 4	C. H. Raymond	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1843, Feb. 24	D. S. Gray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1844, Sept. 25	C. H. Raymond	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1844, Oct. 18	C. H. Raymond	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1843, Jan. 12	William Kearn	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	160 acres
1843, May 31	W. Kearn	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1846, May 23	Benj. F. Fridley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	120 acres
1844, June 18	Lyman Childs	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1844, Jan. 9	William Kimball	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres
1843, March 17	J. Pearson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	40 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1845, June 16	John Barton	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Sept. 3	George N. Crandall	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1844, March 11	Mat. Patterson	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, July 3	A. Odell	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1843, March 17	J. Pearson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1845, Aug. 14	John Pearson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	120 acres
1844, Dec. 26	S. Sabburns	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1843, Feb. 24	D. S. Gray	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. S. Gray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1844, June 5	Geo. W. Crandall	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	120 acres
1843, July 17	J. H. Crandall	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1843, Dec. 8	C. H. Raymond	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1843, June 28	S. Stebbins	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1843, Sept. 14	S. Stebbins	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1843, June 17	J. Lilley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1843, Aug. 7	Amos Kendall	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1843, June 27	C. Townsend	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1843, Feb. 24	D. S. Gray	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. S. Gray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1843, Aug. 7	H. Bauder	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1843, Feb. 3	W. Kimball	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1843, March 15	H. Bauder	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1843, June 24	D. Gorton	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1843, Jan. 10	W. Pearce	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1843, June 23	J. L. Curtis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1844, Jan. 9	W. Kimball	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1843, June 28	A. Kimball	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1843, Feb. 3	S. Smith, Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1843, Jan. 10	A. Kimball	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	W. Pearce	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1844, Jan. 31	Isaac Brown	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1843, June 21	Isaac Brown	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1843, June 28	A. Kimball	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. Parmenter	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Isaac Brown	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1843, Jan. 10	A. Kimball	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. Parmenter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Charles Hunt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	240 acres
1844, Feb. 24	Reuben Hunt	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1846, Sept. 3	John Wentworth	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1848, Sept. 12	Isaac Brown	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1844, Jan. 19	L. Lane	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1843, June 30	L. Lane	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1843, July 4	J. Y. Jefferson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1843, Feb. 4	J. Boyce	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1843, July 17	Reuben Hunt	Lot 1 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1843, July 17	Alanson King	Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 16	80 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, July 17	Morris J. King	Lot 3 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1843, Nov. 24	Daniel Stocksleger	Lot 4 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1842, Nov. 30	Leonard E. McClelland	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	160 acres
1843, July 14	Horace Barnes	Lot 8 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1842, Nov. 30	David P. Gillam	Lot 7 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1846, March 4	Leonard E. McClelland	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1843, June 3	A. McClay	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1836, May 23	Benj. F. Fridley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		
		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	160 acres
1844, Oct. 2	James McClellan	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1844, Oct. 16	S. Clark	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1843, July 25	D. S. Gray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1844, June 25	Theron Bly	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1845, Aug. 4	Isaac Grimwood, Sr.	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1843, June 14	W. Greenwood	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1844, Sept. 30	James McClellan	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1844, Feb. 1	J. Greenwood, Jr.	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1844, July 25	D. S. Gray	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1844, Nov. 2	S. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1844, May 30	Morris King	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	79.75 acres
1844, Oct. 31	H. S. Colton	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2	Sec. 18	54.33 acres
1844, Jan. 30	H. S. Colton	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2	Sec. 18	54.46 acres
1844, Dec. 31	A. Goddard	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1844, Mar. 20	A. Goddard	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
		S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	54.97 acres
1845, July 15	Herman S. Colton	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	54.84 acres
1844, Dec. 13	L. Cone	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1844, Nov. 12	C. Beecher	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1844, Dec. 17	H. G. Loomis	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	160 acres
1843, June 14	H. Harris	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	79.55 acres
1844, Aug. 24	William B. Smith	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	109.45 acres
1844, Sept. 27	Thomas Swift	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	110.98 acres
1843, Feb. 3	R. Casler	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	240 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Isaac Grimwood, Jr.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1843, Dec. 27	I. Grimwood, Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	120 acres
1844, Mar. 20	I. Grimwood, Jr.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1843, Feb. 3	R. Hunt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1843, Aug. 18	C. N. Mackubin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	John Short	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1844, Jan. 26	George Lowry	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	All	Sec. 21	640 acres
1843, Feb. 3	A. Kimball	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	L. Lane	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	L. S. Knox	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Ruth Kennedy	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Feb. 3	A. Kimball	N. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	156.34 acres
1843, July 22	W. Selvey	S. E. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	99.78 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. S. Gray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 23	142.33 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. Cooney	W. fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	78.91 acres
1843, Nov. 29	R. J. Smith	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. Pearce	N. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	49.23 acres
1843, Feb. 3	W. A. Blaine	S. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	79.93 acres
1844, Jan. 1	Chas. Smith	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	126.42 acres
1844, Jan. 1	Chas. Smith	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40.10 acres
1843, Dec. 8	C. H. Raymond	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	120.28 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. Hubbard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80.19 acres
1844, Jan. 18	Eph. McComber	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80.19 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. Ashley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1843, Dec. 27	W. Hubbard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1843, Nov. 29	R. J. Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1842, Sept. 12	H. T. Minkler	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1842, Oct. 25	D. C. Cleaveland	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1843, Nov. 17	E. W. Willard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	159.98 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Ruth Kennedy	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	8.09 acres
1843, Jan. 28	J. Burbee	S. E. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	133.86 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. J. Townsend	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	159.90 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. T. Johnson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	159.90 acres
1844, Jan. 5	E. Rallen	N. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	105.67 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. J. Townsend	S. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	23.65 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Geo. W. Brady	E. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	78.82 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80.60 acres
1843, July 19	T. Peirce	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	146.91 acres
1843, Jan. 23	D. J. Townsend	E. fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	146.82 acres
1843, Feb. 3	G. W. Johnson	S. W. fl (W. F. R.)	Sec. 27	3.88 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	560 acres
1843, Feb. 3	John Short	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	John Short	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Isaac Griswold, Jr.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	E. W. Brewster	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	John Montrose	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. B. Ball	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	W. Wilber	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1843, Oct. 27	J. Murray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	J. Murray	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80.45 acres
1843, Feb. 3	H. Conover	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	112.54 acres
1843, Feb. 3	T. Hathaway	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1843, Oct. 19	C. N. Mackubin	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	112.42 acres
1843, Sept. 28	H. Parsons	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	T. Hathaway	N. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	49.18 acres
		Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	31.96 acres
1843, Feb. 3	C. Hunning	S. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	162.03 acres
1884, Sept. 1	Jefferson Hathaway	Island N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Fox River	Sec. 31	14.15 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Nov. 27	Ira B. Eddy	Lot 2 and S. fl of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	115.32 acres
1843, March 31	W. Matlock	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1843, July 11	W. B. Smith	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	112.25 acres
1843, Feb. 3	E. Schofield	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	N. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	97.20 acres
1843, Feb. 3	E. W. Brewster	S. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	215 acres
1884, Sept. 1	John A. Knight	Island N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Fox River	Sec. 32	10.40 acres
1843, Aug. 21	J. Bristol	S. W. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	44.77 acres
1843, July 18	J. N. Schnider	S. E. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	38.57 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. N. Schnider	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Parmela Kellog	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. S. Gray	N. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	108.05 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. W. Gillam	S. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	19.22 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	N. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	164.48 acres
1843, Feb. 3	T. Howe	S. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	38.51 acres
1844, Feb. 27	John Schnider	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1844, Feb. 27	J. C. Walter	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	Isaac Griswold, Jr.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	G. W. Johnson	N. W. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	25.58 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. J. Townsend	S. E. fl N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	119.87 acres
1843, Oct. 25	G. W. Johnson	N. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	95.72 acres
1843, Feb. 3	R. Casler	S. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	105.63 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. McClellan	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1843, Dec. 30	R. Bell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1843, Feb. 3	G. Stevenson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1843, Nov. 16	E. Morgan	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	D. J. Townsend	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	160 acres
1843, June 20	G. W. Bradley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1843, June 19	W. H. Eddy	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1843, Feb. 14	J. J. Groom	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1843, June 23	W. W. Vannemon	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1843, June 30	S. Ashley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1843, Dec. 28	E. H. Hudduck	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1844, Jan. 11	Alexander Brand	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	80 acres
1843, Oct. 19	Z. Durrell	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	40 acres
1843, Dec. 28	E. Morgan	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	40 acres
1843, Oct. 26	W. W. Winn	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	J. T. Johnson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres
1843, Feb. 3	C. Johnson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	80 acres
1844, Aug. 20	D. J. Townsend	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	40 acres
1843, Dec. 26	W. Hubbard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	40 acres

SEWARD TOWNSHIP

Township 35 North, Range 8 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1836, June 22	Junius H. Hatch	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 1	320.48 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1836, Aug. 31	John H. Morris	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80.48 acres
1835, June 19	Daniel W. Lamb	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160.47 acres
1835, June 19	Jeremiah J. Cole	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1835, Aug. 24	Daniel W. Lamb	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80.59 acres
1836, March 3	Daniel Hunter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80.59 acres
1836, Aug. 23	Isaac Foster	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80.39 acres
1846, Oct. 28	D. Dougherty	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 2	73.92 acres
1846, Oct. 2	D. Dougherty	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 2	7 acres
1836, Aug. 23	David E. Davis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1844, Oct. 9	D. Dougherty	N. W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1846, Oct. 29	Alexander Brand	S. W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	40 acres
1835, Aug. 24	Jeremiah J. Cole	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1835, Aug. 5	Jeremiah J. Cole	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1846, Jan. 13	Lewis B. Judson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1847, Oct. 12	Rich Bellfield	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	37.26 acres
1848, June 16	Rich Bellfield	N. E. S. I. B. L.	Sec. 3	40 acres
1849, Sept. 3	D. Dougherty	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. fr.	Sec. 3	47.57 acres
1846, Jan. 13	Lewis B. Judson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W.	Sec. 3	40 acres
1847, Nov. 30	Dominick Doherty	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W.	Sec. 3	80 acres
1845, Oct. 1	John McCanna	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40.05 acres
1848, Sept. 3	Dominick Dougherty	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	38.73 acres
1845, Oct. 15	Dennis Dougherty	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	72.59 acres
1846, March 5	Dennis Dougherty	N. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	10.86 acres
1848, June 9	Charles B. Ware	S. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, Oct. 29	Alexander Brand	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, April 28	James M. Adsit	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		
		E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	200 acres
1848, May 23	Horatio G. Loomis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1847, June 10	Andrew Peterson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lots 1 and 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1846, June 20	David Lawrence	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, Dec. 31	Horatio G. Loomis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, June 12	James McCanna	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1848, Jan. 31	John McCanna	S. E. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, Jan. 14	Shuthelah M. Rice	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	80 acres
1846, April 28	John McCanna	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, April 28	Thomas R. Green	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, Nov. 19	John L. Clarke	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1848, March 16	Daniel B. Jewell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1840, Jan. 7	Benj. Ricketson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1846, Oct. 22	Peter Hallock	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Benj. Ricketson	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1846, Oct. 9	Sylvester Slyter	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1848, Jan. 29	John Lewis	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1847, July 7	Elisha W. Willard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1848, April 21	Daniel B. Jewell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1845, Sept. 15	Simeon D. Prince	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	80 acres
1847, June 23	James Briant	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	39.90 acres
1846, June 12	David C. Nash	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	39.69 acres
1847, Feb. 15	James Briant	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 6	40 acres
1847, June 30	Elisha W. Willard	Frac ¹ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	71.35 acres



Frank Budd

Edna Darnell Budd

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1847, June 19	Samuel McCloud	Frac ^l S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	73.67 acres
1847, July 7	Elisha W. Willard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1846, Oct. 24	John L. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	80 acres
1848, July 12	Frederick I. Bean	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1849, July 7	Geo. W. Edmunds	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	74.54 acres
1848, May 20	Alonso Peck	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	38.33 acres
1849, June 29	Hannah Sweet	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	38.77 acres
1848, Sept. 12	James M. Adsit	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1850, May 21	Luke N. Steele	S. E. fr. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 7	3.10 acres
1848, Feb. 26	Barney McKanna	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	160 acres
1848, Jan. 29	John Lewis	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	160 acres
1848, July 17	Samuel Devoe	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 8	150.79 acres
1849, June 12	Thomas R. Greene	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	40 acres
1851, June 13	Andrew J. Brown	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. fl. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	101.77 acres
1848, April 24	Israel P. VanCleve	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	78.75 acres
1835, June 19	Daniel W. Lamb	N. E. fl. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 9	35.50 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Daniel Platt	S. fl. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	52.81 acres
1840, Jan. 8	Geo. E. Harrison	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1849, June 12	Thomas R. Greene	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. fl. N. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. I. B. L.	Sec. 9	132.62 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Geo. W. Edmonds	E. fl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	45.69 acres
1836, June 20	Lewis Ellsworth	S. W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	69.90 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Benj. Ricketson	Frac ^l S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	16.89 acres
1835, June 19	Joel A. Mattison	S. E. fr S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 9	149.07 acres
1835, Nov. 28	Augustus Garrett & Co.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1835, Aug. 24	Jeremiah J. Cole	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1835, Aug. 5	Jeremiah J. Cole	W. fl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	70.81 acres
1835, June 1	J. A. Mattison and E. Gleason	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1835, June 19	Joel A. Mattison	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1835, Sept. 17	John Craig	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1835, June 19	Charles B. Wear	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1835, Nov. 28	Augustus Garrett & Co.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1836, Mar. 3	David Hunter	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1835, Oct. 23	Charles B. Wear	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1835, Oct. 22	Charles B. Wear	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1836, July 2	Edward Martin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	240 acres
1836, June 18	Francis Wright	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1836, Mar. 14	Eli and Joseph Gleason	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1836, Mar. 3	David Hunter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1836, June 20	Philip H. O. Strander	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 13	320 acres
1836, June 20	David E. Davis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1836, Mar. 14	Eli and Joseph Gleason	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1836, July 2	Edward Martin	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1835, Nov. 28	A. Garrett & Co.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 14	320 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Charles B. Ware	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1836, Mar. 3	David Hunter	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1835, June 13	Joel A. Matteson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1835, June 12	Chester House	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1835, June 13	Rodney House	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1835, June 13	Charles B. Ware	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1844, April 23	Charles B. Ware	Lots 1 and 3, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ on E. $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Lot 8, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	50 acres
1844, April 23	Dominick Dougherty	Lot 2, on E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	5 acres
1844, April 23	John P. Brady	Lot 4, on E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	5 acres
1844, April 23	Dennis Dougherty	Lot 5, on E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	20 acres
1845, Oct. 1	Akin Baker	Lot 7, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and		
		Lot 14, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1845, Jan. 1	L. B. Gleason	Lot 6, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	40 acres
1846, June 8	Charles B. Ware	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and Lot 13, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		
		S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	360 acres
1844, April 23	Lovina House	Lot 15, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	40 acres
1844, April 23	Griffin Owen	Lot 16, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	40 acres
1836, June 7	Joseph Battle	All	Sec. 17	640 acres
1848, Mar. 15	David Malcolm	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1850, Jan. 3	John M. Crothers	N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	41.32 acres
1851, Nov. 22	John Lewis	N. I. B. L. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	37.22 acres
1848, Dec. 5	James Stafford	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	106.93 acres
1848, — — —	Solon Worthing	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	160 acres
1848, June 1	Gilbert Gaylord	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	160 acres
1848, Dec. 5	James Stafford	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	52.93 acres
1849, June 25	James Bryant	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	160.27 acres
1849, April 24	John M. Crothers	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	160 acres
1848, June 30	Geo. Starkweather	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1849, Nov. 4	Edwin Harp and Joseph			
	Witham	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1849, July 27	E. D. Bradley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1851, Oct. 27	Joseph Stafford	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1836, Mar. 14	Daniel Hunter	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1836, Oct. 22	Thos. Sedebotham	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1849, June 1	Alonso Ray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
*1836, June 24	Guy Richards	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	240 acres
1835, June 18	Stephen Sherwood	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1835, June 18	Isaac L. Hill	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1836, Mar. 3	David Hunter	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1835, June 13	John Shertliff	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1836, Jan. 8	John B. F. Russell	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1836, May 9	Francis J. C. Peaseley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1835, June 19	Joel A. Matteson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1835, June 19	Peter Bolles	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1835, June 19	John Shirliff	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1836, Jan. 4	T. M. Post and O. H.			
	Bascom	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	160 acres
1836, Jan. 4	T. M. Post and O. H.			
	Bascom	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 24	320 acres
1836, Jan. 4	T. M. Post and W. C.			
	Fowler	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1836, June 20	P. H. O. Strander	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
*1836, June 14	Guy Richards	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1836, Jan. 4	Truman M. Post	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1836, Jan. 4	T. M. Post and O. H. Bascom	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1836, Mar. 15	David Hunter	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1836, June 14	Francis Allyn	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1836, Jan. 4	Ephraim L. Seymour	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1836, Mar. 14	David Hunter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1836, Jan. 8	John B. F. Russell	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1835, June 19	Peter Bolles	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	480 acres
1835, June 19	Joel A. Matteson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	240 acres
1835, June 19	Thomas Sidebotham	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1836, Mar. 3	David Hunter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1835, Aug. 4	Seth Wadham	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1836, June 14	Francis Allyn	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 28	320 acres
1849, Oct. 1	James M. Adsit	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1836, Mar. 14	David Hunter	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1836, June 9	John P. Chapin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1848, Aug. 21	Wm. D. Townsend	All	Sec. 29	640 acres
1849, Sept. 21	James M. Adsit	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1848, Dec. 27	Jas. P. VanDeusen	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	162.50 acres
1847, June 18	Aaron Hanford	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	53.92 acres
1849, Sept. 12	William A. Blaine	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1836, Oct. 10	Andrew D. Lansing	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1850, July 15	John Lewis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1848, Dec. 27	James P. VanDusen	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	55.07 acres
1847, Nov. 15	Aaron Harford	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	55.17 acres
1850, June 5	William A. Jordan	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	54.83 acres
1836, Oct. 10	P. Laversee and S. J. Lansing	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1845, Dec. 16	Charles Pratt	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
— — —	Wm. D. Townsend	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1836, Oct. 8	Andrew D. Lansing	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1836, Oct. 8	Peter Leversee and S. J. Lansing	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 32	320 acres
1835, June 19	David E. Davis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1836, June 14	Francis Allyn	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1836, June 14	Guy Richards	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 33	320 acres
1835, June 19	John Davis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1835, June 18	Alanson Mills	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	160 acres
1835, June 13	Josiah B. Wightman	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	160 acres
1835, June 19	John Davis	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	160 acres
1836, Jan. 8	John B. F. Russell	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	160 acres
1848, Sept. 14	Alex. McClain	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 35	160 acres
— — —	— — —	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
— — —	— — —	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	160 acres
	Trustees Illinois and Michigan Canal	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1858, May 25	Trustees Illinois and Michigan Canal to			

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION	
1858, May 25	— — — — —	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35
	Ang. C. Worthy	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 40 acres
— — — — —	— — — — —	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 80 acres
— — — — —	— — — — —	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 80 acres
1836, Jan. 4	Truman M. Post	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 80 acres
1836, Mar. 14	David Hunter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 80 acres
1836, June 14	Francis Allyn	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 240 acres
1836, Jan. 4	T. M. Post and O. H. Bascom	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 240 acres

NA-AU-SAY TOWNSHIP

Township 36 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION	
1845, July 14	F. C. Smith	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 57.38 acres
1846, Aug. 15	Elijah W. Barns	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 79.94 acres
1845, Aug. 23	Newton Goodue	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 30.69 acres
1844, April 30	E. W. Barns	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 29.90 acres
1844, May 6	Charles Suydam	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 80.02 acres
1844, June 24	Charles Suydam	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 160 acres
1844, Aug. 24	Charles Suydam	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1 160 acres
1843, Feb. 9	C. Cass	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2 128.81 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Morgan Asley	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2 80.18 acres
1844, July 8	G. Gaylord	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2 40.28 acres
1844, Sept. 6	Dan'l Townsend	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 2 40.27 acres
1843, June 13	A. D. Sargent	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2 40 acres
1845, July 1	Cyrus Cass	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2 120 acres
1844, June 24	Chas. Suydam	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2 160 acres
1844, May 29	H. Minard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 33.03 acres
1845, May 6	Henry Minard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 33.47 acres
1844, Sept. 6	D. J. Townsend	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 39.80 acres
1844, May 29	H. Minard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 39.80 acres
1845, Sept. 13	Francis Foulston	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 68.32 acres
1845, April 22	John H. Foster	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 79.68 acres
1844, Aug. 20	Daniel J. Townsend	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 160 acres
1844, Mar. 27	Samuel C. Collins	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 40 acres
1844, Mar. 29	Geo. A. O. Beaumont	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 80 acres
1844, Dec. 14	Daniel J. Townsend	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 40 acres
1839, Nov. 26	Augustus Porter	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 459.92 acres
1842, Dec. 2	T. O. Martin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	J. and T. Wadsworth	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	Augustus Porter	Frac'l N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 140.79 acres
	Waish-Kee-Shaw Res.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 5
1839, Nov. 26	Augustus Porter	Frac'l S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 148.80 acres
	Waish-Kee-Shaw Res.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6
1840, Dec. 21	E. Morgan	Frac'l N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 11.08 acres
1839, Nov. 26	Jno. K. LeBaron	Frac'l S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 7.32 acres
	Waish-Kee-Shaw Res.	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6
1839, Nov. 26	J. and F. Wadsworth	Fractional Section	Sec. 7 429.86 acres



J. S. Budd.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 26	J. and T. Wadsworth	Fractional Section	Sec. 8	614.68 acres
1842, Dec. 1	T. O. Martin	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	240 acres
1839, Nov. 26	J. and T. Wadsworth	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Young	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1841, Nov. 20	F. Foulston	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Ruth Shephard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1844, Feb. 20	John Bird	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1840, Sept. 15	A. B. Knickerbocker	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, Feb. 20	D. J. Townsend	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, Aug. 18	William Young	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, Sept. 6	D. J. Townsend	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1844, Sept. 13	R. K. Swift	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1844, Jan. 16	William Danlancy	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1844, Dec. 14	D. J. Townsend	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Aug. 11	Isaac Strail	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1844, Sept. 6	D. J. Townsend	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Aug. 11	Susan B. Austin	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1845, Sept. 25	Allen Robbins	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	40 acres
1844, Aug. 6	Charles Suydam	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1845, July 7	John Cryder	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1844, Feb. 20	John Bird	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1845, May 7	John Bird	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1845, Sept. 25	Allen Robbins	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 11	320 acres
1844, Sept. 1	Jos. Eames	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1844, Sept. 1	Catharine McColler	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1845, July 1	John C. Chaplin	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1844, Sept. 1	W. Jackson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	160 acres
1844, Sept. 1	James Spaulding	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1845, July 1	John C. Champlin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	120 acres
1843, Oct. 25	J. Ballard	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	40 acres
1846, Mar. 31	Amos H. Schofield	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1844, Sept. 1	Louisa Kary, et al	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1845, July 7	John Cryder	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1845, Oct. 6	Larnia E. Porter	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	320 acres
1845, April 22	David H. Jones	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1845, Oct. 15	James M. Adsit	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	240 acres
1845, Oct. 15	James M. Adsit	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1845, July 14	Floyd C. Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1844, April 11	F. Tuttle	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1845, May 9	Cyrus D. Wheeler	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1845, Aug. 8	William Vinson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1845, Dec. 11	Cyrus D. Wheeler	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1844, Dec. 31	C. D. Wheeler	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1843, Sept. 27	W. W. Winn	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1844, April 18	John Merritt	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	4.96 acres
1844, Sept. 20	Emily Brownell	Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	11.12 acres
1844, April 18	Isaac T. Townsend	Lot 7, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	68.44 acres
1844, April 18	William H. Bengam	Lot 8, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	74.54 acres
1844, April 18	George Foulston	Lot 3, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	17.18 acres
1844, April 18	Frances Foulston	Lot 4, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	22.88 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1844, April 18	Joshua Sullivan	Lot 5, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	56.70 acres
1844, April 18	Wm. L. Fowler	Lot 6, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	62.54 acres
1844, April 18	Rollin M. Wheeler	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lots 11 and 12	Sec. 16	158.86 acres
1845, Feb. 15	Hercules Friese	Lot 9, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	79.63 acres
1844, April 18	Oliver C. Johnson	Lot 10, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	79.69 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Joshua Sullivan	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1841, Sept. 3	J. A. Newell	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1841, Oct. 12	H. Merrett	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1841, Sept. 3	W. L. Fowler	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1844, Jan. 10	J. F. Townsend	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		
		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	120 acres
1844, April 20	D. T. Johnson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1843, Oct. 24	W. W. Vanneman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1844, Feb. 20	Alexander Brand	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1841, Oct. 12	R. Merritt	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1844, April 20	R. M. Wheeler	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1843, Nov. 8	R. M. Wheeler	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	40 acres
1840, Sept. 16	James Fitzworth	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1846, May 27	Joseph Boyce	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1845, May 20	Richard P. Morgan	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	40 acres
1839, Nov. 26	John T. Johnson	Frac'l W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	299.60 acres
1843, Oct. 3	C. F. Richardson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	James Titsworth	Frac'l N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$		
		N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	149.80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	J. P. Richardson	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 19	230.82 acres
1843, Oct. 24	R. M. Wheeler	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1843, Oct. 24	O. C. Johnson	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1844, April 20	O. C. Johnson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1845, May 9	Oliver C. Johnson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	40 acres
1844, July 2	Timothy Manning	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
— — —	Oliver C. Johnson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1846, June 2	John L. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1845, Oct. 22	William Young	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1846, Jan. 16	Cyrus D. Wheeler	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1844, April 20	R. M. Wheeler	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
1846, May 6	Richard K. Swift	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1847, June 9	Chas. F. Richardson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1846, May 6	John Boynton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1845, Nov. 21	Daniel Plummer, et al	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	160 acres
1846, Jan. 14	John L. Clark	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1845, June 27	James Whitlock	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1845, Oct. 11	James Whitlock	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1847, Mar. 10	Edwd. S. L. Richardson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1845, July 28	G. W. Kellogg	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	160 acres
1846, Nov. 25	Gilman Stannan	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1846, Oct. 22	Ed. S. L. Richardson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1845, Oct. 23	Isaac A. Sexton	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1844, Aug. 10	Justus Bradley	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1846, Mar. 19	Daniel Gleason	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1846, June 29	George H. Shephard	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1848, July 15	Charles Vill	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$		
		S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	120 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1846, Oct. 15	Nelson Van Dyke	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1845, Oct. 27	Isaac A. Sexton	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1846, May 21	Erastus Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1846, Mar. 31	Ames, et al	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1846, April 9	John Collins	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	160 acres
1845, May 15	Christopher Stryker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	120 acres
1845, May 30	Luther Chase	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1846, May 19	Charles Brown, Jr.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1847, May 21	George Willson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	39.76 acres
1845, Dec. 25	Amos H. Schofield	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	155.95 acres
1847, Sept. 22	Wm. Murray	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 25	82.83 acres
1845, Mar. 3	Hugh McCown	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1847, April 12	Edmond Virgin	Frac $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	89.21 acres
1851, June 26	George S. Fisher	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 25	70.76 acres
1837, Feb. 11	Jno. Dean Caton	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	159.96 acres
1846, Sept. 23	David Malcom	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1846, June 19	L. S. Winslow	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, May 21	Erastus Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1845, Oct. 28	Horace Johnson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, Oct. 15	Nelson VanDyke	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1846, Feb. 11	John C. Roberts	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	120 acres
1840, Jan. 8	George E. Harrison	E. S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1845, Sept. 29	David Smith	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1839, Nov. 26	E. Bronk	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1847, June 8	Samuel Mitchell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	120 acres
1847, June 21	William Bennett	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1846, May 4	Oren Gould	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	120 acres
1845, July 28	Geo. W. Kellogg	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1846, May 9	William H. Bingham	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1848, Feb. 9	William Bennett	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1846, June 9	James Kimbell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	120 acres
1846, May 25	Alexander Brand	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1845, Nov. 12	E. Fitzgerald	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1846, May 25	Daniel Ashley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1846, Oct. 5	Rich. K. Swift	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1846, Aug. 5	Hiram T. Whitlock	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1845, Oct. 17	Levi Whitlock	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1847, Mar. 10	Elisha W. Willard	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1845, Oct. 21	Parshal Recal	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1847, Sept. 23	Lydia Walker	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1846, May 27	William H. Bingham	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	40 acres
1843, Dec. 30	G. C. Morgan and C. Sedgwick	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	400 acres
1845, July 2	Moses E. and A. French	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1843, Aug. 1	G. D. Richardson	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Oct. 3	E. S. L. Richardson	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	160 acres
1844, May 18	H. A. Minkler	Frac'l N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	71.11 acres
1844, Feb. 12	H. A. Gardner	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1846, June 15	Ed. S. L. Richardson	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	35.73 acres
1844, Jan. 17	G. C. Morgan and C. Sedgwick	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1846, July 24	William P. Richardson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Frac'l N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	151.55 acres
1846, May 30	E. S. L. Richardson	Frac'l S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	71.55 acres
1846, July 15	Lawrence Canall	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	160 acres
1845, Sept. 16	Henry A. Gardner	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1844, Sept. 25	Peter Hallock	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1844, Jan. 17	G. C. Morgan and C. Sedgwick	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1846, July 4	William P. Richardson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1846, July 4	Peter Hallock	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1847, Mar. 15	Peter Hallock	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1853, July 2	Chas. H. Gould	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1845, Oct. 2	Henry Palver	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1846, Oct. 24	Hiram Austin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1846, Oct. 16	C. F. Richardson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1845, Dec. 30	Lewis B. Judson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1845, Sept. 12	Lewis B. Judson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	120 acres
1845, Sept. 12	Anson F. Goodwin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1845, Sept. 16	Lewis B. Judson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1845, Sept. 12	David Severance	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1847, Mar. 18	Peter Hallock	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	40 acres
1846, Sept. 9	Samuel Shoemaker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1846, June 19	Elisha W. Willard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1847, June 18	Peter Van Dyke	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1848, July 5	Robert Bridle	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1846, April 20	Peter Van Dyke	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1846, Feb. 9	Deborah Southerland	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1845, Oct. 24	Eli M. Gregory	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1846, Feb. 9	Mary E. Southerland	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1846, Feb. 9	Lewis B. Judson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1844, June 13	Charles Bundy	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1845, Nov. 12	Richard Ryon	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1845, Oct. 29	Ephrim Bronk	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	30.68 acres
1839, Dec. 23	Luke Gleason	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	70.90 acres
1839, Nov. 26	O. Newcomb	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1843, Dec. 2	P. Van Dyke	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	Nelson Van Dyke	Frl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Frl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	117.80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	Henry Roberts	Frl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Frl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. I. B. L.	Sec. 35	202.16 acres
1836, June 22	James H. Hatch	All	Sec. 36	640 acres

OSWEGO TOWNSHIP

Township 37 North, Range 8 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Nov. 11	A. H. Albee	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	109.10 acres
1843, Feb. 6	R. Dewey	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80.60 acres
1843, Jan. 13	A. H. Albee	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	188.28 acres
1844, April 29	A. H. Albee	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1843, Nov. 13	R. Dewey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1845, May 8	Addison H. Albee	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1845, May 8	Thomas R. Green	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80 acres
1842, July 12	Walter Selvey	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	106.91 acres
1842, July 25	Walter Selvey	Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	263.95 acres
1843, Feb. 7	Walter Selvey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	Walter Selvey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	E. Hyde	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1842, July 12	Asa Lewis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1844, Jan. 9	B. F. Phillips	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	51.29 acres
1843, July 4	B. F. Phillips	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	39.80 acres
1843, Feb. 13	A. Van Fleet	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	39.80 acres
1844, Jan. 17	Edmund Andrews	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	50.25 acres
1843, Feb. 7	A. Van Fleet	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	79.90 acres
1842, April 1	A. Van Fleet	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	160 acres
1845, Oct. 18	Clark W. Wormley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1843, Feb. 15	A. Van Fleet	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1846, May 5	Benju. F. Phillips	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1843, Feb. 15	C. W. Wormley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	40 acres
1842, May 19	W. Polk Ellis	Lot 2, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	97.95 acres
1845, May 2	Wendell D. King	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	39.69 acres
1844, Dec. 7	D. Callahan	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	39.69 acres
1843, Feb. 6	D. S. Gray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4	176.04 acres
1842, April 6	J. Van Fleet	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 4	320 acres
1843, Feb. 6	N. Gray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40.74 acres
1842, May 18	C. W. Wormley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	40 acres
1843, Jan. 21	N. Gray	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	169.13 acres
1843, May 18	John Lilley	Fracl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	142.73 acres
1843, Jan. 3	J. W. Lilley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5	160 acres
1843, Jan. 21	N. Gray	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	168.45 acres
1843, Jan. 9	D. J. Miller	Fracl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	52.47 acres
1843, Feb. 6	J. H. Wormley	Fracl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	50.39 acres
1842, April 6	J. H. Wormley	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	C. Townsend	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1843, Feb. 7	C. Townsend	Frl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	50.67 acres
1843, Feb. 13	J. H. Foster	Frl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	51.33 acres
1842, June 24	C. Townsend	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7	160 acres
1842, May 29	J. H. Wormley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	160 acres
1842, Dec. 15	C. Townsend	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	141.57 acres
1842, June 4	S. C. Gorton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	138.51 acres
1842, April 1	D. Pearce	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	N. Rising	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8	79.62 acres
1843, Feb. 6	H. R. Cook	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	240 acres
1842, Nov. 22	D. Pearce	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1843, Nov. 3	D. Pearce	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1842, April 1	D. Pearce	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	M. Gray	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	D. Pearce	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	L. B. Wormley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, Feb. 17	J. H. Foster	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, Jan. 21	H. R. Cook	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	H. R. Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	M. Gray	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	80 acres
1844, Dec. 30	H. Ward	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10	160 acres
1843, Oct. 19	E. Hyde	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1842, July 12	Asa Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	80 acres
1844, April 16	J. L. Phillips	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1845, June 23	George W. Gorton	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	160 acres
1844, May 2	H. Peck	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1845, July 3	George W. Gorton	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11	40 acres
1845, Aug. 25	John King	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1844, May 2	H. Peck	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1845, Oct. 17	John King	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1844, April 29	H. A. Albee	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	40 acres
1844, May 2	M. Briggs	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	280 acres
1845, April 29	Walter Selvey	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1845, Aug. 25	Isaac Gates	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12	80 acres
1844, Oct. 23	W. W. Freeman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1845, Oct. 13	Calvin Valentine	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1845, Oct. 23	Alonzo Beebe	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1845, Nov. 5	Walter Selvey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1845, Oct. 27	Orange Rockaway	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1845, Nov. 5	Amanda Stolps	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1846, Sept. 22	John Caldwell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1846, Aug. 21	Abram Odell	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	80 acres
1845, May 17	George Faust	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1843, July 15	J. H. Zimmerman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1844, Nov. 16	G. Faust	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	40 acres
1845, Jan. 13	John W. Chapman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1844, May 15	John M. Hern	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1846, Jan. 20	Christian M. Hemm	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1844, May 20	Conrad Karriek	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1844, May 15	Peter Howe	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1843, July 15	J. Failing	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1844, Aug. 7	George Shelding	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1843, June 27	G. W. Wormley	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1844, Feb. 21	G. W. Wormley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1844, May 4	George J. Smith	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1845, May 1	George W. Gorton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1843, Nov. 3	George Shelding	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1844, Dec. 11	Arthur Magill	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1843, Sept. 1	Daniel S. Gray	Lot 9, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and 10, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres



Jervis G. Budd



Matthew Budd

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

699

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION	
1843, Sept. 1	Morris Gray	Lot 13, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 11 and 12, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 4, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16	200 acres
1843, Sept. 1	Daniel Peirce	Lot 15, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 14, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16	80 acres
1843, Sept. 1	George T. Hopkins	Lot 8, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 6 and 7, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 5, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16	160 acres
1843, Sept. 1	Levi F. Arnold	Lot 1, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 2, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 3, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16	120 acres
1842, June 4	John Pearce	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 17	320.20 acres
1842, June 4	L. C. Gorton, et al	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17	123.27 acres
1842, April 11	W. S. Wilson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17	145.09 acres
1842, April 6	J. Pearce	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18	160 acres
1842, May 17	Walter Pearce	Frl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18	51.52 acres
1842, April 19	J. Pearce	Frl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18	147.25 acres
1842, April 19	O. E. Judson	S. E. fl S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18	10.03 acres
1842, April 11	L. B. Judson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19	79.81 acres
1843, Feb. 13	George Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Frl S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19	199.24 acres
1843, Feb. 6	D. Hubbard	Frl N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19	36.97 acres
1843, Feb. 6	L. B. Judson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19	80 acres
1842, Sept. 7	Harmon Parker	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	J. Stafford	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20	80 acres
1842, April 11	L. B. Judson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	L. B. Judson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	John Fletcher	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20	160 acres
1843, May 30	John Yard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21	80 acres
1844, Aug. 8	John Yard	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21	80 acres
1844, Oct. 21	Walter Selvey	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	G. F. Hopkins	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21	160 acres
1842, July 1	Justin Lee	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21	160 acres
1844, Dec. 11	T. Lumbard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	40 acres
1845, July 1	G. Walrath	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	40 acres
1843, Nov. 25	G. Woolley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	40 acres
1845, Dec. 29	Thomas Sherry	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	40 acres
1844, Aug. 20	William O. Parke	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	160 acres
1842, April 8	J. Miller	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	160 acres
1845, May 27	John W. Chapman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	80 acres
1844, July 1	Geo. L. Ward	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	80 acres
1845, May 17	Elijah Swift	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	160 acres
1845, Dec. 31	Ezekiel Jewell, Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	80 acres
1845, Oct. 15	Garret L. Walrath	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	80 acres
1845, May 7	Edmund Virgin	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	40 acres
1846, Jan. 6	Edmund Virgin	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	40 acres
1843, Oct. 4	Margaret Simon	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	40 acres
1846, Jan. 12	Henry Makiney	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	40 acres
1846, Mar. 10	Richard K. Swift	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23	160 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1845, June 11	James H. Moore	All	Sec. 24	640 acres
1846, Mar. 3	Clark W. Wormley	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1846, Aug. 25	James H. Moore	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1846, Aug. 12	George S. Breese	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1845, May 28	Jesse Rockway	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	40 acres
1846, Jan. 6	John W. Chapman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	120 acres
1844, Aug. 7	Jacob B. Bennett	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1844, Sept. 18	N. McKinstry	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1844, Oct. 3	Ira S. Breese	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1846, Mar. 6	Alexander Brand	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1842, Sept. 8	Thomas Edwards	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1845, July 12	Warren Hubbard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1845, June 27	Justin Lee	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1845, Dec. 17	Alonzo Huntington	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1843, Oct. 10	J. C. Beane	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1844, July 1	Geo. L. Ward	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1846, Nov. 19	Alonzo Huntington	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1843, Feb. 6	W. Peck	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	S. Burgiss	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1844, May 3	Dan'l B. Germain	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1844, Aug. 12	Wright Allen	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1844, July 23	Wright Allen	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1845, Feb. 14	Alexander Brand	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1845, Aug. 21	James R. Gibbs	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	40 acres
1842, April 8	W. Peck	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1844, Feb. 15	G. L. Walrath	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	S. A. Orcutt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Jan. 26	L. Mudgett	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	80 acres
1843, Feb. 14	C. Cass	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1844, Feb. 13	John Griffin	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	40 acres
1843, Feb. 6	J. M. Parker	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1844, Nov. 8	John Griffin	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	40 acres
1843, Feb. 6	M. Randall	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1844, Feb. 5	John Bird	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1843, Feb. 13	A. Green	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1843, June 21	T. M. Mudgett	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	40 acres
1843, Feb. 13	T. M. Mudgett	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	40 acres
1843, Jan. 28	T. Mudgett	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	80 acres
1844, Feb. 2	L. F. Arnold	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1844, Feb. 2	D. Ashley	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1842, May 27	Dan'l Ashley	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	118.96 acres
1843, Feb. 13	G. A. O. Beaumont	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1843, Aug. 10	L. F. Arnold	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1843, Dec. 23	N. N. Davis	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1843, Feb. 13	G. A. O. Beaumont	E. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ fl	Sec. 31	64.77 acres
1843, Dec. 23	W. N. Davis	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	110.08 acres
1843, Oct. 18	H. Pulver	S. fl $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. fl $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	75.99 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1843, Nov. 20	W. N. Davis	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ fl	Sec. 31	76.59 acres
1843, Feb. 6	C. Davis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	233.97 acres
1843, Feb. 6	G. A. O. Beaumont	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	T. O. Martin	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	125.71 acres
1842, Oct. 7	Isaac T. Townsend	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	32.87 acres
1842, Oct. 15	Levi Smith	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1842, April 14	T. Kearney	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1843, Feb. 6	C. Davis	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 33	320 acres
1846, June 9	James B. Shumway	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1844, Sept. 20	E. Benedict	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1844, Nov. 26	S. Worthing	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1843, Jan. 27	W. Hubbard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1843, Feb. 6	Isaac Speer	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1845, July 15	Seth Walker	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1842, July 1	Miron Smith	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1844, Feb. 12	S. Worthing	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1844, Dec. 13	H. T. Dickey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1844, July 2	Joseph Tuttle	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1845, July 1	Eli M. Gregory	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1846, June 9	James B. Shumway	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1844, Aug. 5	E. S. Worthington	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1843, Nov. 22	C. Cass	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1843, May 12	C. Cass	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1844, Feb. 12	Solon Worthing	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	80 acres
1844, July 8	G. Gaylord	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1843, Nov. 22	D. Gaylord	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1844, Feb. 12	Cyrus Cass	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1844, Aug. 17	Cyrus Cass	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	40 acres
1844, July 3	Ira Hawkins	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres
1846, Mar. 21	Alonzo B. Smith	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres
1845, Aug. 1	Robert Robertson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	80 acres
1845, Aug. 23	Newton Goodea	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	80 acres
1844, Sept. 12	Thomas Wiffin	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36	160 acres

KENDALL TOWNSHIP

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1844, Aug. 20	Daniel S. Townsend	Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	80.03 acres
1839, Dec. 21	E. Morgan	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 1	39.85 acres
1845, Sept. 25	Allen Robbins	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1	Sec. 1	39.85 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Stephen Ashley	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	159.45 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Geo. B. Morton	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John K. LeBaron	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	S. G. Minkler	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	162.84 acres
1839, Dec. 20	J. S. Grone	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	83.90 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Peter Minkler	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	320.60 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John K. LeBaron	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	E. G. Ament	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	164.50 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Geo. Vanveman	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	165.03 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Clark B. Alford	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3	160 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION	
1839, Nov. 25	Hiram Arment	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Geo. Vanveman	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 163.21 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Solomon Hustis	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 81.56 acres
1839, Nov. 25	R. S. Daryea	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 80.20 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Godfrey Steveson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Joshua Holbrook	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 4 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	R. S. Daryea	Lot 2 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 80.93 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Justus Bristol	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 81.35 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John B. Snyder	Lot 1 N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 80.28 acres
1839, Dec. 21	Justus Bristol	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 80.79 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Harris	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	William Harris	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	John L. Clark	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 5 160 acres
1839, Dec. 21	West Matlock	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 159.95 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John Cook	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 92.38 acres
1839, Nov. 25	West Matlock	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 253.32 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John Matlock	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Almon Ives	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 6 107.41 acres
1839, Nov. 25	West Matlock	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John Matlock	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7 159.92 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Almon Ives	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7 187.10 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Henry Ford	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7 185.91 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Elisha Morgan	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 7 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Thurber, Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Godfrey Steveson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Harris	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	West Matlock	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John Matlock	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	J. F. Tollman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Rhurber, Jr.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 8 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Godfrey Steveson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9 160 acres
1839, Dec. 20	C. A. Hunt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	J. F. Tollman	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John Thomas	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 9 240 acres
1841, Aug. 21	Godfrey Steveson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 10 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Godfrey Steveson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 10 480 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John L. Clark	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11 240 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Jno. K. Lebanon	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Joseph Wing	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11 160 acres
1844, Oct. 31	Geo. L. Ward	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 11 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	James Titsworth	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 12 320 acres
1839, Nov. 26	Geo. B. Martin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 12 160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John L. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12 80 acres
1839, Nov. 26	John L. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 12 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	James Titsworth	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 160 acres
1845, Oct. 29	Charles D. Townsend	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John L. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 80 acres
1845, July 26	Charles F. Richardson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13 160 acres



SHERMAN BUDD AND FAMILY

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1839, Nov. 25	Jeremiah Shephard	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 13	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John L. Clark	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Jno. K. LaBaron	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1839, Oct. 31	Geo. L. Ward	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 14	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	D. Shephard	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 14	320 acres
1844, Nov. 1	J. A. Ferris	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1843, Jnly 13	C. H. LeBaron	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1846, May 27	Charles H. LeBaron	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1845, June 10	Jas. H. Vanmerman	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1844, May 4	J. H. Vannerman	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	40 acres
1843, Dec. 5	J. H. Vannerman	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1845, July 2	Walter VanEmon	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1845, Oct. 31	Walter VanEmon	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	80 acres
1843, July 23	C. H. LeBaron	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15	160 acres
1844, April 25	J. H. Vanemon	Lot 1 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1844, April 25	Chas. N. Mackubin	Lot 2 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 7 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	160 acres
1844, April 25	Jeremy F. Tolmon	Lot 3 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1844, April 25	William Thurber	Lots 4 and 5 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 16	160 acres
1844, April 25	Giles C. Carr	Lot 8 S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1844, April 25	Chas. N. Mackubin	Lot 6 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 16	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Thurber, Jr.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 17	320 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Robert Evans	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	John Matlock	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	80 acres
1839, Dec. 21	William Burns	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17	160 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Robert Evans	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Samual Inscho	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	William Burns	Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	79.97 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Bethel Clark	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	105.33 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Thomas Ervin	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	185.69 acres
1839, Nov. 25	Samual Pycutte	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1839, Dec. 20	Thomas Erwine	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 18	80 acres
1840, Jan. 4	John Cook	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1843, Aug. 3	J. Campbell	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1845, Aug. 21	Thomas M. Moore	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 19	40 acres
1840, June 18	Isaac H. Steward	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	40.19 acres
1847, July 13	Charles M. Cook	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 1 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	120.19 acres
1840, June 16	Thomas W. Ervine	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	53.23 acres
1846, Feb. 19	John Cooke	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	53.13 acres
1847, Aug. 24	Chas. M. Cook	Lot 1 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1845, Oct. 10	John Cooke	Lot 2	Sec. 19	105.24 acres
1846, April 10	John Cooke	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 19	80 acres
1844, Dec. 14	J. Maine	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	A. Ives	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1839, Nov. 25	John Cook	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1846, July 16	James M. Adsit	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1846, July 6	James M. Adsit	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	80 acres
1844, Aug. 23	William Buchanan	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 20	160 acres
1845, May 29	Thomas Penman	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1845, May 29	William Dunn	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1847, Nov. 6	John Dunn	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1846, June 15	Elisha W. Willard	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1845, April 29	William P. Dunn	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	80 acres
1844, Dec. 12	C. W. Tollman	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1848, Sept. 12	Isaac Brown	S. W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1846, May 28	Norman K. Towner	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ (W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$)	Sec. 21	80 acres
1844, Sept. 11	Nathan Churches			
1847, July 19	Daniel Haigh	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1847, June 24	Isaac Steveson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1846, June 12	Joseph Wing	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1844, Sept. 16	William Tobay	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 21	40 acres
1846, Jan. 23	Allman P. Ashley	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1845, Oct. 13	Allman P. Ashley	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1846, Feb. 7	Isaac H. Burch	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1847, May 24	Daniel Haigh	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1845, Nov. 28	Edmond Moore	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1846, Oct. 28	John K. LeBaron	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1845, Dec. 29	James Callin	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1846, Jan. 7	David Finnis	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1845, Oct. 29	Erick Nelson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1846, Aug. 22	John K. LeBaron	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	40 acres
1846, Jan. 12	James C. Shephard	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1847, May 15	Edward Dean	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	120 acres
1846, Jan. 12	Chas. F. Richardson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1846, Jan. 6	Jeremiah Shephard	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1845, June 4	Thomas Dean, Jr.	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	80 acres
1845, Sept. 24	Jonathan Peterson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	200 acres
1846, Aug. 20	Daniel T. Johnson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1846, Aug. 4	Edmund Conner	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1846, Aug. 20	Edw. S. L. Richardson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 23	40 acres
1845, June 23	Geo. LeStonegeon	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	120 acres
1844, Jan. 11	Geo. LeStonegeon	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1845, Nov. 19	Robert Gates	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1846, July 29	James M. Adsit	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1846, July 10	Geo. LeStonegeon	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1846, June 19	Robert Merritt	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	80 acres
1846, Jan. 16	Daniel T. Johnson	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1846, Aug. 20	E. S. L. Richardson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1844, Dec. 26	Alex. Brand	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	— acres
1845, Oct. 13	Hartley A. Cleveland	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1846, June 25	Hartley A. Cleveland	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 24	40 acres
1844, May 28	E. L. S. Richardson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1845, Sept. 19	Elyia W. Ward	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1845, Oct. 29	Geo. Lestonegeon	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	80 acres
1846, Jan. 14	John L. Clark	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION		
1845, Jan. 10	Isreal Richardson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 25	160 acres
1845, Feb. 13	James M. Cheaver	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 26	320 acres
1844, Oct. 17	John Peterson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	160 acres
1845, Nov. 8	Robert Bookhouse	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	80 acres
1846, June 10	Isaac Beecher	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, Jan. 14	Shuthelah M. Rice	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 26	40 acres
1846, June 5	Chas. Beecher	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1846, June 5	Ransom Beecher	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1846, Sept. 10	George Smith	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	160 acres
1845, Aug. 28	Hannibal G. Rice	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1846, June 10	Isaac Bucher	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 27	80 acres
1846, June 5	Robert E. Drake	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1847, May 24	Daniel Haigh	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1848, April 22	Isaac Brown	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1846, Oct. 16	Jonathan Peterson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 28	160 acres
1848, Sept. 12	Isaac Brown	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	480 acres
1847, June 17	Christian Johnson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 29	160 acres
1847, July 15	Henry N. Matlock	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	80 acres
1847, Mar. 12	Horace Howard	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1848, Feb. 27	Horace Howard	S. W. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	40 acres
1847, May 21	David Sinclair	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 22	80 acres
1846, Feb. 18	Joseph Bennett	Lot 2 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	104.71 acres
1848, May 30	Edmund Virgil	Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	104.92 acres
1848, Oct. 3	James M. Adsit	Lot 1, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 1, S. W. and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 30	319.86 acres
1848, Aug. 8	John Nelson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1853, July 27	John Lewis	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	80 acres
1848, June 21	Edmund Virgin	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	185.02 acres
1850, Aug. 5	John Lewis	Lot 1 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	132.51 acres
1848, June 1	Levi H. Rood	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 2 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	51.97 acres
1848, June 9	John Reese	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 31	160 acres
1848, Aug. 10	Errick Nelson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1848, Oct. 3	James M. Adsit	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1846, May 27	Nelson Ralph	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	40 acres
1851, April 23	Mark Watterson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	120 acres
1848, June 9	Calvin Gault	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 32	160 acres
1848, May 31	Daniel T. Johnson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1847, June 24	William Pine	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1846, Nov. 26	Chas. F. Richardson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	160 acres
1846, June 2	John L. Clark	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1846, Oct. 24	John L. Clark	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33	80 acres
1845, Aug. 28	Shuthelah M. Rice	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1846, Mar. 6	Geo. W. Hart	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	200 acres
1850, Sept. 10	Philo Beecher	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	80 acres
1846, June 9	Isaac Beecher	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	280 acres
1846, June 9	William A. Freeman	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 34	40 acres
1845, Aug. 28	Betsey Folsen et al.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35	160 acres

DATE OF ENTRY	NAME OF PATENTEE	DESCRIPTION	
1845, Aug. 28	Hannibal G. Rice	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 240 acres
1846, Mar. 6	Geo. W. Hart	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 80 acres
1845, Oct. 1	Shuthelah M. Rice	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	
		S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 120 acres
1845, Sept. 24	Jonathan Peterson	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 35 40 acres
1845, Oct. 16	Charles F. Richardson	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 160 acres
1846, April 29	Charles F. Richardson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 80 acres
1845, Aug. 28	Hannibal G. Rice	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 80 acres
1846, Sept. 3	Stephen Doyle	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 80 acres
1846, Sept. 3	John Tobin	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 80 acres
1846, June 24	William P. Richardson	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 36 160 acres

CHAPTER V

THE ORANGE COUNTY SETTLEMENT IN
KENDALL COUNTY

KENDALL FIRST CALLED ORANGE COUNTY—MANY
SETTLERS FROM ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK—
THE TOWNSENDS AMONG THE EARLY MANU-
FACTURERS—HOMES OF THESE SETTLERS FINE
COLONIAL MANSIONS—PEOPLE OF WEALTH AND
EDUCATION—OLD PLANK ROAD.

(By Theodore Jessup.)

It is well known that the act creating the new county named Kendall was passed by the Illinois State legislature Feb. 19, 1841. It is not so well known that the bill, as first introduced, provided that the county should be called "Orange" County.

The proposed name was doubtless due to the influence and prominence of the settlers from Orange County, New York, who naturally desired to have their old home county name perpetuated in their new home in Illinois. Judging from the Biographical Directory of Kendall County, published in 1876, a very large number of its original settlers came from New York State, and probably more came from Orange County in that State than from any other. So an account of the migration of this influential and important group of people should be incorporated in any complete history of Kendall County.

The influence of New Yorkers is shown by some early names. Oswego was first known as Hudson, and when its name was changed to its

present one, it was still a New York State name. Adjoining Oswego on the north on the old maps was a village called Troy. A store once in existence in the '40's and '50's at Morgan Creek and the Ottawa stage road, was known for a time as Sterling. Yorkville, the name of the county seat itself, whatever may have been the immediate reason for its name, suggests some connection with the hamlet of Yorkville once located on Manhattan Island, long since swallowed up by the greater city, the locality, however, still continuing the name to our own day.

Orange County, New York, extends for twenty miles or more along the west side of the Hudson River, belonging about fifty miles up-stream from Manhattan Island. It extends westerly to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is hilly and mountainous and the Hudson River scenery is here at its best. The national military school of West Point is located within its boundaries. The settlement of this county was begun as early as 1700, and mainly by two classes of settlers: first, the emigrants from Holland, who occupied the Hudson River Valley, and second, descendants of English settlers, whose early generations resided in New England or Long Island. A large migration from Central and Eastern Long Island took place just prior to, during, and subsequent to the war of the American Revolution. The original settlers of Long Island were, many of them, from Yorkshire, England, and that was one of the early political names of Long Island, which was divided as the home county in England was into the West, North and East Ridings. The descendants of about the fourth and fifth generations of these first immigrants came into Orange County in large numbers just prior to

1800. So, in a similar way, the grandchildren of these came to Illinois between the years 1835 and 1865.

On turning to a Gazetteer of New York, published in 1813, we find this description of an enterprise carried on at Monroe, Orange County, New York: "The hills or mountains abound with iron ore, and with wood for coal; and these circumstances * * * have induced a vigorous prosecution of such combined facilities in the manufacture of iron. * * * There are anchor works which make sixty tons yearly, and where anchors are made weighing six thousand pounds. A grain and saw mill belong to this establishment, which is the property of Solomon Townsend, Esq., of New York, and to which is attached 12,000 acres of land."

Again the same book states: "Sterling Iron Works are among the most extensive of this region, which abounds in iron ore and in manufacture of iron in various ways. These works have been in operation about sixty years, and are the oldest in this vicinity. Here are furnaces, several forges or bloomeries, an anchor shop, the oldest in America except one in Rhode Island, and a steel furnace." This establishment, too, was owned and managed by members of the Townsend family, under the company name of Noble, Townsend & Co. It was at the Sterling Works that in 1785 the famous iron chain was made which was stretched across the Hudson River opposite Newburgh, to prevent British vessels from ascending the river.

The Townsends were descended from three brothers who settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1660. About 1834, when regular boats, *via* the lakes, began to run from Buffalo to Chicago, one of these wealthy Townsends learned of the proposed sale, with the Government's consent, of the Waish-Kee-Shaw Indian reservation, situated in the Northwest corner of what is now Na-au-say. This tract contained 960 acres of magnificent virgin hardwood forest, not surpassed by any in the State, and it was deeded on June 19, 1835, to Isaac Townsend and his brother-in-law, a New York banker, Charles A. Davis. This was the beginning of land purchases by this family and their friends, who acquired several thousand acres in the next ten years in what are now Na-au-say and Oswego Townships. Isaac Townsend was a man sixty-three years old at the time of the first purchase, and he had a family of vigorous sons and

daughters, who all came with their parents and lived in the county for a time. His sons were Daniel Jackson, Isaac, Jr., and William D. His daughters were Hannah, married to George B. Martin, and Elizabeth, afterwards married to Henry Walcott. The Townsends undertook to and did establish a manufacturing enterprise at "the old village of Nay-Ou-Say" as it was called in the treaty of 1829 granting the reservation to Waish-Kee-Shaw. This consisted of a saw mill, furniture factory, wagon shop and blacksmith shop, created on a scale such as the Townsends had been familiar with in their old home. Thousands of dollars were invested in buildings and machinery. The importance of the undertaking can be realized when it is remembered that much of the material was brought from Buffalo by boat and then hauled the fifty miles from Chicago by team. Charles A. Davis, the New York banker, was a partner to some extent in these lands and factories and installed his brother, William Noble Davis, known familiarly for many years as "Major" Davis, in charge of their combined holdings at "Head of the Grove" farm, with its something over a thousand acres. Isaac Townsend himself built his own house at the southern side of the forest where the James Goudie home now stands, and also built three other large houses for his son Daniel and daughters Elizabeth and Hannah. The old Moses Cherry homestead is the Daniel Townsend property and the north part of the present house was built in the '40's, some of the lumber used in its construction coming from Buffalo. The four houses of this family were large and commodious and would attract attention today for size and surroundings. Placed on commanding sites, surrounded by large orchards, with spacious grounds decorated with shrubbery brought from New York State, they were country places which in size and embellishments suggested the famous country homes of Virginia. Long years of neglect have not entirely, to this day, destroyed the attractive appearance of some of these homes, established before 1850. Certainly there was nothing their equal in Kendall County at the time, nor anything in Northern Illinois their superior.

The Aux Sable Grove was a source of profit to its owners for several decades, but the Townsends did not long continue in their holdings. Isaac, Sr., the father, died in 1850, and his widow in 1856. Both, with their son William, who died in

1854, and Mrs. Townsend's brother, Daniel Jackson, are, all four, buried in the Aux Sable Grove Cemetery. William, the third son, was Na-au-say's first Supervisor, and died unmarried. Isaac, Jr., the second son, was Supervisor in 1856. The oldest son, Daniel J., had, with the aid of his father-in-law, the largest investments and controlled the manufacturing enterprises. His father-in-law was Judge Augustus Porter (whose name occurs in several original land grant entries in Na-au-say lands) who was one of the pioneer settlers at Niagara Falls, New York. Judge Porter's wife was an Orange County Howell, a near relative of Andrew T. Howell, who settled in Kendall Township in 1853. Daniel became involved and on his occasional trips to his father-in-law's home at Niagara Falls and to Buffalo, sought a purchaser for his unprofitable factories and mortgaged lands. As a result, Moses Cherry, a resident of Buffalo, became interested and visited Kendall County in 1852 and '53 and purchased in 1854 all of the Daniel Townsend properties. These included over two thousand acres of land and the manufacturing business and equipment, for which was paid \$30,000.

Isaac Townsend, Jr., also was unable to succeed in a business way and sold the nearly one thousand acres of forest and prairie which constituted his father's farm to David Goudie in 1858, although he continued to live in Kendall County until about 1866 and then removed to Virginia. With this sale, the Townsends disappear from Kendall County history. Two of the houses, that of Isaac, Jr., and that of the daughter, Mrs. Martin, have been destroyed by fire, but the older portion of the Cherry house still stands as built by the Townsends in the '40's. The "Major" Davis home, the only house of its period built of brick, was occupied by its owner until his death in advanced age, in 1878.

The coming of the Townsends started the Orange County immigration, for by them, Dr. Townsend Seely, whose mother was a Townsend and own cousin to Isaac Townsend, Sr., was influenced to come to Northern Illinois in 1837. He resided at Peru for three years before permanently removing to Kendall. He had a large family of sons and daughters; his nephews and nieces and their relatives came, and so on, until finally, by 1860, this brought together a very considerable group all from the same region, and many of them related. These families

came with some money; they had little log and no sod-house pioneering to do, as comfortable houses were theirs from the start. They were active in establishing churches and schools, and in contributing to the success of Kendall County's Fair for forty years. Many of these families had educated members in professional lines, who were frequent visitors to this settlement. Other Orange County men had settled in Chicago, among them William Bross, a school teacher from Chester, one of the founders of the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Bross was interested in some of his old pupils on these farms and occasionally visited them. His brother-in-law, Mr. Jansen, was the founder, with A. A. McClurg, of the great book store of McClurg & Co., then known by the firm name of Jansen & McClurg. Judge John Dean Caton, of Ottawa and Chicago, was a native of Monroe, Orange County, and his wife, about 1845 when Dr. Townsend Seely was living in charge of the Daniel Townsend home, spent a winter there under his professional care.

The first generation has almost entirely passed away, but children and grandchildren remain to keep the family names alive. They are all good citizens. Of them it can still be said as the New York Gazetteer said of their ancestors in 1813: "The present inhabitants retain the manners and customs of their ancestors, with the same reverence for religion, and sober habits; fraud is seldom practiced, and a law-suit is almost as rare as an earthquake."

Kendall County is noted as the early home of several manufacturers of the first grain-reaping machines. Plano, as early as 1843, saw a reaper made at the old Steward homestead, by Marcus Steward and John Hollister. Then in 1857 Plano was the birthplace and manufacturing town of the Marsh harvester. This passed into the hands of William Deering, who moved the factory to North Chicago in 1880. This was succeeded at Plano by the manufacturing of the Plano harvester, which was moved in 1893 to West Pullman. These facts are well known and remembered by many citizens of the county, but it is not known except by a few, that some of the early experimental forms of the McCormick reaper were made at the Townsend factory near the present Cherry homestead. Men still living can recall seeing some of these early models weathering and rusting down in the sheltered fence corners near the old factory.

The furniture factory established by the Town-



Wm Burkhardt



MRS. O. A. BURKHART

sends was burned, but Moses Cherry rebuilt it on a smaller scale. The saw mill was operated until about 1868, when it was burned. The blacksmith shop and wagon shop were maintained for another ten years, when they were dismantled and torn down. At the saw mill were sawed the planks which formed the plank road between Plainfield and Joliet. This plank road, with its toll gates, was in use until after the Civil War. So ends the record of what, in its day, considering its remoteness from large towns and lack of transportation facilities, was one of the most ambitious and important manufacturing undertakings in northern Illinois.

CHAPTER VI

RECOLLECTIONS OF FIFTY YEARS

BUILDING OF THE LOG CABIN—INTERESTING DOMESTIC DETAILS—UNINVITED VISITORS—SPELLING SCHOOLS—PHENOMENAL AURORAL DISPLAY—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS—SEARCH FOR SCHOOL SECTION—SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS—FIRST HOUSE-WARMING—MORE LAND SALES—DEFINITION OF PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS—METHOD OF SELLING PUBLIC LAND—POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN 1840—ELECTION PROMISES NOT FULFILLED—WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY—COUNTY OF KENDALL FORMED IN 1841—RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT—EXHIBITION OF MUMMIES—COL. JOHN WENTWORTH—THE MILLERITES—COMETS—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844—TAKING OF THE CENSUS—WOMAN MISTRESS OF THE HOME BUT NOT A VOTER—SIMPLE MODES IN DRESS—SOCIAL GATHERINGS—PRAIRIE FIRES—THE REAL OLD SETTLER—DESCRIPTION OF A WOLF HUNT—CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN 1842—THE MEXICAN WAR—TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE HOLLENBACK—A COPY OF THE HOLLENBACK FAMILY RECORD—THE LORD'S POOR—SPANISH COINAGE—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1848—HISTORICAL MISTAKES CORRECTED—AUTHOR READS BLACKSTONE—METHOD OF THRESHING—FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO—SEVERE ELECTRICAL STORM—THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 IN POLITICAL HISTORY—MR. HOLLENBACK LOST CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT PIERCE—STATE AND COUNTY ELECTION IN 1854—AUTHOR RESUMES HIS STUDIES—VISITS PENNSYLVANIA—FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN KENDALL COUNTY—ELECTED CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—PRESI-

DENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS—ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS SENATORIAL CANDIDATES—MR. HOLLENBACK'S FIRST MARRIAGE—JOHN BROWN—POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS—POLITICAL TACTICS—OFFICIAL HOSPITALITY—A RED LETTER DAY—CIVIL WAR ENLISTMENTS—APPOINTED ENROLLING OFFICER—REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT TO YORKVILLE—POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES—BIRTH OF DAUGHTER—REMOVAL FROM YORKVILLE TO FARM—LICENSED AS ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW—ELECTED SUPERVISOR—FURTHER HONORED—ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE—FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES AND ASSOCIATED WITH NATION HONORED MEN—GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN—HON. DAVID DAVIS—A NOTABLE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD IN 1880—MORE POLITICAL HISTORY—A FARMER FOR ALMOST A QUARTER OF A CENTURY—SECOND MARRIAGE IN 1888—REMOVAL TO BRISTOL—IN 1892 ATTENDS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AS A DELEGATE—ENJOYS AND TAKES PART IN DEDICATION OF BUILDINGS OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—CONCLUSION.

(By George M. Hollenback.)

BUILDING OF THE LOG CABIN

A writer in a late number of the "Outing Magazine" thus discourses on Clapboards and Puncheons: "A cabin is cozier than any tent, when Jack Frost is abroad. When one has been out all day in the snow, it is good to come back to a big stone fire-place full of crackling logs; it is good to have a dry floor, a reliable roof, a wall full of pegs and shelves; to have benches and stools, a big table, chests that are vermin proof, and a cupboard full of handy things, that no nomad can tote away." Then follows a long description of the riving of the clapboards, and a full account of the making and building of the cabin, with illustrations of the necessary processes to the completion of the cabin—too long to be given in my "Reminiscences of Fifty Years."

Our old cabin home was erected in the summer of 1831, near the edge of the timber and the line of the Hollenback and Ackley claims, on what subsequently became the W. one-half of the S. E. one-quarter of Section 15, Township 36. N. of Range 6, E. by Government survey. There being no water, except surface water in the large pond near, it was determined, after having been occupied one and one-half years as a family resi-

dence, to remove the cabin a half mile to the southeast (the main cause for this removal was that during the warm weather the water of the nearby pond became so impure as almost to preclude its use for drinking and culinary purposes) to a point where the then traveled road crossed what was then called "Hollenback's Run," where there was abundance of spring water for all purposes.

My memory goes no further back than the tearing down and removal of the house, in fact it begins at this point of time. The tearing down must have been started sometime in August or September, 1834. I well remember standing at the table drinking my coffee, the dry clay and sticks of which the chimney was constructed falling down in the ashes of the fire-place. I have no recollection of how the family removed, but the next thing I do remember, I was standing with my twin sister among the materials of which the house had been constructed, which were scattered all over the ground where the cabin was afterwards erected. My sister and myself were very much interested in the contents of a large basket or hamper containing various papers, bottles, and phials of medicines. While so engaged she broke a small phial containing "Harlem Oil." While we were engaged in the large basket some people drove up with a team and wagon; the wagon was red in color and contained three or four persons, one of whom presented my father with a yellow letter. I have no recollection further of anything that happened on that occasion, nor, in fact, of anything in relation to the house for some weeks thereafter, which will be reported further on. It may be interesting to some, how thirty years afterwards I discovered, by mere accident, the man who gave my father the yellow letter, who gave me some facts in regard to his visit, of which I had no recollection. Some years after I had become a man with a family my wife and myself were visiting the widow of one of my mother's brothers in Ohio. She said one Sunday morning: "We will go to take dinner today at my brother William Barrack's, they are expecting us." We went sometime during the day. During our visit the subject of memory came up, and I told the story of the pulling down and erecting of my father's log cabin, and of the persons coming up with a team hitched to a red wagon, and of one of the men giving my father a yellow letter. Mr. Barrack immediately said, "Yes, that is all

true, I was one of the men in the red wagon. The letter was one from your grandfather. But one thing you left out in your story—we all slept in the chicken house that night." The chicken house had been erected before the dwelling house had been removed, so the family would have a place of shelter.

Not long after the occurrences in connection with the red wagon, a trifling event personal to myself happened, which the intervening years have not fully effaced from my memory. It occurred at a time when my mother was very ill. On this occasion Mrs. R. W. Carnes, who had then lately arrived in the neighborhood, kindly sent a colored woman, Dinah by name, to do the family washing. Dinah was a very conscientious person, who did well whatever her hands found to do. The weather was damp and cool, for it was chill November. Dinah, who was preparing for the labors of the day, had a large sap kettle over the fire in the big fireplace, and I, childlike, was in and out of the house at my leisure. Being out until I got cold, I ran in to get next the fire-place just as Dinah was dipping a basin of hot water from the kettle to her tub; I ran my head full into her stomach and received the whole of that basin of hot water down the back of my neck. I lifted up my voice, of course, feeling that I was painfully scalded. Dinah lifted up her voice too, and kept jumping around the room screeching at the top of her voice, "My goody Goddy, I done scalded the child to death!" There was much excitement in the house. My clothing was removed, and it was found that I was not badly injured, redness of the skin, but no blisters.

Sometimes the resources of the family were put to the limit, having to take in and care for the people whom the vicissitudes of the season or accident made our guests. An event of that kind happened, as I recall it, in the fall or winter of 1835 or 1836. The weather had grown intensely cold. It was a hard, cold winter day of which I write; the sun was shining brightly. A man came up, riding a horse with the harness on, leading another horse, and hitched his team to my father's high-box wagon, of the kind afterwards called "Prairie Schooner." He was gone perhaps an hour and a half when he returned with a wagon-load of people, male and female, big and little. My father's cabin was perhaps twenty feet square, with a "loft" overhead, approached by a ladder in one corner; the fire-

place occupied about one-third of one end of the house, perhaps a little more. These people stayed with my father's family in that little log cabin eleven days of most bitter weather, the worst ever experienced in the country up to that time. My father's family then consisted of father and mother and seven children, large and small. There were two families of our guests—Messrs. Terry and Bridger—their wives were sisters. In the Terry family was a son of about fourteen years of age and a sickly baby. In the Bridger family were two well grown daughters, Mary and Julia, and a baby in arms, and a man of all work, caring for the teams and driving one of them. In all, there must have been at least twenty persons accommodated in that little log cabin, in which all the sleeping and cooking had to be done and performed for nearly two weeks; but they got along with it, and did it reasonably well. There were two beds in the southeast and southwest corners; under one of them was pushed "a trundle bed," which had to be pulled out in order for the occupant to get into it. The married people occupied the three beds, the girls and children occupied a bed made upon the floor, while the boys went up the ladder and occupied the "loft" as their sleeping quarters. The most interesting of the day's performances in that house were in the going to bed in the evening and getting up in the morning.

Attached to my father's cabin in the rear was a store house, in which was kept a good supply of meat, flour, cornmeal, and other family supplies. There was a chicken house near by. Besides this, there was a supply of corn, corn fodder and hay for the stock, so there was plenty for both man and beast—and plenty left when the guests were gone.

My education was begun quite early in life. An "Elementary Spelling Book" was placed in my hands, and I was started to school a few days after arriving at the mature age of six years. It was a very "common" school too. Henry Bosworth was my teacher during the winter of 1837-1838. The school house had been erected in the summer of 1837. About the only calling I had for the ensuing ten years was going to school; although, of course, there were always chores about the farm, such as milking the cows, feeding the stock in its season, carrying water, and sometimes whiskey, to the harvest hands; gathering sheaves and shocking grain, and I remember when quite a small boy of having to

go into the fields early in the morning to drive off the wild pigeons from the new sown wheat. The wild pigeons were so numerous, and the flocks flying in the morning so large, that they could take up and carry away all the wheat scattered on two acres of ground in a few minutes—all gone now—never to return—what beautiful, graceful birds.

Quite early I acquired a reputation as a good speller. Spelling schools, among other "amusements" were frequently held in my father's house instead of the school house. After spelling in the long evenings, there would be, frequently, declamations and dialogues. The first money I ever earned was given me by my brother Clark, ten cents, for speaking, "You'd Scarce Expect One of My Age to Speak in Public on the Stage," etc. Much attention was given to the making of good spellers, some teachers giving premiums for the best spelling during the term. One time, I recollect, the premium was divided equally between three, two others and myself.

Once during the winter of 1837-1838 occurred a most unique auroral display. The snow covered the ground, making good sleighing; at seven or eight in the evening it grew quite light; there being no moon, it was also observed that the new snow had assumed a bright pink color, nearly red; going out of the house, a most wonderful display appeared in all parts of the heavens. Rays of color seemed to rise in all parts of the sky. Pillars of light seemed to rise in all parts of the horizon, meeting directly overhead. All colors of the rainbow were much in evidence, with constant lights like distant lightning, but unattended by any thunder; the many columns having the appearance of the frame of a mighty dome. The whole display lasted an hour or so, then slowly faded away. It seems strange that no account of this really wonderful display has ever been written up.

During the year 1837 what is now the town of Fox (T. 36 N., R. 6. E.) was surveyed by Government Surveyor Prescott. He was accompanied by a full corps of chain carriers and ax men and all other things necessary for the accomplishment of the work. For a few weeks the big tent for the accommodation of the surveyor and his helpers stood along side of my father's cabin. During this time I made a good friend of Aaron Grinnell, who did the cooking and attended to the other details pertaining to the

household of a government surveyor and his aids.

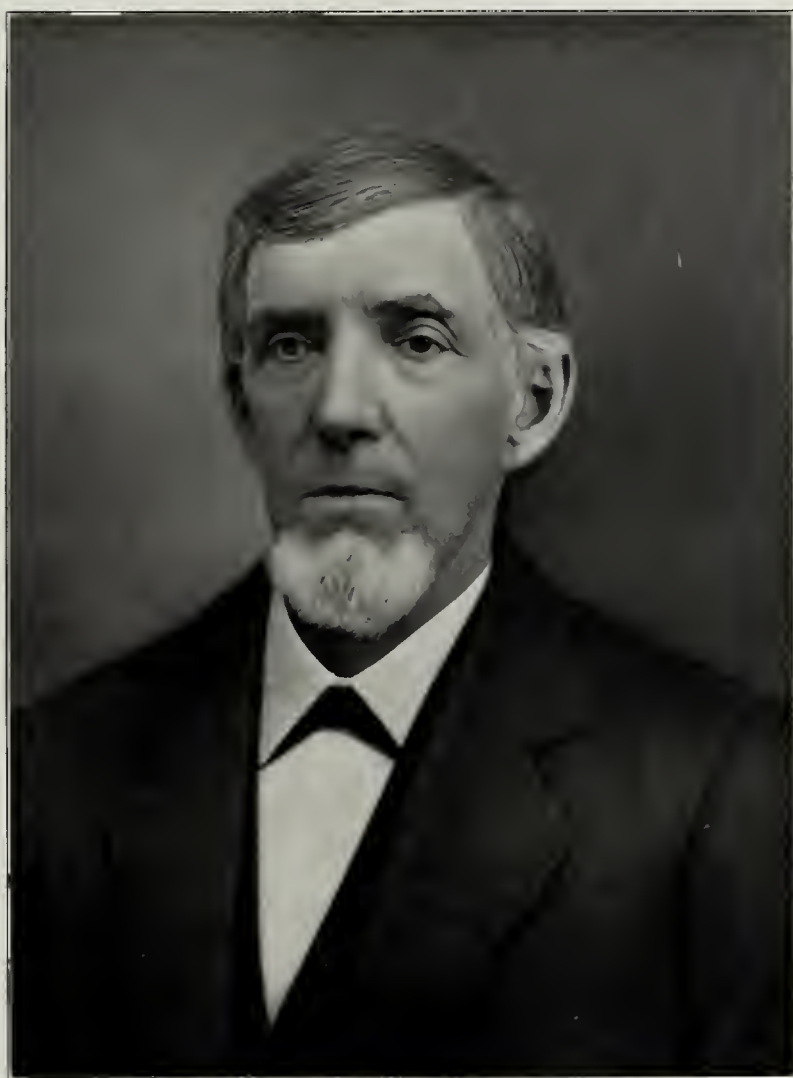
A bright interesting story was told in regard to finding the school section No. 16 of T. 36, R. 6. E. Among the earliest settlers was Robert Ford who bought of John Matlock, William Harris' claim at the north end of Hollenback's Grove. Ford was a very enterprising man of no education, his book learning extending no further than the writing of the letters R. F., which he used in marking the bee trees found by him and marking his claim lines. There was quite a settlement in the place where the village of Millbrook is now, and it was important to know just where the school section would be, as that section would be offered for sale prior to the United States Government land. Ford procured a cheap pocket compass and proceeded to the old Indian boundary line, found a section corner and stepped north; having no line, drove a stake and told his neighbors that was one of the corners of section 16. When the country was surveyed by the Government surveyor, it was found that the corner made by Mr. Ford was only a few feet from the section corner.

After the section so-called had been actually ascertained by survey, it was advertised to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at Ottawa, Ill., some time in August, 1838. The notice of this sale created a great deal of excitement. The country was getting well settled up, and to get timber land was the ruling passion. There was some timber land on section 16, Tp. 36., R. 6. E. and a few miles south on section 16, Tp. 35., R. 6. E., had many acres of most excellent timber. Actual settlers in both neighborhoods were determined that claimants on the school lands should not be compelled to pay more than the minimum price, \$1.25 per acre, the same price as Government land at the land offices. At the date of the sale, the claimants and their friends were present at the place of the sale and forcibly prevented any bidding by those present except those in actual possession of the school lands. The present writer refrains from giving any particulars of this sale, not on account of his non-appearance at the sale, but on account of his father being one of those who favored his neighbors obtaining their lands at \$1.25 per acre, and leaves this matter for some other writer "to make good," if thought best to make the matter historical.

In the year 1837, the seventeen year locusts, so-called, were much in evidence, and have appeared regularly on time ever since, to my knowledge. The next appearance of this familiar and interesting insect will be in the year A. D. 1922.

During this year my father felt that his log cabin, which he erected in 1831, was inadequate for his growing family, both in size and quality, and now erected his frame house, 36 feet in length and 18 feet in width, one and one-half stories in height, and removed into it January 1, 1839, and gave one of the first, if not the first, housewarming parties in the country, which was well attended by settlers from far and near. I well remember the occasion, having just passed my eighth year. The New Year's day was pleasant, and the evening delightful. There was a turkey supper prepared in the old log cabin for those who expected to join in the dancing. Jonathan Bond, an eccentric character, and a good musician, furnished the music and was caller too. Solomon Heustis told the writer many years afterwards that the first quadrille danced on the Fox River, was danced that night at my father's housewarming party. Captain Allen, then of Bristol, read the New Year's address that evening. It was about two o'clock in the morning when the party broke up, after the reading of Captain Allen's address. I only remember two or three of the closing words of the Captain's address: "I hope none of you will freeze to death before another year." Some portion of the address was written after the party had assembled, as I saw the Captain at the table writing it. It had the hearty approval of the company when it was read.

The land in the six townships of Kendall County, then a part of LaSalle County, north of "the old Indian boundary line," came into market as a surprise to the early settlers the latter part of the year 1839. The advertised place of sale was Chicago, time middle of November. Little time was given to the settlers to save their lands and some sort of organization, offensive and defensive, had to be resorted to. The money issued by the Bank of Illinois, as well as the State Bank of Illinois, of course would not be accepted in payment for government land; only gold and silver would be received. The brokers of Chicago would furnish land office money only at a discount of twelve and one-



ROBERT CASLER

half per cent. This action on the part of the brokers compelled my father to go to Beardstown, near the mouth of the Illinois River, where a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was located, where he effected his exchange at a very much less discount than he would have done in Chicago. It was considerable of a journey to go even to Beardstown in those days, and my father was gone the best part of a week. The meeting held at our house, for the purpose of effecting an organization, offensive and defensive, for the coming land sale at Chicago, had about completed its work and was on the point of adjourning upon his arrival at home. The action of his neighbors in that behalf was very satisfactory to him even if done in his absence. I remember well this meeting. The Rev. Royal Bullard was the chairman. William Vernon was appointed to attend the sale in Chicago to make bids for the settlers; my father was selected to proceed to Chicago to make all necessary arrangements for the lodging and board of the company during the continuance of the sale. In regard to bidders for the settlers of Little Rock, there is a question of veracity between the "Plano News" and Mr. Hicks, the historian of Kendall County. A writer in the "Plano News," of January 17, 1908, has this to say: "Cornelius Hemming bid off the town of Little Rock, and each abstract made in the city and village of Little Rock dates back to Cornelius Hemming." This affirmation is not strictly true, from the fact that Mr. Hemming acquired no title to land that he did not pay for. Mr. Hicks, in his history of Kendall County, Page 230, records this: "Marcns Steward, James McClellan and Daniel S. Gray were among those who did the bidding for their several localities." The question is, which was right—the "Plano News" or the Kendall County historian?

As stated, my father returned from Beardstown a little while after he was appointed a committee of one to make arrangements for the accommodation of all parties in the neighborhood whose presence was necessary at the land sale. In pursuance of his appointment, my father went to Chicago and made all these necessary arrangements, in particular for the persons appointed to attend the sale, for the purpose of preventing speculators from bidding at the sale, until the actual claimants had secured their lands at \$1.25 per acre. The settlers, who had

preemption rights, were requested to have their proofs prior to the day of the sale. The word "preemption" means, before sale. My father had a preemption right to 160 acres on which his cabin was erected, and which he "proved up" by John Armstrong of LaSalle County, as one of his witnesses. On the 13th day of November, 1839, (the same day) he appeared as one of the witnesses for Mr. Armstrong in proving up his preemption right.

The following method prevailed: After caring for the preemptors, the officers opened the sale for general purposes. In its turn "Fox Township," then known as Township 36, North Range 6, East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, was reached and offered for sale. Not getting a bid, the whole township was offered, and was struck off to William Vernon at \$1.25 per acre. While the bidding was going on, the company appointed for the purpose of keeping speculators out, stood in the entrance of the building and would prevent strangers entering, which was the only way speculators were kept out. "Our fathers, who had borne the heat and burden of the day" in opening up the wilderness to cultivation and civilization, were deadly foes to the speculators, and would not permit them to make a bid at public sales. When one of Mr. Vernon's friends wished to pay for his claim, he was directed to pay the receiver the amount of the bid, and describe the land; the receiver would receive the money, give Mr. Vernon or his friend a receipt in full for the amount of the bid; the receipt was presented to the register who thereupon executed a receipt in triplicate, one of which was presented to the actual purchaser (the man who paid the money) one to be retained by him, the other to be sent to the general land office in Washington, who issued the Government Patents showing in whose name was the title of the land; then in the course of business the purchaser could present his triplicate, as it was popularly known, at the office where the land was sold and get his patent, or Government deed, or he could assign his certificate and direct his patent to be issued to someone else, as there was always a blank printed on the triplicate received by him for that purpose.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The action of actual settlers at a number of land offices in the United States, in preventing

capitalists at the public sales from bidding, made much hard feeling, and the politicians drifted to the other side of the question. It was charged that Henry Clay, in one of his speeches in Congress, had referred to some of the settlers as "Robbers and Land Pirates." Whether true or false, the expression cost him many votes in 1844. Of the Presidential campaign of 1840 with "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," I recall many particulars. Some very funny things were shown in the parades, log cabins, coon skins, and sometimes live coons were much in evidence in all Whig demonstrations, and hard cider was used as a beverage. A notable demonstration was had in Springfield, some time during the summer, which was attended by the political "pilgrims" from all parts of the State, but Illinois gave its five votes to the election of Martin Van Buren.

The lines of the political parties had probably never been so closely drawn as in the year 1840. The formation of the two parties were peculiar. The Democratic party was that part of the old Democrat-Republican party that had kept Jefferson, Madison and Monroe eight years each in the presidential chair—ever since Jefferson had defeated Adams and the "Alien Sedition Laws" of 1800—which, in 1824, gave its support to Andrew Jackson. The Whig party, successful in 1840, for the first time since 1824, was composed of all the small parties and organizations opposed to the second election of Andrew Jackson (the Nullifiers were never a part of them). The newly formed anti-Masonic party joined issue with the Whig party against Jackson. Of course those who favored Adams and Clay in 1824 allied themselves with the Whig party. To all these heterogeneous parties was given the name of "Whig." The name is said to have originated with J. Watson Webb, of New York, in 1832.

The election of William Henry Harrison as President and John Tyler as Vice-president was a veritable land slide; it was well nigh unanimous. Four years before, Harrison received only seventy-three electoral votes, while now Van Buren received only sixty votes. The position of the candidates had almost exactly changed. The fruits of the victory were almost wholly lost by the untimely death of the President, April 4, 1841, after barely one month of service; thereupon John Tyler became the President. The two dollars a day and roast beef

promised the laboring men prior to the election never materialized. Various other promises were withheld or forgotten. The heads of the departments of War, Treasury and Postoffice almost immediately resigned, but the veteran, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, remained until 1843, when he resigned.

The temperance organization, known as the "Washingtonian Temperance Society" struck this section in the early part of the year 1841. I remember well going with my parents to the first one of the meetings of this organization held in our vicinity. It was presided over by the Rev. Royal Bullard, and was addressed by one Kerchival and a man known as General Turney. It is difficult to recollect any of the arguments of these lectures except the allusions personal to their own experience—that they had been constrained to the use of stimulants and had become drunkards, and had been saved by joining the "Washingtonians." I do not remember whether a pledge was circulated in this meeting or not, but I do remember that a society was organized, and a pledge was circulated in the neighborhood and had many signatures.

The County of Kendall was formed by taking six townships from LaSalle County and three townships from Kane County, authority to do so having been granted by the Legislature of the State in 1841, and the county was organized in May or June of that year, with Yorkville as the county seat, and the first court was held in August, 1841. The first time I ever saw a court of record in session was in this term in Yorkville, and the first time I ever entered a public house of entertainment was on this occasion. My father took a younger brother and myself into the public house of Titus Howe and treated us to our dinners. John Wentworth, afterwards a very prominent citizen, happened in Yorkville on that day. He was then the owner and publisher of the "Chicago Democrat" and a year or two afterwards was elected a member of Congress.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT

From the beginning, almost, the early pioneers felt the restrictive influence of Christianity, very few, if any, but were willing, to a large degree, to "do unto others as they would that others should do unto them," and where two or three families met together in a cabin, if a preacher could be obtained, there would be religious serv-

ices. It made not the least difference whether the minister was a Methodist, Baptist or of other denomination, he was given close and reverent attention. The first time I recollect attending one of these meetings—I do not remember the year—was at Mr. Ackley's cabin. The preacher was Elder Sinclair, and it must have been the occasion of a farewell sermon, as one of the little Ackley girls said to me, "You will never see his face again." Mr. Sinclair was at one time presiding elder of the circuit, and was one of the very early Methodist Episcopal ministers. The Methodist people were pioneers in matters of religion very early in the history of the country, and one of the Baptist faith came early too, but so long ago that his name is forgotten. In 1842 or 1843 a Universalist minister, by name of Levi Chase, preached every four weeks in Newark, coming from Ottawa; his travels extended as far south as Tazewell County. He was originally from Fall River, Mass.; he held a few services at my father's house, as there were a few persons of that belief in the neighborhood. In the winter of 1844, came William O. Clark, a preacher of considerable power among the Mormons, calling himself a "Latter Day Saint." The appellation of "Mormon," he declared, was a misnomer, and was applied by the enemies of his faith as indicating their contempt for the sect. He established a church in Newark of some thirty-five or forty members in that vicinity. My father became acquainted with him and his family at Plainfield, during the Indian trouble in 1832; he was first invited as a visitor to, and afterwards preached at my father's house a few times and held a two days' meeting the fore part of June, 1844, in the grove. The murder of Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram occurred on June 28th of that year. The faith languished from that time on, and two years after the few who were left emigrated to Salt Lake City, Utah. With the murder of Smith, a number of ambitious persons pretended to succeed him as the head of the church, among them a cute lawyer by the name of James J. Strang, hailing from Voree, Wis., proclaiming his authority by reason of his appointment from Smith himself, as well as by revelation from Jehovah. He tried to convince the followers of Brigham Young of his appointment as the head of the church. He won only one convert as I remember, John E. Page by name. In going to and

returning from Nauvoo, Strang stopped at my father's house and preached a number of times. John E. Page also preached at my father's house once or twice.

Emma Smith, the widow of Prophet Smith, had a large number of curios, which had been collected by her husband or presented to him by admirers during his lifetime. Among others, there were four Egyptian mummies and the papyrus manuscript that accompanied them. These manuscripts were preserved in the cabinet of drawers covered with glass. The mummies were placed in oblong boxes, a little longer than the height of a person near six feet. A curtain from about the middle of each extended to the feet and was secured so that it would not fall. Mrs. Smith's nephew, by the name of Bennett, procured these specimens of Egyptian civilization of some thousands of years ago for the purpose of exhibiting them, I presume for money. As he had stopped at my father's house a few times in passing back and forth, he stopped again with his grewsome load. As it was nearly noon, he was persuaded to bring his "goods" into the house and set them in the spare room. He consented that the school children from the school house near by could come in and view the "remains," which they all did, boys and girls, and it did not cost them a cent. From that day to this we have never heard a single word from Bennett and his mummies. I have neglected to state in its proper connection, that each mummy was encased or swathed in very many yards of the finest linen.

In 1842, John Wentworth passed over this district, making friends of all the Democrats of the district. He was then a candidate for Congress to which he was elected in August of that year. He was then a very tall, spare man, nearly seven feet in height, a native of New Hampshire. He could say pleasant things to all the ladies, and kiss all their babies. The first time I saw him, he stopped at my father's house with a party of friends and many citizens of Oswego, accompanied by a band of music. While he was, I think, the tallest man I had ever seen, he was also the thinnest man. I met him frequently in 1873 and 1874, and saw him last in 1880 at the National Republican Convention in Chicago, when he had changed so in appearance I hardly knew him. He had grown to be a perfect giant of a man, broad shouldered and deep chested, and seemed a burden to himself in getting around.

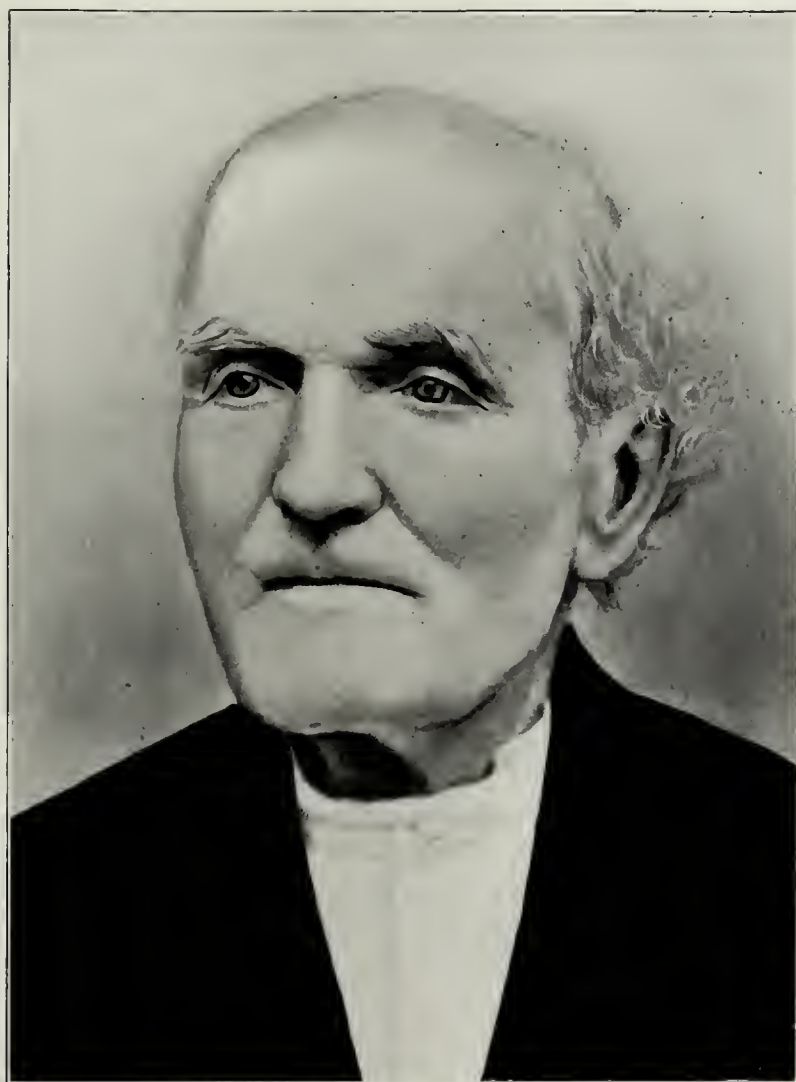
When going the rounds, when a candidate for Congress, he rarely failed in making friends at all places or homes in which he was a guest. "Colonel Wentworth," as he was usually called in the early times, was very popular among his constituents, and while he was in Congress was entitled to use the franking privilege and would send out endless packages of field and garden seeds, copies of public documents, old patent office reports, huge volumes containing messages and other things, all under the "frank." I was present on one occasion when W. B. Plato, who was a good friend and admirer of Mr. Wentworth, gave a humorous account of Mr. Wentworth's mode of operations in getting near to the hearts of his constituents. He would become possessed of all the public documents he could beg from his fellow members, and with those of his own, he would repair to the hall of the House of Representatives, when there was no session, and with a comforting bottle of whiskey, and all his books and documents surrounding him, spend most of the day addressing public documents under his "frank" to the various postoffices in his district. Mr. Plato stated that when he was a member of the State Senate, going to and from Springfield had to be by private conveyance. On one return occasion, James G. Barr drove the carriage, after the session of the Legislature was over, the journey one way occupying the best part of three days. One night they were compelled to accept the hospitality of the village blacksmith, a very kind man and a good entertainer, but woefully ignorant. In the course of events, Mr. Plato informed the good man that he was a member of the State Legislature, which information furnished text for the blacksmith to begin a conversation. Soon he said, "I don't reckon that you have many smarter fellows than 'Long John,' do you? You ought to see the books and things he send me by mail." Thereupon the good fellow brought out and piled up a good wheelbarrow load of Patent Office Reports, large volumes containing messages, documents and various other things, all of which the good blacksmith apparently appreciated but could not read. Among such men as this poor mechanic Mr. Wentworth got many votes.

THE MILLERITES

During the winter of 1843, the Millerites created excitement over the whole country, and had much influence among the weak and supersti-

tions, and even extended far among the apparently well informed people. There was a good deal of anxiety until the time set for the great catastrophe of the end of the world had come and had happily passed. A few of the neighbors procured their "ascension robes" in expectation of the day when the heavens were to open "and melt with fervent heat." As the weather was cold, the material from which the robes were constructed was white flannel. It is said of one woman that she gave out publicly that she would not believe in the Bible if the Savior did not appear. He did not appear, so the ascension robes of herself and husband were not used for the purpose for which they were constructed.

An event occurred during February of that year which added considerably to the excitement already prevailing. It was the appearance in the southwest, immediately after sunset, of the tail of a comet, extending from the horizon a good many degrees towards the zenith. The comet had appeared so suddenly that night that its appearance was not detected until the moment of its passage around the sun, when all danger of its striking the earth was passed. A great many conjectures were expressed by ignorant people as to the comet. Some thought it was a burning star in the Pacific Ocean, others that it was the "Pen of the Recording Angel," and that the books of Creation were about to be balanced. Still another thing added to the excitement and anxiety of the ignorant people—the conjunction of a couple of planets. A neighbor came into my father's house and told him of the near approach of a couple of comets he saw in the northeast that morning before daybreak. He stated that they were about as near together as that (showing by placing his hands about three feet apart), and that there was thought to be great danger of there being a collision. When I heard the story, I said that they were not comets, but planets. It was arranged that we would get out about daylight the next morning and see for ourselves, and sure enough, there we were the next morning before daylight looking at the stars. It is a fact, that if a person will have his attention fixed on a particularly bright star, if the weather is somewhat cold, it will appear to move. When two or more persons are looking at it at the same time, some of them will declare the movements to be horizontal, while others will declare it to be perpendicular—so on this occasion someone said, "Do you see that star move up and down?"



JOHN COX

"No," some one else said, "it moves sideways, and if it moves much more in that direction they will strike together." Attention was called to the other stars, and they all appeared to be in motion. Then it was voted that the appearance of the morning was not real, and there was little stargazing in that house thereafter.

We were now approaching the Presidential election of 1844. John Tyler had been nominated for Vice-President to conciliate the great faction of the Whig party who had been sorely disappointed at Harrison's nomination. Of course at Harrison's death he became President and almost immediately broke with his party on the subject of the Bank of the United States, being opposed to its charter and vetoed a bill for that purpose, drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, giving as his reason the presence of certain features which he considered objectionable. A bill was drawn up hastily, embodying the President's suggestions, but this too received his veto. For this objection to the Bank of the United States, and other objections that had grown up during his administration, the candidacy for his re-election was impossible; his party now turned to Henry Clay as the logical candidate for that high office. He was the foremost statesman of his time. He had been prominent in one and another position since 1806; from then on to 1807 and 1809 to 1811 was United States Senator from Kentucky, and was one of the commissioners who signed the treaty with Great Britain in Ghent in December, 1814. From 1811 to 1824 he was a member of the House of Representatives, six times as Speaker, and in 1824 was a candidate for the Presidency, receiving thirty-seven electoral votes. Upon the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, Clay was appointed Secretary of State, holding that office four years. In 1832 he was again candidate for the Presidency against Andrew Jackson, receiving forty-nine electoral votes. Personally he was one of the most attractive and irresistible of men.

James K. Polk was nominated by the Democratic party in opposition to Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The nomination of Mr. Polk was a great surprise to many of the members of his party. "Ira, who is this James K. Polk, whom the Democrats have nominated for the Presidency?" was the question of the hotelkeeper of the stage house at Little Rock, on the arrival of the stage that morning with the Chicago paper.

That query has grown to be one of the popular traditions of the times. Ira might have replied that James K. Polk was a member of the House of Representatives from 1825 to 1839, during the last four years of which he had been Speaker of the House of Representatives; and from 1839 to 1843 had been Governor of the State of Tennessee. The venerable tavern keeper at Little Rock was not the only Democrat who had asked who James K. Polk was. Many of the Whigs iterated and re-iterated that question. A few days after the election, the reply in large and prominent type gave the answer, "He is the President-elect of the United States." James K. Polk had 170 electoral votes; Henry Clay had 105 electoral votes. Many strong men actually shed tears at the defeat of Henry Clay.

Numbering the people every ten years has been one of the most interesting functions of the Government. A number of factors attend the taking of the census, among them the nationality and sex of the immigrants; his or her occupation, and as far as possible his or her character and health, and the possibility of his or her making a good citizen; all such matters of inquiry to be answered before he or she is permitted to place his or her foot on the land he or she expects to make his or her future home, and if found wanting in any of these particulars, he or she is not allowed to land, and is deported by the first chance. Until a few decades ago, the State authorized a State census, not in every particular as authorized by the general Government, but was quite interesting in the scope of its inquiry; to be taken every ten years, making the time of taking to come five years each side of that taken by the United States authority; and for some reason, I presume the great cost of taking it has been discontinued by the legislative action.

From its first settlement by the white people to 1845 this was one of the most cosmopolitan communities perhaps in the history of the United States. The Indian, that "oldest" settler, was still somewhat in evidence then, as he is casually now; very few negroes, a few French from the tropical West Indies, some from Canada, and some from France. English, Welshmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen from the British Isles; Scandinavians from the three northern kingdoms of Europe, and all the German speaking people of Europe; but by far greater were people from widely separated parts of our country; some

speaking the "English" as she is spoken, some not. Language, dress, manners and occupation of each individual gave evidence of his nativity, whether "to the manner born," or foreign. In regard to the manners and customs, all foreigners brought to some extent those that pertained to the land of their nativity. All native fathers and their sons began life in the new country as farmers and out-of-door laborers, while the mothers and daughters made the home. 'Twas "she who bound up the head of the new born babe and wiped the damp of death from the forehead of the dying." It has been well said, "that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and yet she was not permitted to vote!

From my first recollection, the women of the family did all the milking and butter-making, and of course all the washing, and built all the fires for the family in the morning. Very simple were the demands of domestic life in early days. Necessarily, labor was generally well performed by the men and boys of the family, such as getting the crops in the ground, the cultivating of the same in good season, and collecting of the same in the harvest time; the caring for the stock necessary for the carrying on of the work of the farm. "The man's work was from sun to sun, but the woman's work was never done," with their cooking, housekeeping, caring for the baby that came, tending of the sick and many other duties. Many of the home supplies of cloth were made by the mother or their willing daughters. I have seen my mother at her little foot spinning-wheel with the distaff cut from four-pronged black cherry, with flax prepared by herself, spinning linen thread; then it was colored black by a decoction of soft maple bark and copperas. I have seen her make the big spinning wheel fairly sing, in spinning stocking yarn for the use of her family. She could also do the necessary weaving for her family during her early married life, but not during my recollection. Most of the early settlers had flocks of sheep, raised more for their wool than for mutton, and there was a large spinning wheel and a loom in nearly every cabin, and until carding mills had been erected on the Fox River, at Aurora and Dayton, the carding was done by the women at home, as well as the spinning and weaving. Many of the girls, as well as their mothers, made from the wool after it was sheared from the backs of the sheep, taking it through all the stages of the spinning, weaving

and coloring, very tasty and serviceable dresses of flannel. After the mills were erected they took the domestic flannel to the mills for coloring and pressing. Some of these clothes, as I remember, would compare favorably in texture and appearance for winter service (and would wear much better) than such sold now-a-days. Of course the women of the family made their own clothes without the use of the dressmaker, as well as making all the clothes for all the male members of the family. I will not attempt to go into the paraphernalia of dressmaking, for I know I would fail in describing one of the most interesting of its kind, which was described by a very fastidious and notable writer as being shaped "something like an hour-glass and something like a saddle," or in the description of any other article of female apparel. The apparel of the male members of the family is more easy to describe; they were of the simplest description. A hair seal cap for winter could be bought at any of the trading posts, later at the country store, for fifty cents each, and for summer wear a straw hat braided and sewed by some neighbor, who was skilled in that kind of work. A loose kind of hunting shirt fashioned something like an army blouse, only somewhat longer and made close-fitting, having a belt (around the middle) was worn, and the under garments were of common construction. The trousers were cut out of the same description of cloth as the hunting shirt. In the fall garments were made of twilled domestic material and colored blue with indigo, or butternut bark if brown was desired. For boots and shoes the sole and upper leathers were bought in Chicago, and the boots and shoes made by traveling shoemakers for the whole family.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS

Mankind of all ages have been socially inclined and companionship is a necessary part of existence. A man would scarcely care to exist if compelled to live by himself, and when not employed by something that makes his living, he must have something to amuse himself with among his friends and associates. While the females of his family make the hearth and home, they often enjoy some of the same pleasures as their male friends. The latter, perhaps, enjoy a dog and gun, and delight in taking the funny tribe from his native element, and some attend horse races and foot races. In pioneer days

recreation was found in the raising of the barn and house and in the building of the log cabin as well, and baseball, too, was played but not as formal as the baseball played today, and the pitching of quoits was a pleasant way to pass time; then there were prisoner's base and bull pen for a change. An account of a wolf hunt will be given later on. Among the mutual social enjoyments was the singing at the homes of the early comers. Friends, both male and female, would come in without any formal invitation and spend the evening and all the neighborhood would join in singing the songs and ballads of long ago, and frequently the program was varied by singing sacred hymns. Music of any kind contributed largely to most social enterprises and functions, particularly in the long evenings of the winter season. There were, of course, no musical instruments except the violin, until later on, in the time of which we are writing; but there were in all neighborhoods persons of both sexes having sweet, if uncultivated, voices, who became popular for singing at the little evening gatherings of the good old Methodist hymns; all could join on these occasions. There would nearly always be someone present in good voice for singing the popular songs of the day, who would be urged by the hostess of the company to favor the company with a song; sometimes a half dozen songs would be forthcoming, and on all occasions there would be psalm singing—songs would be of all kinds.

I well recall one time when there was an evening gathering of young people at my father's house. Among others was a young girl known as "Sis" Calker or Cawker. She was asked to sing and did sing the song known as the "Mournful Tragedy of James Bira" (at this point I may be pardoned for making a not unusual digression). The second stanza of this song is as follows:

"Among the troops that marched to Erie,
Were the Kingston Volunteers;
Captain Thomas then commanded,
To protect our West frontiers."

It may be interesting to someone who reads this, that Captain Thomas afterward became an honored citizen of Illinois, living and dying in Stark County, in this State. If Thomas Ervin, Jr., who was the possessor of a good male voice, happened to be present at any of these evening meetings,

my father would invariably call upon him to sing the song entitled "The Wearing of the Breeches." The first verse, as nearly as I can remember, was as follows:

"To all young men that do and go,
Young wives you do intend to marry;
Pray love your wives with all your lives,
But never let them wear the breeches."

Which was usually sung to the great delight of all present. My mother had a fine voice and could sing sweetly "Mary's Dream," a pretty Scotch song, very sentimental.

In 1839 or 1840, Morris J. King organized the first singing school in the various neighborhoods in this vicinity. One of these meetings was held at my father's house, then recently erected. In these organizations the first teaching of singing by note occurred. The book was entitled "Missouri Harmony." The characters representing the notes were peculiar and were popularly known as "buckwheat notes," from the triangular form of some of them. Some were square in form and some round as at present, but the value of all as to sound was determined by the place occupied on the staff as at present. Mr. King was master of vocal teaching, as well as a number of musical instruments. I recall one of those meetings at my father's house which was quite a rehearsal, though it was more of an entertainment to his class. Mr. King lead on a violin, with a flute, flageolet and a bass viol as accompanying instruments by other persons. It was the first performance of the kind ever heard by many who were present. I recall the bass viol from something I said next morning at the breakfast table: "Was not that a big fiddle that Mr. King's man played on last night?" Of course I was corrected and told that it was a "bass viol." On another occasion Mr. King played on the first accordion I ever saw.

Five or six years after Mr. King, Mr. E. L. Bartlett, principal of the Long Grove Academy, organized another class of singing school, introducing another book and other teachings. The old book had outlived its usefulness. The book he introduced was entitled "Carmina Sacra." Mr. Bartlett's schools had a wider range of territory than Mr. King's, and during the winter season had many schools in widely separated neighborhoods. Mr. Bartlett had a family of three or four daughters who became noted vocal-

ists, one in particular, the lamented Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis. Some years ago, Mr. Bartlett and two daughters came back to the old neighborhood, and at the old Baptist Church, Pavilion, gave their old friends a farewell entertainment in vocal music to the great enjoyment of all who were present.

There were no apples to eat, nor cider to drink, but occasionally refreshments of a more substantial nature were served the company. For callers who had no objection to "tripping the light fantastic toe," a neighbor with a violin would be present and a social dance would be indulged in. For those whose religious sentiments would not permit them to indulge, pawn or forfeit parties were introduced, and during the fall and winter seasons, for some years, were very popular; the people favoring the dance and the people favoring the pawn parties being pretty evenly divided, although many favoring the dance were pretty generally found also at the pawn parties. A number of plays were engaged in during the evening in connection with the forfeits. A further description may be interesting as there are many yet living who remember hearing of these entertainments. Each play, or individual entertainment, was preceded by a song, or words, some in chorus taking part in the play. A few specimens of the words of the play are given, which will explain the play. The first of these was one very patriotic, carrying the mind back to the Revolutionary period, and the War of 1812, and even the Rebellion in Canada, in 1838, was not far away.

"We are marching down towards Quebec,
Where the drums are loudly beating;
America has won the day,
And the British are retreating.

"The wars are o'er, and we'll turn back,
Nevermore to be parted;
We'll open the ring, and choose a couple in
Because they are true hearted."

One couple would start the play by locking arms, the gentleman saluting his partner with a kiss. The two would begin singing the first stanza while marching slowly down the room, then reversing the order and marching slowly back while singing the second stanza. Then another couple would follow and continuing the singing until all the party had passed through. And still another play-song is recalled.

"Happy is the miller who lives by the mill,

The mill turns around against his will;
With a hand in the hopper and another in the
bag,

As the wheel turns round, he cries out, 'grab!'

This is played by raising a gate, as it was called, one of each sex taking hold of hands and raising their hands high enough for the couples to pass under, the ring having been formed by placing alternately, male and female, joining hands and passing through the gate—then all began to sing, "Happy is the miller who lives by the mill," etc., and the ring begins marching around and when the word "grab" in the last line is sung, the two persons bring their arms down so as to grab any lady in the procession, whom the gentleman may select, and he salutes her with a kiss. He takes the lady's place in the procession and she takes his at the gate; then they begin to sing and march as before, and at the word "grab" the first lady last at the gate grabs a gentleman, and so on to the end of the play. Another very much like the above runs thus, forming the "needle's eye," instead of a gate:

"The needle's eye that doth supply

The thread that runs so smoothly through;
How many a lass (or lad) have I passed by,
Because I wanted you."

When pawn plays were in progress, all sorts of tricks and devices were suggested to make the players delinquent, and if it was found that the party was so, it was in order for him to deposit a pawn, which was readily placed in the hands of the hostess at whose house the party was being held, or some other discreet married lady among the company. When a sufficient number of pawns had been secured, a judge was selected, who, having taken his or her seat, a pawn was placed over the judge's head, out of sight, and accompanied by the exclamation, "Heavy, heavy, hangs over your head," the judge immediately responds, "Fine or superfine?" If it is a girl's pawn, the answer is "Superfine;" if a boy's, "Fine." The judgment was then rendered, sometimes wise, and sometimes otherwise, but whether wise or not, they were almost always attended with much pleasantry and good feeling.

Of course the first settlers found no school house, and none was built for some years. The



AMOS D. CURRAN



MRS. AMOS D. CURRAN

school house I first attended was built in 1837, and was occupied as such during the fall and winter until the winter of 1842-1843, during which period there were no school sessions. The last winter school was 1844-1845, and continued six weeks. A protracted meeting began after the school had been kept a few weeks, but the school broke up in a neighborhood row, the teacher left and the person who owned the lumber in the floor and door removed the property, and of course the meetings were closed. Whether there were any conversions, this deponent saith not, for the minds of some runneth to the contrary. The school house was sold for ten dollars and moved out on the road opposite the house of John Cook, afterwards the "Highland Place" of Dr. J. A. Cook. The old log house became the residence of Squire Stone, and was so occupied by him until his death some ten or twelve years afterwards, and the postoffice was kept by him while he lived.

The household furniture of my father's cabin was of the most primitive description—a hewed-out puncheon table made by my father did good service for seven or eight years; my mother purchased two splint-bottom chairs from a peddler, a splint-bottom rocker from a neighbor, and my father bought another splint-bottom chair from a mover; these were the only chairs used by the family for a year or two during my recollection; but there were seats of course besides these. There were stools and boxes that were very good substitutes for chairs. Finally a chairmaker by the name of Clark located somewhere in what is now the township of Little Rock, and my father immediately negotiated with him for a set of six Windsor chairs, and my father and another man carried these chairs in their hands, three chairs apiece, to his cabin. They were very ordinary wooden-seated chairs made of basswood, not very well seasoned, and when they were dried out were not very reliable for the purpose for which they were intended.

PRAIRIE FIRES

The most exciting and alarming events were the prairie fires after the first frost had killed the growth of the grass. After starting one of these fires, whether arising by accident or otherwise, if atmospheric conditions were right, would run with the rapidity of a race horse and would travel many miles in a very short time, and there

was little chance for anything to escape in the line of its advance until it reached a lake or a river; everything in its way was doomed to destruction—houses, barns, stockyards and fences. On each side of the line traveled by the fire it would burn away slowly until the whole range of the country in the vicinity would be burned over. On some nights in the autumn when there was no moon, and the heavens were overcast by light clouds, many prairie fires would be reflected upon such clouds. When a boy, I counted as many as fifty fires at one time so reflected, the effect of which was very pleasing if they were not too near by to cause anxiety. Early settlers protected themselves by ploughing wide and numerous furrows around their fields and their stockyards. Only one of these fires caused loss of property on my father's plantation, and that was occasioned by causes that could hardly be guarded against. Through the center of the farm meandered a small stream; in the fall when the usual fires passed over the country, the little stream was beyond its usual flow, leaving a strip a few feet wide, and some places as much as a rod in width, in which the dead grass had escaped. In the spring of 1847, one day the wind blew fresh from the south and brought a fire that had been caused by some neighbors a mile or two away down to the banks of the little stream, and in a few minutes all the prairie lying out or enclosed had been over-run by the fire, burning up rails and three of four stacks of oats belonging to a tenant. By good luck there happened to be in the woods beyond the rails and other fence materials to build a good many rods of new fence, a mile or more, and the men who started the fire generously came with two or three teams and helped rebuild the fence; they were poor men and any consideration for damage caused by the fire was out of the question.

To describe the solitude of the country, as I remember it in my early years, is impossible. I can only state that, after starting from my father's house and riding in a southeast direction, there was no house, barn or fence to impede the progress of any one who wished to travel seemingly to the horizon. I remember well the summers of 1839-1840. It was nothing new then to hear the blasting on the canal route at Lockport by men in the employ of the State on that enterprise, there being no buildings or trees to prevent the transmission of the sound. A few

years ago, in the construction of the drainage canal, much more powerful explosives were used, and my residence in Aurora was much nearer than it was in the early days; yet I do not remember of hearing a single explosion during the time occupied in excavating that waterway. The words "pioneers" and "old settlers," call to mind the want of sentiment on the part of the men who write editorials and obituaries for the papers. Two of such notices appeared a few years since, one in Aurora, and one in a newspaper published in Kendall County. The Aurora paper gave some account of a citizen of Kane County, a worthy man, whose citizenship began in 1847, who is said to have suffered all the hardships and privations of the early settlers, with the cost of living then in comparison with that at the time of his decease. The other became a citizen of Kendall County in 1854 and was described as one of the fast vanishing race of the early pioneers. Neither of these writers knew what he was writing about. In 1847 the cost of living was much lower than at the present time, the country was full of the appliances of civilization, churches, school houses and everything that made life worth the living and wholesome laws restrained bad men and protected good ones. At the organization of the "Old Settlers' Society" of Kendall County, in 1870, it was voted to consider no man an "old settler" unless his coming dated from or prior to 1843, persons coming subsequent to that year were not eligible, and to call a tenderfoot of 1854 or 1857, a pioneer or old settler, did make one "who had borne the heat and burden of the day" feel that the "sentiment" usually accorded to this class had deteriorated.

About 1842-43, and for a few years prior thereto, the prairie wolves became very destructive in the killing of young domestic animals, particularly the sheep, so the people in various localities organized a number of "wolf hunts." The inhabitants, within a circle of perhaps seventy-two miles, would be organized for the purpose of having a wolf hunt, having for a center a flag staff placed as near as could be ascertained within a circumference of twenty-four miles. A preliminary meeting would be called at which a captain would be selected, with lieutenants and assistants. I remember when one of these hunts was organized. The center pole was erected near the residence of Daniel Platt, then and now called Plattville. Bill Py-

eatt, a neighbor, had the honor to be selected the captain of this hunt. I have no recollection of who were the assistants, but I know both of my older brothers attended the hunt on horseback and had red flannel rosettes attached to their caps and had something to do keeping the circle by which the center was approached, so that no part of it could get ahead of any other part of it, and advanced as rapidly as possible. I remember how Captain Pyeatt appeared when mounted on a big white spotted horse, and with military coat, and sword by his side, black hat with a band of red flannel, and all other things to match, he did really appear every inch a soldier. How I happened to see him was in this way. My younger brother and myself wanted to join the wolf hunt, but the center of the territory at Plattville was nine miles away. Walking through the snow that distance could not be thought of by two lads of nine and twelve years, so my father consented that we might go out four or five miles until we could see the formation of the ring. It was ordered that persons living on the outside of the ring should start as soon as it was light enough to see, and pursue their way leisurely toward the center by any method they should wish to employ, so that they could arrive in sight of the flag or center pole as early as 11 A. M. On foot, by team, or on horseback they came. As soon as we had breakfasted, we started, our father going with us; we had not proceeded more than a mile before we saw people going in the same direction, until nearly 10 o'clock, people increasing all the time. Pretty soon the awful form of Captain Pyeatt appeared on the spotted white horse, dashing at full speed, his sword rattling by his side. Lifting up his powerful voice he gave the first military command I ever heard: "Close up and move forward as fast as you can!" He hurried along the inside of that line as fast as the horse could carry him, and was soon out of sight. At this point our father thought his little boys had gone far enough, so we had to face about to get to mother by the time our dinner was ready. We had gone far enough to take in the head of the column, so to speak. It was a memorable occasion, but it happened so long ago that it is impossible to do justice in describing the affair. Sir John Falstaff's company was nowhere by comparison, there being all sorts of kinds, and conditions of men and beasts, armed with all manner of weapons. Neighbor Mott had an old

rusty bayonet attached to something like a rake handle; his dog, of uncertain age and breed, following by his side, was fastened by a rope to the old man's belt; a shoemaker from Newark was mounted on a horse carrying a long pole with a shoe knife fastened on one end. Time would fail me to describe all the instruments of death carried by that crowd, and I do not know that it is material. As I said, by the time Captain Pyeatt and the white horse disappeared in the part where the hunt became interesting, my brother and myself had to turn our faces homeward, my father assuring us he would go on a little longer, and would soon return home—he did about night. My brother and myself got home a little after noon, two very hungry and tired little boys. About the time my brother and myself turned back, many wolves and deer were observed making their way along the inside of the circle, and, when within a half mile of the flag pole, many deer and wolves were apparently in great distress. The firing at the frightened animals had now become incessant, and somewhat dangerous to the hunters. Finally the deer could not stand the excitement and a number of them broke through the line and escaped, some of them being killed as well as many of the wolves, but the time has so long passed that I have forgotten the number of each. These hunts were so frequent that the number of wolves became scarce and the most of the deer were frightened quite out of the country. I do not think Neighbor Mott and his old dog got any of the game. Occasionally, as late as 1846, deer made their appearance in the neighborhood, and were frequently shot by hunters in that locality, and as late as 1851-52, in the woods, bluffs, along the Illinois river, and south of it in Grundy County, and in the northern part of what is now Kankakee County, they were still to be found. I accompanied hunters twice in the autumn of 1848, and once or twice later, the party having very good luck each time.

The Fourth of July, 1842, was made memorable in Kendall County by the number of balls by which Independence Day was celebrated that year. One of the hotels in Newark issued very formal invitations for that occasion, reciting among other things, the pleasure it would afford the proprietor if gentlemen, attended by ladies, would present themselves at the hotel assembly room at four o'clock in the afternoon of that

day, for the purpose of honoring the occasion. At the head of each invitation was a representation of the national flag, and an eagle with outstretched wings and olive branches and arrows in its talons, under which was inscribed this patriotic sentiment:

"Come, gentlemen and ladies who think it no sin,

To step to the notes of the sweet violin;

With music and dancing let's hail the glad day

That freed us from Britain's tyrannical sway."

A delegation of three couples from my father's house went to attend the social gathering, with J. C. Gardner as driver and master of ceremony. About such a delegation in size went from our near neighbors, its destination being "Texas," as Little Rock village was popularly known in the early days. Independence Day was celebrated at the principal hotel in "Texas" by a grand ball.

The spring of 1846 was ushered in by the Mexican war, growing out of the annexation of Texas, the Mexicans claiming the Neuces River instead of the Rio Grande as the boundary, as was claimed by the United States authorities. The claim that the Neuces was the boundary would have given Mexico six or seven small counties in the "Pan Handle" of Texas. General Taylor, with a small force called the "Army of Occupation," was ordered to Texas, and in the early spring erected a small fort opposite Matamoras on the Rio Grande River, having a base of supplies at Point Isabel. Having to open up a route to his base, with a small detachment, he proceeded early in May to communicate with his base of supplies. Learning that Mexican forces had passed the Rio Grande River, and that Fort Brown was in danger of capture, General Taylor placed himself at the head of the "Army of Occupation," and on the eighth and ninth days of May occurred the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca De La Palma, in which the "Army of Occupation" was victorious and Fort Brown was relieved. This was the beginning of the famous Mexican War. A great wave of excitement rushed all over the United States from Maine to Texas, and from the lakes to the gulf. The annexation of Texas was favored by the Democrats, while the Whigs opposed it most bitterly. My father was a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson kind, took Democratic newspapers,

and ever since I could read I was also a Democrat, hence the first time I ever voted I voted the Democratic ticket. I had not at that time informed myself of the difference between the close and the loose construction of the Constitution of the United States. My parents knew little of book-learning, but were somewhat schooled in the knowledge of experience. My father died November 12, 1863. Of him Hon. John West Mason, as intimate acquaintance of almost a quarter of a century, wrote much better than I, so I copy Mr. Mason's words in part:

"On the 18th day of April, 1831, he located at the grove which bears his name, and there, with an interruption of about a year, by what is known as the Black Hawk war, he continued to reside during the balance of his life. His wife, who set out with him on the journey of life in its bright morning, and who was his faithful companion till its close, was taken away in February, 1861; she discharged with exemplary kindness and fidelity all the duties of a wife, a mother and a neighbor, and her memory will be cherished as long as the last survivor remains who has known her in any of those relations. Mr. Hollenback was a leader in the settlement in this part of the State, but for a mission among the Indians it might be said he built the first cabin and turned the first furrow in the valley of the Fox River. Some ideas may be formed of the difficulties he encountered by considering his position, then an advanced post of civilization. Mills, mechanic shops, and even roads were all left behind; whatever was needed that the resources of the family could not furnish must be procured by a journey beyond the Illinois, but the energies proved equal to every exigency, the opening of the farm progressed, and the independence of the older settlers was in near prospect when the Black Hawk war broke out. Everything was lost except a few articles that the family could carry with them in their hurried flight. * * * As soon as a prudent regard for his family would permit, he returned undismayed to begin the world again; he persevered, he succeeded, he raised a large family in comfort and credit, and spent the evening of his life in peace and plenty. His manners were equally expressive of kindness and self respect. No man was more ready to pay honor to whom honor was due, so he bore his honors meekly; he was frank and sincere; he had no smiles for those whom he did not respect, but if he called him-

self your friend, you might safely rely upon his doing for you at all times all that a friend could be asked to do; if his friends' just rights were in danger (as sometimes happened in the early days) he promptly encountered danger in defense; as a neighbor 'tis enough to say of him, that he lived among good neighbors, and that he lived fully up to their standard; no man could do more, for the *genuine old settler* limited his performance of neighborly duties by no consideration of mere convenience, but unconsciously adopted as his daily rule, the words of Sydney to the wounded soldier, yielded cheerfully any aid in his power whenever he could say to the applicant, 'Thy necessity is greater than mine;' as a citizen he was active and public spirited, a warm partisan, but a true patriot—he was not a man who would cooperate in plans to make gains for his party out of the misfortunes of his country. These 'days that try men's souls' found him loyal to the heart's core * * * all who knew him will agree, but a manlier, or kindlier man he has not left behind him. One who for almost thirty years was honored with his friendship presents this humble tribute to his memory."—J. W. M.

Some attention ought to be paid to that class we always had with us, the "Lord's poor." There were many who drifted from place to place. Occasionally one of these struck a favorable location. He would promptly erect some kind of a "shack" to keep off the sunshine and the rain, and sell the "claim" to the first man who came along, sometimes for a few dollars; perhaps for a considerable sum, then the locality would know him no more forever. As the country improved, better dwellings took the place of the primitive cabins, and there was for years a demand for the old cabins to make abiding places for the ever-increasing poor families, many of whom could not be charged with race suicide. While the government land lay without a purchaser, many of these persons would make a claim to a 40 or 80-acre lot, by building a pen and covering it with grass, perhaps planting a few hills of corn and then allowing his claim to lapse for want of a few dollars for payment. Sometimes the cause was shiftlessness and sometimes lack of judgment. A typical story is told of a man who was able to come by his own team from Camden, South Carolina, with his wife and four children. After staying a few years he moved back to his old neighbor-



D.W. Darnell

hood and there remained a few years, and then came back with his family to the same neighborhood and friends he left here. It was then too late in life, however, for him to be more than a tenant to his neighbors, for he was an honest and hardworking man till the end. There are exceptions to all rules. In the beginning a few wealthy persons came to the new country to make their home; some in moderate circumstances came after hearing of the marvelous possibilities offered to actual settlers, and a few who had failed in business in the older localities and had become bankrupt. It made no difference what the conditions were if the person had ambition and energy, and reasonable luck, there was no such word as fail.

One of the most remarkable things connected with the history of the country was the influence of the Spanish coinage for upward of a century, in all that pertained to social, civil and business life. It must have resulted because of the simple value and forms of its denominations, not so complicated as the pounds, shillings and pence of our English ancestors, begun during the Colonial period and extending down to the beginning of the war between the States, lately so-called, when the use of Spanish coin was condemned and no doubt tons of it went to the "smelting pots" to be recoined into the dollars of the realm. From the beginning of the Government, the Spanish coin was made a legal tender in all forms. Even the old Continental bills read "payable in Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold and silver," by a "resolution of Congress." Even the postage on letters, until the postage was made payable by stamps, were marked $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, and 25 cents, according to distance. In this State, until 1845, and afterwards, in the Fee Books of the County offices, were kept in the Spanish denomination of the coin. Thus, for filing each paper in connection with a suit, the fee was $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for administering oaths, each, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Before 1840, five-cent pieces and dimes passed current for $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, respectively. It is said a man in Chicago, so long ago his name is forgotten, conceived the idea of making a large shipment of small coins, intending to dispose of them at the rate for small Spanish coins. When his boxes and kegs arrived the business men of the city called a meeting and resolved that thereafter dimes and half dimes should only pass current for the denomination they ex-

press on their faces, and for a year or two a dime was called "a short shilling," in the various States. There was considerable confusion in the so-called "currency." In reality, there was more of fancy than fact in the distinction. Illinois, having been a part of Virginia, it partook largely of Virginia organizations as to courts and in other matters, among which was the "currency." In Virginia, six shillings was rated as a dollar; in New York, eight shillings constituted a dollar. In as much as very many natives of New York or New England were engaged in the business of the country, the New York "way" was adopted and in marking goods, in viewing the price of the article bought and sold, were so expressed thus: 1/—, 2/—, 3/— and 4/—, and so on.

The year 1848 brought about the sixteenth Presidential election; some of the attending circumstances conspired to verify the oft repeated statement. "Politics make strange bed fellows!" The Whigs opposed the annexation of Texas. But for the Mexican War, Henry Clay would have been the logical candidate for the Presidency, but the war came. Taylor was placed in command of the "Army of Occupation," and in two or three campaigns, in which he was successful, ended with the battle of Buena Vista, the 27th day of February, 1847, so Henry Clay was not to be thought of as a Presidential candidate, which went to General Taylor, who was in no sense a statesman, and was deficient in education. In his fourteenth year, his father procured for his son the appointment of Lieutenant in the United States Army, from President Madison, and all the education received by him was obtained by such experience as is given by the regular service. After the victory at Buena Vista active service for General Taylor ceased, the veteran Scott becoming commander-in-chief of all forces, including nearly all the Taylor veterans, and prosecuted the war with such vigilance that on September 14, 1847, he captured the City of Mexico, which practically ended the war. Of course, Taylor was elected to the Presidency. The Whigs, presumably profiting by the nomination of a military man, four years later nominated the veteran Scott as its candidate for the seventeenth Presidential campaign. Scott was easily beaten by Franklin Pierce, one of the inferior generals who had commanded under him during the Mexican War; Pierce getting 254 of the electoral votes and Scott only

the 42 votes of the following States: Mississippi, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This election virtually put an end to the Whig party. Pierce was probably the weakest man who ever occupied the Presidential office. During the war between the States he was weighed in the balance of public opinion and found wanting.

In a history of Kendall County, one chapter is entitled the "Slave Auction." No attention would have been paid to it by the present writer, for the author compiled a very interesting history, but some inaccuracies occur. Mistakes as to names of the individuals were made and a few of these will be noted now. On the afternoon of December 24, 1844, a Mr. McLaughlin, a citizen of Bureau County, residing at or near Princeton, passed along the old Ottawa and Naperville road, northeast of Newark, with three sled-loads of dressed pork on the way to Chicago. He passed by the residence of John Boyd, a well known citizen; one of the teams was driven by a colored man. Mr. Boyd and a son-in-law, M. O. Throckmorton, mounted a couple of horses, and hurried after the three teams and overtook them, just as the hind team was passing over a bridge, across the little creek dividing the old Hollenback plantation, a few rods southwest of the old Hollenback residence. Boyd and Throckmorton hurried across the bridge and stopped the teams, the front team nearly in front of, and a very few rods from the Hollenback house. Throckmorton jumped from his horse, rushed up to the negro driver, and with a great show of authority said, "Come down off that, suh, I want you." Throckmorton was a native of Kentucky, and had been a slave driver in his native state, and used to considerable extent, the southern dialect in ordinary conversation. The poor negro meekly obeyed the very offensive command without a single word of opposition. Throckmorton took a rope and tied the man's hands behind his back. Boyd then called, "Matt, bring the other rope and we'll tie the other man," (meaning McLaughlin). Mr. Hollenback, who was present with several of his family now said, "I know Mr. McLaughlin to be a good citizen, and you shall not tie him." Mr. McLaughlin, who had hitherto been a rather astonished spectator now stepped forward with his two companions and said—"I am a free man and will not submit to the disgrace of being tied up, so come on with your rope and I will defend myself." There

were some very handy stakes in the nearby sleds, which in the hands of a vigorous, enraged man, would have been as good a weapon as an Irishman's, "blackthorn," so the effort to tie the white man was dropped then and there. Mr. McLaughlin and his hired men then pursued their way toward Chicago, and their connection with the arrest ended for good and all; not so with Boyd and Throckmorton. The poor prisoner became very thirsty and asked if he might have a drink of water. Throckmorton went to the house and procured a cup of water, held it to the negro's lips and so quenched his thirst. The prisoner was then placed on one of the horses and then the trio proceeded to the nearest magistrate, which was George B. Hollenback at Newark. Hollenback refused to take the jurisdiction, with the excuse that he was not familiar enough with the law to attempt it, but authorized the delivery of the man to the sheriff of the county, as it was absolutely necessary to get him into possession of someone in authority, so to Yorkville they went and it was pretty well into Christmas morning when the delivery was made to the sheriff, and it must have been daylight when the "slave catchers" got home that morning. Mr. James S. Cornell was a conscientious man, and a good sheriff. The present writer has no recollection or information as to what reason the sale of this man was authorized, but presumes there was a charge of vagrancy. There was no excitement, no crowds gathered at the street corners, and no moving addresses were given; no man went around repeating the text. "And he that stealeth a man,"—Acts 21-26. Mr. Cornell offered the man for sale, as he was authorized to do by law. No man was willing to bid, so Deacon McClelland made a nominal formal bid, and the man was struck off and sold on the McClelland bid. A small collection was made and presented to him and he gladly departed.

At that time there was little over one thousand legal voters in Kendall County, presumably about one-tenth of which were Abolitionists, the remainder were about evenly divided among the Whig and Democratic parties, and the line was so very closely drawn, that in 1848 the Whig candidate succeeded in defeating Mr. Cornell, who was a candidate for re-election, by a majority of only five votes. There was no friendly feeling between the other parties and the Abolitionists. The old parties were law abiding, as

they did not view the night riding enterprises of the underground railroad in the same light, hence there could not have been such interest taken by the people, as narrated by the Kendall County writer, at the slave sale. It was never ascertained whether this man was a fugitive slave, nothing more was ever known of him.

Other statements may be corrected also. The winter of the "deep snow" was 1830-1831; the Government survey was made in the summer of 1837. It was published that the family of John Dixon was murdered by the Indians, and that Mr. Dixon became deranged, and so continued until his death. The writer of this sketch met Mr. Dixon at the State convention in Springfield in 1870. Mr. Dixon was a delegate and was elected one of the vice-presidents of the convention. I had an introduction to him after the convention adjourned, during which he said he was ninety-four years of age, and hoped and expected to reach his one-hundredth year. He died a year or two after that. Mr. Dixon's family was not murdered, nor was he in the least lacking in his mental capacities. The Whig party was organized in 1832, not in 1840. Henry Clay of Kentucky was the Whig candidate for president that year, and William Henry Harrison four years later.

When a little more than eighteen years of age, for the first time I learned that there was something of the laws of the State of Illinois more in force than "The Revised Statutes of 1845." I learned that some one or two of my acquaintances were reading "Blackstone," and I began to read "Blackstone" myself, a friend having lent me a copy with notes by Percival Chitty, the eminent English lawyer and writer. The edition of "Blackstone" was published by a Boston firm with notes and references to American cases, and as an elementary work, ranked high to a student of law. I had no preceptor nor library, so reading was rather dull, for one who had enjoyed formerly "Ramon the Rover," and "The Freebooters of Formantera," but I was soon among the beauties of "the rights of persons" followed by "the rights of the property." The technical words and sentences were sometimes little understood, but I finally closed up the two ponderous volumes and could say: "I had read Blackstone," and that reading had almost cured me for reading the light, trashy novels of the times. Reading "Blackstone" did me no harm even if I was sometimes puzzled with technical words and phrases, and after-

wards, when conversing with gentlemen of learning, I could talk with and answer some questions without feeling any sense of inferiority or embarrassment. I well recall having some conversation with my father in regard to my adopting some profession or trade, even suggesting to him, that of a blacksmith. He was very much against the thought of my entering trade requiring so much physical strength to carry it on with little prospect of any kind of success. He objected to the profession of the law because it tended to make more dishonest than honorable men. He was in a sense very partial to me, for he kept me in the public school until I was a well grown lad. My father was peculiar in one respect—in keeping his two eldest sons at home long after they became of age. They did the heavy farm work at home and attended to the marketing, when there was anything to sell; they had as much to say in regard to the out door work on the farm, and perhaps more than he, so about all the farm work I did, aside from keeping the pigeons off the newly sown wheat, when I was a hoy, was to ride one horse and lead another in threshing, before the advent of the threshing machine.

The threshing floor was made by clearing off a place near to the stacks of grain, making it as clean and smooth as possible, so that the grain could be swept up without removing any of the soil, then the sheaves of wheat were laid on in regular rows on the outside of the circle to the depth of a foot or two, and the width of ten or fifteen feet. The lands were cut and all the horses were brought out by the boys and spare men on the place, and were driven rapidly around the circle, with one man in the center with a pitch fork to stir the straw, and determine when to turn off the horses. Then the straw would be raked off and another floor would be placed on just as the first one was laid. Then the boys and horses would be let loose again with the same rush as before, keeping it up until the day's work was done. With the removal of the straw after the last floor was threshed, the grain and chaff were "caved up" as they called it, in the center, in the form of a pyramid; the floor would be swept clean with a brush broom and all swept to the center and added to the "cave." This was done especially if there was some appearance of rain. The slower process attending the threshing,

was separating the grain from the chaff, by passing it through a fanning mill. If the mill was properly constructed, once would do, but if not, it would have to be done a second time.

FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO

In 1849, my next eldest brother and a near neighbor joined forces to drive our swine on foot to Chicago instead of butchering them at home and hauling the dressed pork to market. I was anxious to walk to Chicago, as I had never been to the city since a baby in my mother's arms, during the troublous time of 1832. So the latter part of November, the weather being pleasant, the starting was arranged. My brother was to furnish the drivers, of whom he was to be one. George Haymond, who was stopping at my father's house, and myself were to be the other two. The neighbor was to furnish the wagon team to carry the corn to feed the pigs each night at our stopping place, as it was calculated we should be out five nights. One pleasant morning the start was made on the old Chicago road to the northeast. About a mile and a half after starting we encountered the neighbor with his share of the drove, somewhere from seventy-five to one hundred head altogether. Of course getting strange animals together, quite a number of fights were indulged in for an hour or more; then, after getting acquainted everything went pleasantly, until the crossing of a small bridge over a rivulet, somewhere near Pavilion. One of our pigs turned tail from the direction we were going and steadily refused to cross, nor could we compel him. He broke and ran past, and soon was out of sight on his return home, where he arrived safely about evening. We made Oswego, about twelve miles from home, a little before night. My brother and self stopped with friends in Oswego over night. We sent Haymond and the pigs to Daniel Pierce's, about a mile from Oswego, who had good accommodations for our stock and more, to stay the night, our teamster leaving corn for the pigs for night and morning, and then going back home for corn for feeding purposes for the remainder of the nights out. He was to overtake us the next evening at Naperville.

We got out of Oswego at eight o'clock and found Haymond and the pigs at Pierce's in the road, ready to start to Naperville, which we

reached about four o'clock in the afternoon in good condition, but pretty tired. The novelty of going to Chicago on foot had about played out. We stopped at the Preemption House, having ample accommodations for ourselves and our stock, and about dark our teamster arrived with corn for the pigs, and we all made preparations for taking our rest, and some provision for the inner man, since we had eaten nothing since our breakfast at Oswego. In those days there was much travel by team on the road, especially in the direction of Chicago, which increased as the city was approached, so by the time the evening meal was ready, the hall adjacent to the dining room was crowded with hungry men. As we had arrived somewhat early, we were in the locality of the dining room when the door was opened, and secured good seats at the table in the rush that followed. I got separated from my company and secured a seat in about the center of the table. Directly in front of my plate was a platter upon which rested a medium sized whitefish nicely boiled. Then began an unsightly tumult to procure a portion of the whitefish. There were fellows to the right of me and fellows to the left of me, and fellows across the table; a small carving knife and fork were right by my plate. Supposing they were to be used in carving the fish, I took them up to use for that purpose—and you need not think I did, for in ten seconds there was not a piece of it the size of a postage stamp left—I got none of it. I had no use for the carving knife and fork and so laid them quietly down and waited for the next course, which was ample for all. An exhibition like the one just mentioned, I was told, was of common occurrence. When anything a little out of the ordinary was set out three or four beastly fellows would grab it, and other customers would get what was left. The most common thing in the road-houses in those early times was whiskey, or some other spirit, a drink on retiring and before breakfast in the morning, without additional cost to the guest. We left Naperville in good time and arrived at Brush Hill, putting up with an old neighbor, W. F. Lutyens, who was keeping a road-house, and who was glad to see us. As all accommodations at these early houses were about the same, I will give no further description. We bade good-bye to our old neighbor in the morning—our pigs had gotten used to traveling, we had a good plank road to travel from Naperville, and on the fourth day we



GOODMAN HALVERSON



ROLLIN M. WHEELER

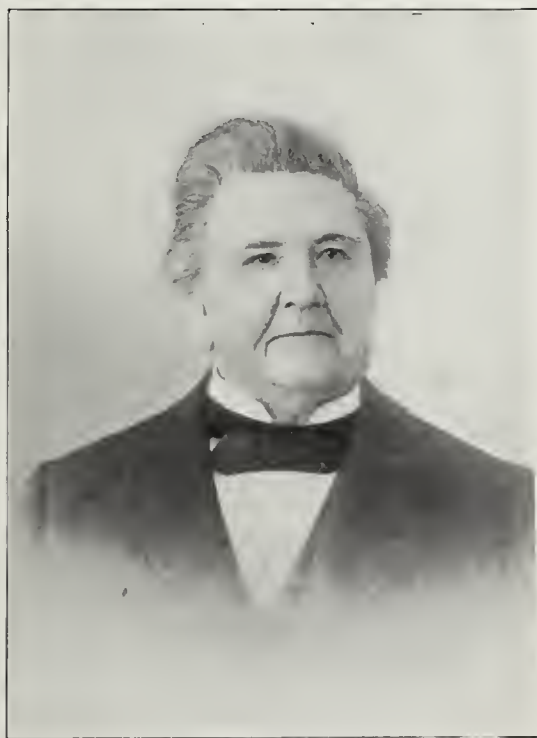
JOHN R.



MARSHALL



MARCUS STEWARD



B. F. FRIDLEY

crossed the Au Plain, where Riverside is now, and stopped for the night at a road-house kept by a man named Peck. I think it was situated about where Western avenue is now. The thing most of interest to me, after we crossed the river, looking in the northeast direction, was the sight, for the first time in my life, of a railroad train on the Chicago and Galena Air Line, as it was then called, now part of the Chicago & Northwestern. The train would be called most inferior now. It was a mixed concern, of one freight and one passenger car, and a small engine not larger than a traction engine. At Mr. Peck's house of entertainment we were in full sight of "the spires and minarets of the city," perhaps four miles away, and by noon, or a little before, our pigs were landed in the slaughter house, divided and prepared in separate pens, and by night were hung up by the heels, nicely dressed and cooling, to be weighed off the next afternoon. The butchers did the killing for the rough lard, plucks and hair; the packing was paid for by the purchaser of the dressed pork.

Chicago, at that time, was about the size of Aurora now. We spent what was left of the day and the forenoon of the next in seeing the town, and after settling with the purchaser at the packing house (his name was Edwards), had yet much to see. In weighing, the pigs averaged about \$5.00 each, at \$2.50 per hundred; now they would bring \$12.00 each, alive. The four of us did a deal of running along and purchasing novelties and visited an auction sale in the evening. The first chime of bells I ever heard was on the occasion of this visit to Chicago. We met a number of old acquaintances and neighbors; among others, M. O. Throckmorton, who then resided in the city with his family. My brother went to his house and made a call, while Haymond and I went to the depot and saw a train come in, very insignificant in comparison then and now, the engine and passenger accommodations being then small in every detail. In the afternoon we all repaired to the packing house and saw the packing of the meat. After one of the men filled a barrel to the utmost, he got on it and began stamping with his heavy boots, apparently to force the sides of pork down. He was rebuked by Edwards, who ordered the man off, saying: "That pork is to be inspected at its destination, and I want it to appear first class." Upon weighing off the

dressed pork, Mr. Edwards made payment to my brother and our neighbor, and they made some necessary purchases. Haymond and I made the rounds of the business streets, looking at the windows and at the people as they passed back and forth during the busy Saturday afternoon. The Western Hotel was our stopping place, where we enjoyed our three meals a day. This house was kept by a Mr. Murphy, who was voted a first class host by all of the people from our part of the country. His bill of fare was simple, and his whiskey was set up night and morning, as regular as the day.

I cannot recall when and where we spent our second and last night in the city, but our intention was to leave the city on Sunday morning, so we retired early and arose early, broke our fast and set out for Naperville. On the plank road our neighbor's good farm team brought us to the Preemption House in time for a late dinner. My brother and I stopped at Oswego, while the others returned home, getting back to my father's house after night. We walked home the next day, driving some stock bought on the way. I have been particular in giving this account of driving a small herd of pigs to Chicago, that readers may be informed of the hardships and trials of marketing the products of the country; further on may be given an account of the improvements that even a year or two brought about. Recollections of a farmer boy until he attains his majority are not of ordinary interest to the general reader, for in all communications there are many occurrences which go to make up the social history of the community of the neighborhoods. There were births, deaths, "marriages and the giving in marriage," the elections, the government, and many other things, as well as the wonderful accumulation of wealth. All can not be recounted by one giving his "Recollections of Fifty Years."

We have now arrived at the middle of the nineteenth century. At the election in the fall of 1850, Richard D. Miller was elected Sheriff. He was a Democrat in politics, and in feeble health, and did not long survive his election, not long enough even to receive his commission as Sheriff, which necessitated the calling of a special election early in the winter. As before intimated, the Whigs and Democrats were about equally divided in the voting population of the county. At the Democratic convention, George W. Gorton was given the nomination of Sheriff

and Charles D. Townsend received the nomination at the Whig convention. William P. Boyd offered himself as an independent candidate. Mr. Gorton was the logical candidate of his party and therefore ought to have been elected, but enough of Boyd's friends voted for him to give the election to Townsend. Boyd ought to have known there was no show for his election.

On the afternoon and night of the 18th of August, and the night of the 19th, occurred two of the severest electrical storms and precipitations ever experienced in this part of Illinois. The first storm came up in the middle of Sunday afternoon and continued without interruption until sunrise the next morning. There was scarcely a minute's intermission in the electrical discharges, and the thunder and rainfall were marvelous. Of course there was no rain gauge by which the rain could be measured, but a water pail, standing away from the house or other building, would be found full of water. Monday night the storm began about nine o'clock and continued until after daylight Tuesday morning. Grain and hay in the stacks were beaten down and badly damaged, as well as in the shock. I well recall we had to take down our wheat stacks and set the shocks out in the field. Much of the hay in the lower land was flooded and was carried away and was lost, the grain had ripened early. There was no more rain again until late in the fall.

Feeling that what education I had up to this time was insufficient and that I required something more than the common school the home neighborhood supplied, my father consented to my entering one of the select schools in Oswego. Husking corn season was over, so the first day of December, 1850, which was my nineteenth birthday, I went to Oswego and entered a select school kept by E. D. Mudgett, a lawyer by profession, reviewing all my old studies, and beginning some new ones. There were quite a number of students, male and female, attending Mr. Mudgett's school. He was not a highly educated man, but a good teacher. I formed some very pleasant acquaintances among the other students during the three months I attended this school, and I can number all the survivors of them on the fingers of one hand now, nearly all gone! The vicissitudes of fifty years have carried them away, one by one.

The year of 1850 is memorable in the political history of the country by the passage of what

is known as the "Compromise of 1850," of which Henry Clay is said to have been the author. For a considerable time after the close of the Mexican war, the territory acquired by that war had remained under military rule; in 1850 California adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery and applied for admission as a state. The slave states would not agree to admit her unless another slave state was admitted. Henry Clay proposed a compromise containing the following suggestions:

1. The postponement of the annexation of any state to be formed out of Texas until demanded by such state.

2. The admission of California as a free state.

3. The organization without the Wilmot proviso of all territory purchased of Mexico and not included in California, as the territories of New Mexico and Utah.

4. The combination of the last two measures in one bill.

5. The establishment of the boundary of Texas, and the payment to her of \$10,000,000.00 for her claims in New Mexico.

6. More effectual laws for the return of fugitive slaves.

7. Abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, by leaving slavery therein undisturbed.

These measures were known and called throughout the country as the "Omnibus Bill." When it became known that the sixth article for the return of fugitive slaves had become a law it occasioned a great deal of excitement in the free States. Meetings were held, and resolutions passed denouncing it, and finally much of it was repealed by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854, as well as the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

The compromise measures of 1850 were the rounding out of the life of Henry Clay, enough to immortalize him if he had performed no other service for his country. He died June 29th, 1852. It should be remembered he was a candidate for the presidency against James K. Polk. One other great statesman passed to the beyond also this year—Daniel Webster. In some respects he was an abler man than Clay—not a better. Undoubtedly he expected the nomination for the presidency this year. In his speech of March, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, there was such a change from any he had ever before spoken or written on the subject of slavery, the

persons politically opposed to him, charged that he spoke as a bid to the nomination of president. The nomination of Scott was a great disappointment to him. He died October 4th, 1852, a few days before the election of Franklin Pierce.

LOST CONFIDENCE IN FRANKLIN PIERCE

At the date of the presidential election of that year, I lacked a few days of the legal voting age, which I regretted very much at that time. On the 6th day of January, 1860, Mr. Pierce wrote Jefferson Davis a letter of which the following is a part:

My dear Friend:

I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a few days ago. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courtesy and fidelity are equal to his learning and talent. He said he would rather fight the battle, with you as a standard bearer in 1860, than under the auspices of any other leader—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without bloodshed, and if, through the madness of the northern abolitionism, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will never be along the Mason and Dixon line merely, but it will be within our own boundary, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have reference. Those who defy laws and scout constitutions and obligations, will urge next the arbitrament of arms, finding occupation enough at home—unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polls, and repair the constitution and obnoxious laws, which in the cause of “personal” liberty have been placed upon the statute books, I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend,

Franklin Pierce.

Hon. Jefferson Davis,

Washington, D. C.

I based my estimation of the character of Mr. Pierce as a man and statesman after reading his letter from which the above is truly copied, from a copy of such letter in my possession. The original letter was taken from Mr. Davis' residence during the war and there is no doubt as to its genuineness. Such expressions and letters of northern men did much to produce the war and prolong it after it began. After know-

ing the character of Mr. Pierce, as shown by his letter I was not sorry that want of age prevented me from voting for him at the presidential election.

The election held in Kendall County in 1854, resulted in the election of Alanson K. Wheeler to the Legislature, and Henry M. Day of Lisbon, as Sheriff. A repeal of all the compromises in regard to the extension of African slavery by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill early in 1854, was approved by President Pierce and became the law. This measure disrupted the Whig party. Most of the Whigs of that party south of the Mason and Dixon line joined the Democratic party; most of the Northern Whigs, with few exceptions who joined with the Democrats were known as Anti-Nebraskas, and who joined the party afterwards known as the Republican. The Democratic party too, was nearly disrupted; that party afterwards known as Free-Soil Democrats allied itself to the Republican party. Thus the Anti-Nebraska Whigs and Free-Soil Democrats, became the new Republican party, and became a formidable party in 1856, giving John C. Fremont 114 electoral votes, 32 votes less than the majority, and four years later gave Abraham Lincoln 180 votes, or 28 more than a majority of all the votes cast. The election of the members of the Legislature for the year 1854-1855, began to make it apparent that the organization of a new party was at hand as well as the reorganization of the old Democracy. When the Legislature assembled in January, 1855, the successor of James Shields as Senator would become one of the duties of the General Assembly, and among candidates the names of Abraham Lincoln and Lyman Trumbull on the part of the Anti-Nebraskas, and Joel A. Matteson on the part of the Democratic. Members who had previously been Whigs, favored Mr. Lincoln, while the Free-Soil Democrats, about a half a dozen, favored Mr. Trumbull. After the voting proceeded the votes were about evenly divided between Lincoln and Matteson, the balance of power being in the control of the Free-soilers. There was no election, but finally Mr. Lincoln advised his backers to vote for Mr. Trumbull, which of course gave the vote to Mr. Trumbull, and with it, his election. Among the members who did not support Mr. Lincoln was N. B. Judd of Cook County, B. C. Cook of La Salle County, and John M. Palmer, of Macoupin County, who a few years later became Mr. Lincoln's warm supporters.

A few days after arriving at my twenty-first year, it was thought best for me to attend some public graded school for the purpose of reviewing my studies in the district schools of my neighborhood. A new schoolhouse had been erected that year in Oswego, in which it was proposed to separate the primary department of teaching from the higher branches. I applied to one of the directors for permission to attend a four month session of the high school, as it would be termed now, and it was readily granted. I found an excellent, conscientious teacher, and about fifty students, many of them out of town residents, of about my own age, in the upper room, while in the lower rooms my teacher's wife, and her maiden sister attended to the instruction of the primary department. They were all amiable, painstaking teachers. The method of teaching was in some respects new and my improvement rapid and permanent. At the end of four months it was with regret that I bid these instructors good-by, and from that day to this, more than fifty-eight years, I have not met any of them, and have scarcely heard of them, and do not know whether any of them are living.

VISITS PENNSYLVANIA

During that winter I had an invitation to visit a cousin of my father's in Wilkesbarre, Pa., with the ultimate intention of making that my future home. As the invitation was responsive to my own feelings, I made all arrangements to comply with the very few conditions pertaining to it. It happened that my twin sister, who was then married, and residing in New York State, was home on a visit, and it was arranged that I should accompany her to her home and then pursue the remainder of my journey to Pennsylvania.

We left home Sunday, April 24, 1855, and spent the night with relatives at Oswego. Aurora was then the nearest railroad station this side of Chicago. On Monday, April 25th, we took conveyance by rail to Chicago, arriving there we proceeded to procure our transportation on what is now the Lake Shore route, and checked our baggage and took our seats in the car and were soon on our way. A mile or two after starting, a train on the Rock Island road, signaled our train to stop, and a transfer of passengers and baggage was effected, taking but a few minutes. "On what a slender thread hangs everlasting

things," some one has written. The few minutes delay proved disastrous to nearly 100 individuals. It was now about half past nine in the evening. A few minutes later two trains approaching the Grand Crossing at nearly the same moment, one going south, the other north, met in a terrible collision, or rather, our train cut through the other, both trains being loaded with passengers. On the other train the passengers were mostly foreigners. No adequate description can be given by me of what immediately followed the catastrophe. Our first cars were piled up fifteen or twenty feet in height; the impact was like an electric shock; the lights in the train were suddenly extinguished, the sudden stop throwing most of the passengers forward out of their seats. Of our train, all that remained on the track was the two hind passenger cars, the third lying on its side with its windows badly broken. It transpired that the baggage car on our train was left standing on top of the wreck, right side up, with the ends stove out, and with little damage at all to the baggage. It was found, on clearing up the wreck, that twenty-three persons had lost their lives, and sixty were more or less injured. Towards midnight an engine came up and took us back to the city. In the morning at nine o'clock we were on our way to the wreck, where we found a train awaiting to carry us forward, having lost twelve hours by reason of the wreck. In due time we arrived at my sister's home in Western New York. After spending a day or two there, I found myself without further mishap in my cousin's home at Wilkesbarre. I found a generous reception awaiting me. I remained here two months when my health failed, an active change of life and climate bringing back an old stomach trouble which continued to such an extent that I was forced to notify my many friends of my determination to return to Illinois, which I did by making my way to Dunkirk, N. Y., by train, thence by steamer to Detroit, thence by rail to Chicago, arriving at my father's home in time to spend the fourth of July with the family. This was one of the most important journeys, in some respects, that I ever made. It extended more widely my acquaintance with relatives and friends and which has been still further extended to this day with both pleasure and profit. My health did not readily mend upon my return home, and it was some years before I could boast of much improvement, and from that time



JAMES S. CORNELL



MRS. JANE JOHNSON



BARNABAS

ELDRIDGE



WILLIAM P. BOYD



CORNELIUS HENNING

to this, I have had frequent returns of the old trouble that prevented me from becoming a citizen of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

In 1856, Mr. Crothers, who had been Clerk of the Circuit Court for eight years concluded he did not wish to stand for a re-election. I then concluded I would offer myself to the voters of Kendall County as a member of the Republican party for that position. The convention was not held until later. I had been drawn as a petit juror for the April term of the Circuit Court, and gave my attendance at the court as such. While in attendance at court, I caused to be published in the "Kendall County Courier" a notice that I would be an applicant for the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the call of the Republican convention when held. The convention was not called to meet until the latter part of September, or fore part of October, at the Long Grove Academy, two miles south of Yorkville, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. It was the first Republican convention held under the organization of that party, and as such, was well attended, full delegations from all parts of the country being present. Deacon James McClellan of Bristol was called to the chair, and William Grimwood of the same town was appointed Secretary. The towns were called and the credentials of each were presented, the names of the delegates, as given in the credentials were declared entitled to seats in the convention. By the time the convention was organized it was noon. A recess was taken until one o'clock to give the delegates a rest and to allow the candidates to present their claims for the offices. There being no public house for the procuring of refreshments, Thomas Jeneson, who had been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, on the resignation of Mr. Crothers a month or so previous, and was now a prominent candidate for the nomination, had brought a generous supply of crackers and cheese, and upon his invitation, delegates, candidates and spectators, freely partook. At one o'clock the convention was called to order, and proceeded to business, and the nomination of John M. Crothers, almost without opposition, for member of the House of Representatives for the State of Illinois was had. Jonathan Raymond re-

ceived the nomination for Sheriff about as easily. For Clerk of the Circuit Court, Thomas H. Jeneson of Oswego, Allen Jordan of Seward, and George M. Hollenback of Fox, and one or two others were nominated. The members of the convention seemed to like Jordan and Hollenback, with Hollenback the possible favorite, and the friends of Jeneson had the balance of power. There were only 35 or 36 votes in the convention. Hollenback had fourteen or fifteen votes on the first ballot, Jordan ten or twelve, and Jeneson the balance. The first ballot being informal, the second ballot being the first formal ballot resulted as the informal ballot, without choice. The second formal ballot resulted in the nomination of Hollenback, who received eighteen votes. Nathan C. Mighell was nominated for Coroner by acclamation. After appointing the usual committees the convention was adjourned.

The presidential campaign was now on, and so far as Illinois was concerned, was peculiar. Buchanan carried the State by a safe majority, while William H. Bissell, the Republican candidate for Governor was elected and the Legislature was Democratic. I was elected Clerk over Festus Burr, and entered upon the duties of my first term in office as the Clerk of the Circuit Court on my twenty-fifth birthday, Dec. 1, 1856. My life socially, mentally, and in fact, in every thing else pertaining to life, was wholly changed almost immediately. The campaign for the Senatorship between Lincoln and Douglas and it might be truthfully said, the Presidency of 1860, began with the Senatorial campaign. The joint debates began, and became national in 1858. The whole of the people began to know Lincoln as they already knew Douglas. I heard Douglas at West Chicago (then called Turner Junction) and I think, without exception, he was the ablest man I ever heard on the platform. He was of massive proportions, and great voice combined with a large brain, a great vocabulary. He was never at a loss to express himself in the plainest English language. I saw him a few weeks later in Joliet; had an introduction to him, and though I was not a Democrat, had a chance to occupy a seat on the platform during his speech. Owen Lovejoy, the Republican candidate for congress, happened in Joliet that day, and was also invited by some one to take a seat on the platform, which he did, and occupied a very prominent

seat thereon, during Douglas' speech. The crowd of people around the stand was immense, and Douglas turning partially around, saw Lovejoy on the platform near him. It was like shaking a red flag before an enraged bull, and for ten or fifteen minutes Mr. Douglas gave Lovejoy his respects with all the force at his command. He became eloquent in his denunciation of the great Abolitionist and all those standing for him. Some one raised a cry, "Put him off; put him off!" and there was a rush of a few persons towards the stand; some one in authority interfered and restored order, and Mr. Douglas proceeded with his line of argument, and his denunciation of the "Black Republican" party, and Mr. Lincoln in particular.

In April, 1857, occurred my first term of Court, Judge Hollister presiding, Mr. Bushnell as States Attorney, and Jonathan Raymond, Sheriff. Mr. Raymond opened his term of Court with the same kind of proclamation he heard in Massachusetts, in form something like this: "Hear ye! hear ye! all persons having business before this honorable court come forward now and you shall be heard!" I got along reasonably well in court, in swearing in the jury, and doing all other such work. Thomas Jeneson having been appointed my deputy, attended to the duties in the Recorder's office, while I was busy in my office as Clerk of the Circuit Court. He was a very efficient man, having been employed in the office of my predecessor for some years. I had many compliments from both the presiding Judge and the State's Attorney, as to the manner in which I performed the duties of my office. Their regard and friendship continued long after the expiration of their respective offices. Hollister afterwards became one of the United States Judges, in one of the new Western States and was sent as Minister to one of the South American Republics, then made a home on the east shore of Maryland, where he died. Bushnell became State Senator from LaSalle County, for four years, and afterwards Attorney General for the State, returning to his home in Ottawa where he died twenty or more years ago.

On the fourth day of May, 1859, I was joined in marriage to Julia A. Woodworth, in the city of Aurora, and from thence for twenty-seven years she was the co-sharer of all my joys and sorrows—a womanly woman of whom

any husband would be proud; dying August 23, 1886.

On the 16th day of October, 1859, John Brown's raid occurred, he taking possession of Harper's Ferry, Va., which he held during the 17th and 18th of October, against all the civil and military authority of the State of Virginia, with a scarce dozen of his followers, until he was captured with a few who survived. He was severely wounded himself, yet in the short space of forty-five days he was indicted, placed on trial before a judge and jury, found guilty of treason and murder and executed, December 2, 1859, at Charleston, West Virginia.

Governor Wise of Virginia could have made a great statesman of himself by exercising his prerogative of executive clemency by pardoning John Brown. It would have saved the institutions of slavery; there would have been no War of the Rebellion; it would have saved billions of money and thousands of valuable lives. There is no doubt that Brown's enemies in Virginia were bound to have his life, and that Wise could not refuse to sign his death warrant owing to the popular demand for his execution. There was certainly "a slow grinding of the mill of the gods." Virginia nor her governor, knew when her opportunity came. Mr. Ridpath in his "Life of John Brown" very aptly designates the chapter entitled "Trial and execution of John Brown judicial alacrity."

The attempted assassination of William P. Boyd on Thanksgiving night, November 24, 1859, near his residence in Kendall County, now occurred. Mr. Boyd died January 5th, 1860. The identity of his assassin was never discovered. The excitement of the trial and execution of Brown for a time dwarfed everything else. The assassination of Boyd had been so deftly accomplished there was little that could be done, and nothing was done by the Grand Jury of Kendall County.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

We are now entering upon the presidential campaign of 1860, in fact had been, since the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858. It does not become me to enter upon that campaign, or to enlarge much on this or the attendant circumstances, for they are matters pertaining to the history of the country. Many persons now living will remember the stirring events of the

preceding two years, and the succeeding four years, far too many for me to write fully of them, as I was associated with some of them in the stirring events of the time. I may, however, be permitted to write of the demonstrations of which I attended and was a part of during the campaign of 1860. The first I recall was at Lisbon, possibly in June. The procession of the day in appearance and effect was from Morris, Grundy County, headed by William T. Hopkins. Delegates came from Newark, Plano and Oswego, every person full of enthusiasm, there was good speaking, and plenty of refreshments, and what is more, no drunken men. The weather was hot and very dry. I had forgotten to mention, that the "Wide Awake organizations" were quasi-military, commanded by captains and first and second lieutenants, and held regular meetings for military drill. There were two of these organizations in Oswego. The outfit for a common man was a black glazed cap, a large cape of the same material coming well down in the back, and a lamp on the end of a staff. I sent to Newark, Ohio, for a barrel of coal oil to burn in the lamps, and two or three other men and myself sent to Chicago for the outfits and lamps, paying for them ourselves, and gave them away to members of the company, who were unable or unwilling to pay for them. These companies were all marching companies and presented a beautiful appearance at night, beautiful beyond description, to see from one to two hundred of these men marching through the streets of the city with their lamps well trimmed and burning. Our company paraded in Aurora and Joliet, and it was a time well to be remembered. The demonstration at Oswego for a country town beat all the political meetings I ever attended, both in relation to orators and the demonstration part. Leonard Sweet, a particular friend of Mr. Lincoln's and Owen Lovejoy, candidate for Congress, were among those who spoke there. There were loads and loads of girls representing States, and even Stephen A. Douglas was represented on a very sorry looking beast, with its tail and mane very much tangled with cockle burs, and carrying over his head a very dilapidated umbrella, and was very much in evidence to all comers. The demonstration at Aurora was very much after the manner of our own. I only write of those I participated in, and was a part. I think our procession was at least two

miles long, with teams and persons on horseback, and was marshaled by a chief and two or three deputies. I know that I could not at any time, see both ends of our procession at any place between Aurora and Oswego. There were many of these meetings during the summer months and into September, that the three or four weeks preceding the election were very quiet. People seemed to get tired of the day after day demonstrations, and settled down with the hope that the election would bring the much needed peace and quiet. Not only was the outcome of the election of supreme importance, but the six-year term of Senator Trumbull was to expire in January and his successor was to be elected.

One day the young man who drove the hack between the hotel in Oswego and the Oswego railroad station on the west side of the river, a mile and a half away, came to my office in the Court House in a great hurry and said, "There is a strange man at the depot wishing to have you meet him there as soon as you can get there." The railroad had very commodious stations in those days for its agents, and at Oswego, the railroad had very pleasant rooms for the accommodation of the agent and his family. The driver said, "I'm going right back there, you get into my hack and I'll take you over." He took me in, and in a few minutes we were there. I met Mr. Brooks, the agent, and said "Is there any man here wishing to see me?" He answered, "Yes, he is in the sitting room, waiting for you." I entered and met a rather fine looking man of good address and pleasant speech, who said, "I am George S. Bangs of Aurora. I am here in the interests of the farmers of Tazewell and Mason Counties of this State. It is about corn-husking time and they have big crops, and there is a scarcity of men. They are paying pretty good prices for able-bodied men to husk corn, and by the way, these counties are Republican by a small majority for the fall election, but the Democrats are colonizing like h— in these two counties and are working to elect the Senator and members of the House at this election. Now we have got to do something to head them off. We Republicans who wish to see Lyman Trumbull succeed himself as United States Senator, have got to get to work. Dr. ——— and Mr. ———, two worthy citizens of those counties visited Aurora a few days ago, and brought a little money with them with which to hire a few

men to go into their neighborhoods to husk corn. Now I wish to know if you can place a half a dozen good huskers at our disposal. I have made arrangements for the Kane County contingent when to go, and where to go, and what train to go by. Men will meet them on this side of the station where they are expected to leave the train, and they will find teams all ready to convey them to the neighborhoods where they are expected to work. A small pin stuck in the left lapel of the coat, sticking out about one-half its length, is the sign by which a corn husker is to be known on the train." He placed in my hand \$125.00 in nice crisp \$5.00 bills. I wrote a friend of mine in my old neighborhood, and a friend in Bristol what I had and wanted, and consulted with J. J. Cole, Clerk of the County Court, and it was not long before we had a half dozen good men and true, to go to Central Illinois, to husk corn, and that voted too. Mr. Trumbull secured the votes of the members of the Legislature the next winter and succeeded himself as Senator of the United States. These boys all entered into the service of the United States as soldiers, two years later, and two of them, brothers, were killed during the progress of the war. I never knew whose money it was I helped to distribute on this occasion—I never lost any sleep by reason of my connection with it.

The beginning of May, 1860, found my good wife and myself in our first house-keeping in the stone house that had been Mr. John M. Crother's. His health failed him, and he concluded to return to his old home at Hillsboro, Ohio, with the hope that visiting his native home and friends would benefit his health; vain hope it was, for he passed away in a few months. My wife and I moved into this house as soon as it was vacated by Mr. Crother and his family, getting the use of the furnishings. This was home until the close of my second and last term as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kendall County. Keeping our own house during the presidential campaign gave us opportunity to give our friends the liberty of enjoying such of our hospitality as we could then give during public political demonstrations. We kept open house the day of the big meeting, and had ample provisions for all callers during all hours of the day and night.

RED LETTER DAY

The Circuit Court convened on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1861, a red letter day. That morning the papers gave a pretty full account of the fall of Fort Sumter the day before. The town was full of people from all parts of the county. A call was made for a mass meeting to assemble at the Court House hall at seven o'clock in the evening. At the appointed time the house was crowded to the very doors. I was very busy with my duties, always attending the first day of court, and was not present at the opening of the meeting, and do not know who was called to preside until after the meeting was organized. I was in my office on the first floor of the building, when L. G. Bennett, and one other person hurriedly entered. Then Bennett said, "The meeting is organized, and a committee on resolutions has been appointed, in which you are one member, and we are the other two." Mr. Bennett said it was important that the committee report a set of resolutions immediately, and to that end he had come prepared with a set of resolutions, which he thought would express the feelings of the meeting—so a reading of the resolutions being in order, he was called upon to do so. As I remember, the preamble gave the history of the newly formed Republican party, the result of the recent election, the attitude of the Southern States, and the fall of Fort Sumter, followed by two or three patriotic resolutions. I objected to the whole matter. He wanted to know why, and so near as I can recall, my answer was substantially this.

"Up to yesterday (April 14th) everything is history, every one knows what it is. Now a preamble showing what now is, and a set of resolutions offering our allegiance, and what we are willing to do, is all that is necessary for us to report to this meeting." The third man saw the point, and agreed with me, so Mr. Bennett formulated a new report embodying our agreement. It was signed by us, and submitted to the meeting before its final adjournment. The most of the people had gotten tired, and had gone by ten o'clock. The meeting was very enthusiastic and patriotic. Judge Hollister had presided, and being called upon, gave an address, but the speech of the meeting was one made by Mr. Dixon, who had come here from Philadelphia. The audience cheered him to the echo. I only heard his concluding words, "So let it



Dr. J. J. J. J. J.



Anna M. J. J. J.

come, war to the knife, and knife to the hilt." We heard those words just as we had concluded our duties and were ready to report it. Suffice to say, our report was adopted unanimously by the meeting. Then volunteers were called for and I think that Bennett was the first man to put down his name. A. B. Hall, Mr. Dixon and a great many others followed. In a day or two a small company was formed, and reported to the Governor, but too late to be accepted as the State's quota under the first call was filled. The first company going from this neighborhood, went from Aurora, and was added to the Seventh Regiment, Col. John Cook, Aurora Company C, Sam E. Lawyer, Captain.

As the war continued, it became apparent that it would be necessary to appoint officers in each county to ascertain the names of all persons subject to military service between the ages of 18 and 45 years, as well as to ascertain the number of enlisted men to the credit of the country. The number of persons subject to military duty was ascertained by the assessors, the number accredited had to be ascertained by an enrolling officer, one in each county. Draft commissioners were appointed in each county, whose duty it was, in case of deficiency in the county's quota, to give directions in making the necessary draft to fill such deficiency. Mr. George S. Bangs secured my appointment as Draft Commissioner, and Lewis Steward as Enrolling Officer. Our appointment to these two offices suited neither of us. Application to Governor Yates was made in our behalf, and the appointments changed, by which Steward became Draft Commissioner, and I became Enrolling Officer in Kendall County. My appointment as such is given below:

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Executive Department

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1862.

Geo. M. Hollenback, Esq.,

Oswego, Kendall County, Ills.

SIR:—I have this day appointed you enrolling officer for the County of Kendall, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 4, Sec. 3, of Order No. 99 (War Department), herewith enclosed.

Will you please answer immediately whether or not you will accept the appointment.

RICH. YATES,
Governor.

Necessary blanks were furnished upon which the enrollments were to be made. I appointed deputies in each town to make enrollments for me, but it is so long ago I have about forgotten the names of some of my appointees, but some I recall: Fred Goffin of Oswego, A. K. Wheeler of Naausay, A. W. Raymond of Lisbon, and Lewis Steward of Little Rock. The enumerators for Bristol, Big Grove, Fox, Kendall, I have forgotten, except that I think, Edward Walker in Fox, D. G. Johnson in Kendall, Albert Cook in Big Grove, and A. W. Chapman in Seward, acted in that capacity. These enumerators were allowed \$1.50 a day, which I think was the same allowed the assessors, and the average number of days each, as I now remember them was from six to ten days. Only one man had any complaint to make. His remark when I paid him \$1.50 per day was, that the assistants did all the work and got the poorest pay, after waiting two years to get that. The old gentleman had little idea of the work attending the enumerating that was left the enumerating officer to do. It was the Enrolling officer's duty to make three duplicates of all the returns to him, one for the Sheriff of the proper county, one for the Adjutant General, one for the Provost Marshal. Besides that, he had to make an alphabetical index of each enlisted man in the service credited to his county for his own convenience, giving the company, regiment, in order to trace him. There were other duties for the Enrolling officer to attend to. For instance, in point, Robert Heald was enrolled in three townships, Naausay, Lisbon and Seward. It was my duty to ascertain and place him where he properly belonged, which I did, giving him to the town of Naausay.

It was found upon my enrollment, the quota of Kendall County on July 1, 1864, amounted to 1374, with credit at the same time amounting to 1241, showing a deficiency of 133 men, which the authorities of the several towns hastened to fill. It can be said, that not a single man was drafted in Kendall County. In the neighboring county of Grundy the quota was 1204, and credited with 1030, showing a deficiency of 174. That county had to submit to the drafting of a few men before its quota could be fully completed. Kendall County displayed great patriotism in furnishing men for the various requirements of the State under

the several calls for men by President Lincoln. It furnished one company for the Twentieth Regiment, which went into camp at Joliet early in 1861. It furnished four (4) companies for the Thirty-sixth that went into camp at Aurora, Ill. In 1862, it furnished four companies for the 127th Regiment, which was organized and went into camp at Chicago, also the same year one company for the Fourth Cavalry, that went into camp at Ottawa, one company for the Eighty-ninth Regiment, the Railroad Regiment. As the furnishing of these regiments are matters of history, I have not been particular in giving data in regard to the organization of each particular company. I visited personally the camp at Camp Hammond in Aurora, and also the camps in Chicago.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT TO YORKVILLE

In 1860, Jacob P. Black was elected a member of the House of Representatives for the County of Kendall. For a number of years many people, residents of the county, had been dissatisfied, that Oswego should be, and remain, the seat of Justice of Kendall County, and Black was prevailed upon to use his influence, and to vote in the Legislature for the removal of the County Seat, the point to which the County Seat should be removed being within a radius of so many rods from the center of an island in Fox River, an equal distance between the villages of Yorkville and Bristol, with "a referendum" as they would call it now, to vote for or against. In good time the vote was taken and resulted in a good majority for removal. Being settled in Oswego with my family, I voted against removal, which greatly offended many of my acquaintances who were not particularly friendly. Some litigation followed the vote on various questions that suggested themselves to sharp lawyers who wanted a job. The litigation that followed was determined as the vote indicated, whereupon the Board of Supervisors selected the present site, by a vote of five to four, the supervisor from Seward gave the deciding vote. Jeremiah J. Cole, Clerk of the County Court having died in April, 1861, the County Judge failed to appoint a successor as provided by law within the required time, so he filled the vacancy pro tem, appointing from time to time. I acted occasionally in that capacity in issuing marriage licenses. The law

suits growing out of the removal being out of the way, the Board of Supervisors authorized the removal of the records to the new Court House, which was nearly completed with the exception of the fire-proof vaults for the reception of the county records. On or about the 23rd day of May, 1864, R. M. Hobbs of the Board of Supervisors made his appearance at the old Court House in Oswego with five or six double teams, and under my directions loaded all the records belonging to Kendall County into the wagons, I going with, and riding with them on the wagon driven by Mr. Hobbs, and by noon of that day we had safely deposited all the records of Kendall County, belonging to the Recorder's office, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and County Clerk's in their respective vaults in Yorkville, where they now remain. For a time I occupied the office now occupied by the County Treasurer, and which my deputy used as a Recorder's office during the remainder of my term in office. I did not use the present Clerk's office until it was completed a month or two later. For two weeks I rode back and forth to and from Oswego on horseback, procuring a nice easy riding pony from D. G. Johnson for that purpose, and June 6th, I removed to Yorkville with my family, having procured the rent of a house owned by Dr. Myron Hopkins, and which I occupied until the 28th day of March, 1865. The Clerk and Recorder's office was supposed to be the best office in the gift of the people of the county, and the names of several worthy persons had been mentioned as my successor. The war was just closing and soldiers at the front were popularly mentioned in connection with the successor to that office. Some time in June I attended the funeral of Colonel Miller in Aurora. He had been mortally wounded at the front, and had died of his wounds. There were a number of the officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment present at the funeral, among others, Abel Longworth, who had been captain of the Morris Company of that regiment, but who had resigned and was Provost Marshal of our Congressional District at Joliet.

The question of my successor was raised by some one, whom I have forgotten, asking if I was going to be a candidate for re-election. I replied that I hoped to be, but if anything should happen to prevent it, I had recently purchased a farm that I could fall back on. Long-

worth then said, "Let me give you some advice, and it won't cost you anything. You get out and spend \$500 among your friends, and if you place it where it ought to be placed, I will insure your success." I told him I would not accept any office if I had to buy it. I am not sure but his advice was good in the light I have since had to break in upon me, but I have this to say, it has never cost me a cent to buy any one's vote for any office. When I was a candidate for re-election in 1860, a man who thought he was a candidate against me, came into my office and said: "I have a proposition to make you. I have assured my friends if I am nominated I will contribute twenty-five dollars to the Republican Club of Kendall County. Will you do the same?" I replied, "I will." His banter was only made to try me. If I had refused, he would have had something to say against me to use to his advantage. When I received the re-nomination I promptly paid my twenty-five dollars.

I did not receive compensation for my services as enrolling officer until 1865, and \$225 of that I had to pay Gibson and Souther, of Springfield, to prosecute my claim in the Adjutant General's office in Springfield. I secured the dues of my helpers without further trouble or expense to them or myself. It was about the hardest job I ever did to get \$175, and then one or two of my deputies complained for something. I know not what, and for which I have no compunction of conscience, and I will say, that the fault finder was not the Hon. Lewis Steward, who did more to help me than any two of the others. He was not a Republican, and all the others were.

The Republican Convention was called for September 4, 1864. The county committee, or a majority of which, Louis B. Judson and Moses Cherry, met at my office, and to please Mr. Cherry the place of meeting at the town house in Nausay was selected. The day of the meeting was a bad day for me. General Sherman's army, on "its march to the sea" captured Atlanta that day and it was Glory Hallelujah everywhere. You couldn't mention a soldier's name anywhere without a "Hurrah!" The ladies of Nausay had prepared a bountiful collation for the occasion. No man that had any kind of an appetite had any excuse to go away hungry. I was not hungry. I felt that I had been "weighed in the balance and

found wanting," not from any fault of my own person, but I was not a soldier, and I had voted for the county seat to remain in Oswego. When the vote came in the convention, I had 32 votes and my successful opponent had 36, not a bad beat, but enough to beat.

On December 4, 1862, daughter Stella, "sole daughter of my home and heart," was born.

In the summer of 1863, at the residence of George S. Bangs, in Aurora, I met Hon. O. H. Browning, then the successor of Stephen Douglas, later United States Senator. Mr. Browning had been appointed Senator to fill a vacancy, by Governor Yates. The Legislature of Illinois, elected in 1862, was largely in sympathy with the South, to the extent that Governor Yates had to prorogue it to prevent it passing resolutions favorable to the Southern Confederacy, but not before it had elected William A. Richardson as Mr. Douglas' successor. I may not mention George S. Bangs again in this article, but feel that I ought to contribute a word to his memory. While in no way an orator, he had large executive ability; was a natural born politician of the best class; was large hearted and liberal in his opinions, and out-spoken in his defense of the rights of all men. He was slated for the office of marshal for the District of Columbia, but the untimely death of Lincoln prevented. He and George Buchanan were originators of the present system of railroad post offices, and the Hon. Lewis Steward had the honor of an invitation from Mr. Bangs as a passenger, which he accepted, in riding from New York to Chicago, in the first post-official train between those cities. Until his death Mr. Bangs was my friend. Peace to his ashes.

On the 28th day of March, 1865, I moved from Yorkville to the farm I had purchased in June, 1864, which remained my home for a little over twenty-three years. I yielded up my office as Clerk of the Circuit Court to Captain A. M. Hobbs, December 1, 1864, on my thirty-third birthday. The relations between us were perfectly friendly and I assisted him in the duties of his office during the winter of his first year. He performed his duties to the best of his ability. Early in life he had learned the business of a telegraph operator, and could readily send dispatches and receive them, by sound. His reputation was made as a soldier. He was a good soldier and entered the service

as the Lieutenant of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; was promoted Captain on the resignation of Capt. C. D. Fish; was badly wounded at Chickamauga and taken prisoner. As his merits as a soldier will receive attention from another in this volume, nothing further need be written by me in that regard.

LICENSED AS ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

In 1868, upon the decease of Joseph W. Helme, then Master-in-Chaucery of Kendall County Circuit Court, I was appointed his successor, and continued as such Master for twenty-seven years, with the exception of two years, and by that means continued my acquaintance with the courts and the men who frequent them. Not long after Judge Leland, Presiding Judge, and Charles Blanchard, Prosecuting Attorney, upon examination, executed to me the ordinary certificate of qualification to present to the Supreme Court, and I was thereby admitted as attorney and counsellor at law, which, with the certificate of moral character, was filed in the office of the Clerk of that Court, at Ottawa, Ill., and thereupon I received my license with the accompanying letter:

Ottawa, Ills., March 11, 1870.

Dear Sir:—I hand you herewith your license which authorizes you to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in all courts of this State. Your name is also entered upon the roll of attorneys in this office as of this date. I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. M. Taylor, Clerk.

To G. M. Hollenback, Newark, Ill.

I took my official oath before Hobbs, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kendall County, March 9, A. D. 1870. It may be noted this was two days before the entrance of my name upon the roll of attorneys, as also that was the date of my license. I had to take the license, and return to the Clerk to enter the date, and to enter my name upon the roll of attorneys. On the 23rd day of April, I received my first commission as Justice of the Peace, this to fill a vacancy, and on the 21st of April, 1870, 1874, 1878, 1885, was re-elected. I lacked one year of having served twenty years as Justice of the Peace. I left Fox Township before the twentieth year.

ELECTED SUPERVISOR

At the annual town meeting in 1871, held in April of that year, I was elected Supervisor for the Town of Fox for the year ensuing. About this time it was learned that the President and Secretary of the Ottawa, Oswego, and Fox River Valley Railroad Company had executed to the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. a lease in perpetuity of the former railroad, and there was a possibility that legal steps would be taken in order to set aside the lease, or to avoid it, or to set aside the bonds issued by the several towns and municipalities, for the purpose of avoiding payment of such bonds issued in aid of the O. O. & F. R. V. R. R. Co. The towns had already taken the advice of Judge T. L. Dickey, and the firm, Dickey, Boyle and Richolson, as I recall the names of the individuals composing that firm. As yet no proceedings had been started.

Some time in June following I was informed by one Andrew Lynch, who claimed to have been elected Supervisor for the town of Ottawa, of an intended meeting about to be held in Chicago at Oriental Hall, to be attended by the Supervisors of the several towns along the line of the road which had issued bonds to the road to aid in its construction, and the officers of the road. At the appointed time I took passage at Milbrook for Chicago, by rail, and met for the first time Mr. Andrew Lynch, so he and I traveled to Chicago in company and repaired to the Oriental Hall. We met there Col. Ralph Plumb, Treasurer, and Dwight Camerou, Secretary of the O. O. & F. R. V. R. R. Co. There was no organization of any kind of a meeting, only an interchange of opinions in regard to the effect of the lease. Mr. Lynch argued with a great deal of force that the lease was, in effect, a sale of the road and its franchises to the Burlington Road. Mr. Plumb gave us a statement of the amount of bonds that had been issued and had been disposed of in aid of the road, and had been turned over to the contractors in payment for services and labor of construction. About the only information that we obtained was, that the bonds had all passed from the possession of the company. I had no further connection with Mr. Lynch thereafter in regard to the matter and returned home.

At the town meeting the next year I was re-elected Supervisor for the ensuing year, and

more than ever there was a feeling in the town to resist the payment of these railroad bonds. A contract had been entered into with Judge Dickey to prosecute the suit, or suits, for successful resistance, offensive or defensive, to the payment of the bonds. Of course, being the Supervisor, I had to meet and advise with Judge Dickey. On one occasion he informed me in confidence, there was nothing to prevent the town being successful in prosecuting or defending the bonds, and advised me to go to Springfield and get a certificate of what the journals of the House and Senate showed on the introduction and passage of bills in the manner authorized by the Constitution of the State. And he added, "You read the journals yourself!"

The County Board of Supervisors authorized H. W. Farley to go with me to Springfield, and to assist me in making the necessary examination, and to get necessary certificates. We proceeded to Springfield, and going to the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. Farley and myself were quite fortunate in finding that the chief clerk in the Secretary's office was an old friend and acquaintance of Mr. Farley while master mechanic of the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R., who gave us every facility in making our examination, and who wrote for us just the kind of certificates we wished, giving us four of them with the Secretary's certificate and seal to each of them. Of course it transpired, that the fault in passing the law consisted in this—there was no record in the journal of the Senate, that a bill authorizing such a thing had passed the Senate; the contention therefore was, that bonds issued thereon were void from the beginning, which the United States Supreme Court held in the Town of Fox as well as in the suit in which the county of Kendall was a party. Thereafter I had no official connection with the matter as my successor in office relieved me of that responsibility.

Nowhere in this paper have I yet given a particular statement of my father's family, which I do now, with the declaration that this is no part of my "Recollections of Fifty Years," and only an incident thereto, copied from the Family Record.

Father, George Hollenback, born May 4, 1792, married June 15, 1817, died November 20, 1863. Mother, Sophia Sidle, born April 18, 1799, died

February 26, 1861. Son, John S., born September 20, 1818, died October 20, 1840, aged twenty-two years, one month. Son, Clark, born June 11, 1820, died April, 1889. Daughter, Sarah A. Boyd, born April 27, 1822, died November 11, 1900. Son, David S., born February 14, 1824, died in May, 1893. Daughter, Mary, born May 6, 1826, died in February, 1828. Son, Phillip, born in February, 1828, died in October, 1833. Son, George M., born December 1, 1831, and twin sister, Amelia Davis, born December 1, 1831, died in April, 1904. Son, William A., born November 9, 1834. Daughter, Mary J. Moulton, born October 26, 1836. Son, Nelson K., born March 20, 1839, died April 5, 1909. Daughter, Hannah E. LaSuer, born April 5, 1841. My father was of German, English and Welsh parentage; my mother was of German parentage, no Indian in either.

On the 22nd of April, 1887, Governor Oglesby appointed me Public Administrator for Kendall County. I did not want this office, and did not qualify. In 1870 I made my official appearance in Springfield as delegate to the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congressman at large. General John L. Beveridge was nominated. This was the convention mentioned in the fore part of this article at which I met the venerable John Dixon of Dixon's Ferry. Perhaps it was in May or June, 1870, that there was a vacancy in the office of State Senator in the district of which Kendall County was a part. As far as I can recall them the counties were Will, Kankakee, Kendall and Grundy. As the office was so trifling, to continue for one year only, and a very busy time in the year, the county committee did not call a convention, but met and appointed delegates to this Senatorial Convention, to be held at Joliet in the County of Will. Among the delegates from Kendall County, I was one, and I think Capt. A. M. Hobbs was another. The number of delegates I have forgotten as well as the names of any other. The convention met and organized. Thomas B. Hanna, brother of Dr. Hanna, now of Aurora, was the candidate for Senator, and was supported by the delegates from Grundy and Kendall Counties. He got no other support, and consequently was not successful in securing the nomination that went to the candidate from Kankakee County. At this convention I first met Albert O. Marshall, who was,

some time thereafter, a State Senator and Circuit Judge. I count him one among my friends.

I have now arrived at a point at which I am constrained to give the account of my connection with the State Senatorial and Representative Convention, for the Thirteenth District, relating to the convention of DeKalb, Kendall, and Grundy Counties, in the year 1872, resulting in the nomination of M. B. Castle for Senator, and Lyman B. Ray and myself as candidates for Representative. I was elected a delegate for my Town of Fox to the convention at Yorkville. When the day for the convention came, I took the train at Millbrook on my way to Yorkville. A few minutes before train time Mr. Jacob Judd came into the depot. I told him I was on my way to the County Convention, and further I was going to try and get even with him for sending me to the Senatorial Convention at Joliet last year, by seeing if I could get him appointed a delegate in the coming Senatorial Convention, and asked him if he would serve if I got him appointed. He replied, "Yes, I will be glad to." It is sufficient for me to say, I attended the County Convention and had Mr. Budd appointed one of the delegates to the Senatorial Convention, which was held perhaps ten days later, and which I attended also, going on the early morning train to Yorkville. I met a number of persons on the train, including Mr. Finnie, who stepped to one side and asked me to give him some attention, which I did. He said, "Now is your opportunity." I did not quite understand him, so asked: "Opportunity for what?" He replied, "to get the nomination for Representative." I said, "I understand that Henry Sherrill has Kendall and Grundy both pledged to him for Senator, which precludes me from being a candidate." He said, "Mr. Sherrill will not get the nomination for anything. DeKalb County is going to demand from the convention the nomination either of a Senator or two Representatives, and will support you for Representative, if they can get the Senator, so it is your chance now, and may never occur again." I said, "Will you stand by me, if I get the nomination?" He replied, "I will." I then and there consented to accept the nomination if it was tendered me. That was the first intimation I ever had of my expected candidacy and need not say that I was surprised. The fault was, if in anything, in the unequal number of

delegates given the several counties, giving DeKalb nine, Kendall five, and Grundy five, when the voting population of DeKalb County was as great as both the other counties, or nearly so. When the convention was organized, and there was a call for the transaction of business, Reuben Elwood, delegate from DeKalb County, offered a resolution in substance as follows:

"It is the sense of this convention that DeKalb County is entitled to the nomination of a Senator, or the nomination of two Representatives, and moved its adoption." When the vote was called, DeKalb County gave nine votes for and Kendall County one vote for the resolution and Grundy County four votes and Grundy five votes against the resolution. The resolution was declared adopted. Immediately some one in the DeKalb delegation nominated M. B. Castle for Senator, and some one in the Kendall County delegation nominated Henry Sherrill. Of the votes cast, Castle had ten votes and Sherrill nine votes. Castle was declared nominated. The nomination for Representatives being in order, one of the DeKalb delegation called to Jacob Budd, "Nominated your man." Mr. Budd arose and said, "I nominate George M. Hollenback." Some one thereupon nominated Henry Sherrill. In the call for votes it appeared that Hollenback received ten votes and Sherrill nine votes. Hollenback was declared nominated. Thereupon Lyman B. Ray was nominated by acclamation for the second candidate for Representative. The Convention then proceeded to appoint the district committees. Robert Kirkpatrick and W. H. Simmons of DeKalb and Thomas Finnie were appointed. The name of the Grundy County committee-man is not recalled. This committee was authorized to nominate a third candidate for Representative, if thought expedient. A good deal of displeasure was expressed on the part of a few on account of the defeat of Mr. Sherrill. He had been a member of the Constitutional Convention, which had adjourned within a few months, and many of his friends argued that he was especially qualified for a seat in the Legislature, by reason of his familiarity with the new constitution, which had then been recently adopted by the vote of the people of the State. The district committee was necessarily appealed to by a few persons who were dissatisfied by reason of my nomination, to nominate a third candidate, evidently to compel me to withdraw or



L. L. DICKEY

to cumulate sufficient votes at the election or to freeze me out. Finally Mr. Finnie was constrained to call a meeting of the committee to consider the matter. The committee notified me to meet with them and I did so. Mr. Finnie, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Simmons were present, the member of the committee from Grundy County did not appear. I had a pleasant visit with the members of the committee, who told me to go home and give the subject no further thought unless they were called together again, which they did not think probable.

ELECTED TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

It transpired at the election, that the Republican party was strong enough to have elected three candidates, if there had been no cumulation on favored candidates—the idea which two years later resulted in the defeat of John A. Logan for United States Senator, and the election of David Davis, in his place, the particulars of which will be given further on. In the election that followed, the most of the opposition I received was at home by those who thought that a “crime” had been committed because Mr. Sherrill had not been nominated. The most rabid of these was a neighbor of Mr. Sherrill, who, two years later became the Democratic, farmers’ and disgruntled Republicans’ candidate, and defeated his neighbor and friend of two years before.

The State Legislature convened on the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o’clock M., and effected the preliminary work, which was as follows: Members called to order by Secretary of State; prayer by the Chaplain; appointment of temporary Speaker *pro tem*; committee appointed to wait on the temporary speaker and conduct him to the chair; the committee performed its duties, and then the chairman *pro tem* took the chair and read thanks for the honor conferred upon him; then the clerk *pro tem* was appointed, and then the following temporary officers were appointed, to-wit: Assistant clerk, door-keeper, first assistant door-keeper and second assistant door-keeper. Then the rules of parliamentary law as laid down in Cushing’s Manual were adopted for the governing of the House during the temporary organization. The speaker *pro tem* appointed a committee of five persons on Credentials of

members elect. Then the Districts were called and certificates of election were placed in the hands of Committees on Credentials. Then the House adjourned at 12:35 p. m. to meet at 10 a. m. the next day. All this business was transacted in just thirty-five minutes. I have been particular to state all this to show with what dispatch the business of the people is sometimes performed. On Thursday, January 9, 1873, the committee on credentials reported the members entitled to seats as shown by their Certificate of Election, and 152 members answered to their names and took their oath of office before Chief Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and then and there proceeded to permanent organization by electing Shelby M. Cullom, Speaker, over Newton R. Casey; 86 votes for Cullom and 66 for Casey. The other officers were elected by the same majorities as the Speaker. On January 14th, Mr. Cullom announced the standing committee of the House. Only four days intervened between the organization of the House (and one of those days was Sunday) and the announcement of the standing committee, a thing unheard of these days. Sometimes the committees have not been appointed until March, generally not for a month or more. No one has any conception, except one who has been in the position of Speaker, of the rush to obtain positions on the several committees, especially for the position of chairman. I was appointed fourth on the Committee of Fees and Salaries, and second on the Committees of Executive Department and Contingent Expenses. The Committee of Contingent Expenses was one of the hardest committees for active work in the House, when I was a member. All expenses not provided by law are referred to this committee, hence its title Committee on Contingent Expenses. I was appointed one of the Special Committee to visit Shawneetown, a city on the Ohio River, about forty miles above its entrance into the Mississippi. An appropriation of \$124,000 for the relief of the City of Shawneetown was asked for. A special committee of two from the Senate and three from the House was appointed to visit Shawneetown and examine as to the merits of the said claim, and report to this General Assembly by a bill or otherwise at as early a date as might be practicable. This committee was composed of the following named persons: C. M. Ferrell, and Michael Donahue of the

Senate, and Ziba S. Swain, George M. Hollenback, and George W. Armstrong of the House. We visited the City of Shawneetown on the 25th day of February, 1873, and reported on the 6th day of March following, that the claim was just, and ought to be paid in part, if not in full. The report is too great in length to be copied in full here, and it is barely sufficient to state that House Bill No. 440 accompanied the report and was entitled "An Act to appropriate money to the City of Shawneetown by the Excavation of the Water Drain through its streets by the State of Illinois, in the prosecution of its work under the Internal Improvement System, in the years 1838 and 1839." It was read a first time and referred to the committee on Appropriations—it is there yet! It will be remembered that Shawneetown is one of the three places in Illinois visited by General LaFayette, when he came to America in 1825. I cannot venture to go to any great length in detailing my recollections of my service in the Legislature. It is sufficient to say, that I took pride in the position I was enabled to fill, and that I had received \$1,124.36 of good dollars of the State for which I had rendered 204 days service to the best of my ability. The records I have will show for themselves, the number of votes I cast; the number of resolutions I offered; the number of bills presented, the number of protests made and signed by me. There was much for the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to do. My services benefited me greatly through my associating with men from different parts of the State, and greatly extended my acquaintance, which was kept up by my attending the State Conventions of my party as long as I remained a citizen of Kendall County. This part of my life I consider the most interesting, and it is a great pleasure to review it in my memory.

In 1874, the friends of Mr. Sherrill were determined to send him to the Legislature. Mr. Castle's term was up as Senator and he was a candidate for re-election. This convention was held that year and Castle was renominated for Senator, and Henry Sherrill and D. M. Bailey of Grundy County, were nominated for members of the House. In this convention the District Committee was authorized to nominate a third candidate if thought best. Not long thereafter, Sherrill and Bailey met the District Committee in the Palmer House in Chicago, and all agreed

that it was expedient to nominate the third man. Accordingly a DeKalb man was nominated. At the election Sherrill and the DeKalb man were both defeated, Sherrill by Joshua McGrath, his old neighbor and friend of two years before, and the DeKalb man by Philip Collins of Grundy County. In 1876, John A. Logan was a candidate to succeed himself as United States Senator. He was billed to speak in Yorkville some time during the summer. L. G. Bennett, Clerk of the Circuit Court, was expected to entertain him during his stay in Yorkville, and as he, Bennett, was busy attending to the duties of his office, and making preparations for the political exercises of the day, he asked me if I would not come to his residence in Yorkville and help entertain the General and take dinner with them. I gladly accepted the invitation, and spent the day very pleasantly in General Logan's company. I had met him in Springfield in 1874, on the occasion of his visit to the General Assembly of that year. He occupied a seat by the side of Speaker Cullom, for the day. The General was one of the most pleasant men I ever met; he talked freely of his ancestry, his private matters, his politics, and military matters without reserve, especially in regard to General Sherman in relieving him of the command of McPherson's army before Atlanta, and the appointment of another man to that command. The General was unsuccessful in the election that followed.

Judge David Davis had been appointed to this position by Lincoln in 1862. The election of Judge Davis was one of the most sensible things accomplished by that legislature. I think Judge Davis was the largest man I ever saw; his home for many years was in Bloomington, Ill. In the winters of 1873 and 1874, Judge Davis did Circuit work at Springfield, beginning on Monday morning of each week. If I did not care to stay in Springfield over Sunday, twice a month I would return home on Saturday. I would never fail to accompany the Judge on my way. When he took his seat in the Senate the ordinary chair was not of sufficient strength to hold him up, and the honorable Senator found himself "floored," for the first time in his life. One of the janitors happened to remember that in the attic of the Capitol building was a stout chair, which used to hold the person of Senator Pearce of Maryland. It was brought down into the Senate Chamber

and was found admirably adapted for the use, and purpose, for which it was intended. The Judge was a widower, and soon after assuming the duties of his office of Senator, it was reported that the Judge was matrimonially inclined. He was met one day by a reporter, who flatly asked him if it was a fact, that he was engaged to be married. He replied, "What would I do with a wife, old as the hills as I am, and twice as big." He did get married.

In the early summer of 1880, I was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Springfield, at which delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which was to be held in a few weeks, were selected. The convention was for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. I had the good fortune to be appointed alternate for E. W. Willard of Joliet, who was selected as one of the delegates to the Convention at Chicago. E. F. Bull was elected the other delegate to the convention from our Congressional District and Frank Bowen was appointed his alternate. The conventions of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, had all been instructed to vote for General Grant as the third term candidate. Had he received all the delegates who were instructed for him in these States, he would have been nominated, but there were contesting delegates from a number of districts. There were enough in other States who were opposed that would prevent his nomination. When the convention was organized the strife between them was as to whom the delegates would nominate. That strife was to eliminate what was known as "the unit rule." To explain this satisfactorily it may be necessary to state, how the "unit rule" obtains. Before the state convention proceeds to business, the delegates of several Congressional Districts, now hold side conventions in the city, where the State Convention is held, and name their delegates for the Presidential convention. When the actual State Convention meets, of course for business, the several smaller conventions name their delegates. If they suit the majority of the delegates of the convention, they are duly nominated. Those who do not suit are voted out, and minor members from the same district who are voted out name their candidates, and they are returned and the convention instructs its delegates so elected to "vote as a unit."

There was a furious fight extending over three or four days and nights on this question, and when finally it was voted upon, the contending delegates were assigned to their seats, and the sitting members got out, thus placing a Congressional Convention above a State Convention, a very rare thing, but has been a rule of action in Republican Conventions ever since. Some of my younger readers may not understand my explanation of the "unit rule," so I will give a copied statement of it. "The unit rule is the practice followed in Democratic National Conventions in allowing the majority of a State Delegation to determine the vote of a State as a unit."

Some of the ablest men in the Republican party in the United States were present in this convention. Roscoe Conkling, our Hon. John A. Logan, and James A. Garfield were among those present, Mr. Hoar, President of the Convention, and many others. Of course I met John A. Logan at both the State and National Republican Conventions; never met him afterwards. He had been United States Senator two years on a second election to that position. Don Cameron, who was temporary chairman of the convention and Mr. Hoar were both United States Senators in attendance on the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The defeat of the "third term" at the Chicago Convention was a political misfortune; it was the beginning of the end of the mortal enmity of some years standing between James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling; it placed a revolver in the hands of the assassin of President Garfield, and nearly disrupted the Republican party. Mr. Garfield's friends supposed that they had placated Mr. Conkling by nominating Chester A. Arthur for Vice President, and all the party seemed to reason that after Conkling visited Garfield at his home in Mentor, that reconciliation had been affected, by Conkling entering into the campaign and making speeches, especially in behalf of the nominee. Garfield was triumphantly elected as everyone knows, and Mr. Garfield carried the grouch between Blaine and Conkling into his administration, by appointing Blaine, his Secretary of State. Blaine used his influence with the President to withdraw from the New York Senator the patronage hitherto enjoyed by them, particularly in the appointment of the United States Collector for the City of New York, followed imme-

diately by the resignations of Conkling and his fellow Senator, Platt. These Senators fully expected to be immediately re-elected by the Legislature of New York, then in session. The administration and its friends prevented that, and from thenceforth, Mr. Conkling never again appeared in the Halls of Legislation in Washington as a lawmaker, and three years later, the words, "Rum, Rebellion and Romanism," defeated Mr. Blaine with a majority of only 1047 in favor of Grover Cleveland, for the Presidency, and eight years thereafter Grover Cleveland was re-elected to the Presidency. Mr. Logan went down to defeat for the Vice Presidency with Blaine, but was re-elected United States Senator the year following, and died a few months thereafter.

The intervening twenty-three years of my life, between 1865 and 1888, was that of an ordinary country farmer, except when performing my duties as Master-in-Chancery of the Circuit Court, and my necessary absence in Springfield, as a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. I attended the caucus and conventions of my party, county, State, and National, occasionally, and was a few times candidate for county offices, in which I was invariably unsuccessful for many reasons. I never followed the advice that Mr. Longworth gave me at Colonel Miller's funeral; never bought a vote in my life, and never gave any money personally to help support any one else.

In July, 1888, I contracted my second marriage. On that occasion I united with Mrs. Frances F. Houghton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We had been acquainted and good friends in years when we were younger, and I found her a widow after I had been deprived of her acquaintance for twenty-eight years. On the 20th of November, 1888, I removed with my family to Bristol. It was not without some regrets that I left my home, and made my removal at this date, as it had been my residence for more than twenty-three years. Two years I resided in Mr. Wheeler's house and then removed into Miss Austin's house next door to Hon. J. R. Marshall, and remained there two years. It was during this time, on August 26, 1891, my daughter, Stella L. Hollenback, was joined in marriage to Edward Welles, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Pa. During my residence in the town of Bristol, in the summer of 1892, I attended the last Republican Convention in

Springfield as a delegate from Kendall County, the last convention of any kind I ever attended. There was a full delegation from Kendall County attending this convention. A full list of candidates for State offices was nominated at this convention. I met Judge Albert O. Marshall of Joliet between his hotel and the State House. He accosted me by saying, "Will County wishes you to become the candidate for Presidential elector for our district, will you accept the nomination for that position?" I said, "I am not a candidate for any position, but if offered me, I will accept it." He said, "We have a candidate for member of the Congressional committee, and if you could influence three or four votes in his behalf, we would feel much obliged." The unexpected always happens. Grover Cleveland was elected President and John P. Altgeld was elected Governor of this State, and I was not successful in my election as elector. My competitor got the position as elector by 25,000 majority. I afterwards met Altgeld in the Illinois Building at the World's Fair. Personally he was a very amiable gentleman to meet. The first time I met him I said to him—"I am glad to meet you, I like you, but I did not vote for you." His administration was intensely partisan. He demanded the resignation of all the trustees of the charitable institutions of the State, and all other appointees of his predecessor in office, and filled them with members of his own party, but lost his re-election by pardoning the "Haymarket Rioters." The State Treasurer elected with him was a defaulter by which the State lost a large sum of money.

Great preparations were made all over the country for properly celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus. Among other places, Yorkville was to have something doing, on the 21st day of October, 1892. A meeting had been held a few days prior, necessary committees were appointed and persons invited to make addresses suitable to the occasion. Among others, I was selected to deliver an address on the character of the great discoverer, some of the events prior to his great undertaking, and then give a short account of the success of his first voyage and his successive misfortunes.

On Wednesday, October 19th, my daughter and her husband, Mr. Welles arrived at our home in Bristol (Yorkville) in order to attend the dedication of the buildings on the grounds

of the great Columbian Exposition on the fair grounds, Chicago, on the following Friday. Mrs. Hollenback and myself had been invited by friends to occupy reserved seats on the "Mid-way Plaisance" erected by the Hon. Frank Aldrich, Member of Congress for the accommodation of his friends during the passing of the grand procession. So Mrs. Hollenback and myself repaired to the city Thursday afternoon, staying with friends, in order to be in time to take our reserved seats, Mr. and Mrs. Welles to follow us on Friday morning, which they did. According to program, Mrs. Hollenback and myself were in our reserved seats before nine o'clock Friday morning and soon the great event of the day began. My powers of description fail me in giving the merest account of the most wonderful procession ever attempted in this country. There were thirty-nine bands of Music in attendance at sometime during the passing of the procession. The Military Band of Washington preceded the carriages containing Vice-President Morton who represented President Harrison in the procession; then the Director-Gen. Davis, and Presidents Palmer and Higginbotham, officials of the World's Columbian Exposition; ex-president Hayes and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; Major-General Schofield, Senior Commander of the army, and his staff; and Governors of thirty-one States in carriages; except that three of the Governors rode on horseback, one of whom was the young Governor of Massachusetts, and the Governor of Indiana—the name of the State of the other is forgotten. Cardinal Gibbons, the National commissioners, some foreign commissioners, directors, chiefs of departments, members of the city councils, and many others were at sometime in the procession. The most interesting and grandest part of the procession was that allotted to the Diplomatic Corps. They were in four-horse carriages, and wore most splendid uniforms, mostly of bright red and covered with gold ornamentations; it might be said, that the procession was made up of a number of processions, each preceded by a brass or martial band. There was constant cheering from the first moment till the end of the procession. I was continually reminded of that quotation from Scott written on an entirely different occasion; "T'were worth ten years of peaceful life, one glance at their array."

It is difficult at this late day to give every-

thing in detail as it passed, in fact is impossible. The Plaisance from Cottage Grove Avenue to the grounds is fully one mile as to distance. On each side the whole distance, it was thronged with people, estimated at 200,000 and more, and there were perhaps as many more within the grounds to witness the ceremony of dedication. One little episode that happened when the Diplomatic Corps was passing called forth many shouts of approbation from the multitude who sat at, and near the covered bridge over the railroad just before entering the grounds. In approaching the bridge, the lead team of one of the horses became frightened and became unmanageable, turning half around, and there was great danger of upsetting the carriage. One of the gentleman in court dress sprang out of the side of the carriage, caught the horses by the bits and straightened them out, let go of them, sprang into the carriage amid the shouts of the people, and the driver passed on. At noon one of our friends skirmished around, and found some sandwiches and soft drinks for us, which greatly refreshed us so that we stayed until the great procession became a thing of the past. Mrs. Hollenback and I were too late to procure transportation direct to Yorkville, so we procured passage on an inter-urban train to Aurora, from thence we chartered a livery rig to Yorkville, just in time to join the exercises at the Court House in which we took part.

The Presidential election a few days after the events just related made Grover Cleveland master of ceremonies, May 1st, 1893, at the grand opening of the "World's Columbian Exposition." By taking the train on that day we arrived in Chicago and were ready to be on the ground early in the morning. As we had removed to Aurora in the meantime the effort in reaching the grounds was reduced to the minimum. We went to the grounds, and to use the words of Toddy in "Helen's Babies," we "saw the wheels go round," when the President touched the button, which he did at twelve o'clock noon, and made all the machinery on the grounds start. This was a very interesting day in the history of the fair. The President of the United States, the Duke of Veragua, a descendent of Columbus, and Eulalia, Princess of the blood Royal of Spain were there. I had a good position for seeing all these, and many other notables on the opening day. I gave this exposition close attention for more than thirty different days, widely

extending my acquaintance in the State, renewing old acquaintances, and forming many new ones. During the continuation of the fair the Spanish Government made and dispatched by water, models of the vessels of the little fleet in which Columbus made his trip of discovery. It arrived one day and made it one of the big days. The Illinois building had great attractions for me, socially and otherwise, and there was scarcely any day without some prominent citizen of the State being present, some days a number of them. It is said, that 250,000 persons on an average were present each day, and on Chicago day it was estimated at 700,000; it was the greatest of any one day during the Fair. The "World's Columbian Exposition," was one of the greatest successes in everything, that goes up to make an enterprise of this kind. I will not attempt any further remarks of my own as it has been so much better accomplished by other parties assigned to it. To quote:

"The last days of the fair were marred by the unexpected and terrible death of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison. Only a few hours before the sad event, and before a meeting, of mayors of a number of cities, he had said, 'I, myself, have taken on a new lease of life, and I believe I shall see the day when Chicago will be the greatest city in America, and the third on the face of the globe.' The Columbian Exposition was officially closed Monday, October 3, 1893, all contemplated music and fire-works were abandoned, 208,173 persons were present in Jackson Park when the great search lights scattered throughout the Park went out for-ever; the fountains ceased to play; the flags were taken down from the buildings over which they had waved so brightly. The past has taught its lesson, the present has its duty, and the future its hope."

CONCLUSION

Only a few words to add in conclusion, to those who have been patient enough to have read "The Recollections" thus far. I have no apology to offer them for extending the "Recollections" beyond the "fifty years" allotted me, when I consider the time occupied by me with "The Columbian Exposition," the most interesting of my "Recollections." Further, the infirmities of age, and ill health generally, have compelled me to avail myself of the services of a careful, conscientious, amanuensis, without

whose assistance this effort would have been impossible; and if it should meet your approbation, or contribute in any way to your pleasure, I shall feel myself amply repaid for the time expended in its preparation.

CHAPTER VII

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY ILLINOIS

(As seen and experienced by Jonathan Raymond and family and their associates in Big Grove Township, Kendall County.)

SEEKING A NEW HOME—JOURNEYING BY THE WATERWAYS—CHICAGO AN INDIAN TRADING POINT—BY PRAIRIE SCHOONER TO KENDALL COUNTY—LOCATING IN HOLDERMAN'S GROVE—FIRST STAGE LINE—INDIAN TROUBLES OF 1832—GETTING SETTLED—PROVISIONS—COON HUNTS—NATIVE FLOWERS AND HERBS—DANGER FROM PRAIRIE FIRES—DESCRIPTION OF EARLY SCHOOL-HOUSES—EXCELLENT TEACHERS—CLASSES IN LATIN AND MUSIC—FIRST CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL—ITS SUPPORTERS—APPRECIATION OF THIS SECTION BY AUTHOR.

(By Lyman Raymond.)

In September, 1834, my father, Jonathan Raymond, and his wife, Catherine (Holt) Raymond, with me, then a child but a few months over two years old, accompanied by Deacon Isaac Whitney and his wife, Susan (Barrett) Whitney, left their home in Westminster, Worcester County, Mass., for Northern Illinois, then considered as being in the far West, to seek a home and possible fortune. The objective point was the southern end of Lake Michigan, called Chicago. The journey was made by stage to Albany, N. Y., thence by the New York and Erie Canal to Buffalo, where they loaded a schooner, and journeyed by the lakes to the Chicago River, reaching it after a stormy voyage of three weeks. The total time consumed by the entire journey was about six weeks. There was no harbor on the Chicago River, no wharf, no storage, no tug boats, nor port in which a vessel could be moored. What



SIMON DICKSON



MRS. SIMON DICKSON

was known as Chicago at that date, was considerably different from the Chicago of today. The little schooner anchored a full half mile from shore, and sent the cargo on shore by means of scow boats. Chicago was not much more, in 1834, than an Indian agency, and a company of United States Infantry was quartered at Fort Dearborn, for the Government was, at this time, paying off the Indians, having practically conquered them during the Black Hawk War in 1832. There were nearly 500 of these savages camped on the lake front who drove terror into the heart of my mother. She would not under any circumstances agree to settle in the agency, and so the little party journeyed about sixty miles into a vast wilderness of prairie and grove, to a portion of what was then known as La Salle Comnty, now Kendall Comnty, and the objective point of this second trip was Holderman's Grove, one of a line of small forests, running a little distance east of Fox River from Aurora, with some open prairie between them. The first one was Long Grove, then came Big Grove, with an opening on the southwest of about half a mile. Abakeeche Grove followed, and the fourth was Kellogg's Grove, Holderman's Grove being the last, and is located about eighteen miles northeast of Ottawa.

After a day of two spent in Chicago, passage in a prairie schooner was secured to haul the families and goods which they had brought from Massachusetts, to the destination they desired. Five yoke of oxen were used to draw the wagon, and the trip took five days. The route ran through the wet prairies, and across three or four good-sized streams. Several log cabins stood forth on the trip, like signal posts pointing out the way. The prairies were covered with a rank growth of nutritious grass from one foot to eight or nine in the swales, or sloughs. A man by the name of Holderman had settled before the Black Hawk War, at the southeast corner of the grove which bore his name. No public conveyance accommodation was established in this direction for some two years. When Frink and Walker's stage line began service from Chicago to Ottawa, then the head of navigation on the Illinois River, the stages passed Holderman's place and here the coach and stage horses were changed, and the passengers fed. This was also for some time

the nearest postoffice for several miles along the line.

It was stated of this Frink and Walker stage line that in wet weather, especially in the spring of the year, that the passengers were obliged to walk a good portion of the way across the prairies, and sometimes it was necessary for them to carry rails with which to pry the coach out of the sloughs.

Mr. Lucius Whitney, son of Deacon Isaac Whitney, (the companion of my father) writes that he has a letter written by his grandfather Whitney, of Westminster, Mass., in 1836, congratulating his father on his birth. It was folded in the old fashioned way, and sealed with a wafer, without an envelope, and marked on the outside "Postage due twenty-five cents."

I crave the indulgence of my readers to briefly relate the experiences of the settlers in this community in connection with the Black Hawk War, although it antedates the arrival of the families of 1836, for it has an interesting historical value and bearing upon the subsequent development of the county. When the Indians, just before the Black Hawk War, had crossed the Mississippi River, and were marching in the direction of Chicago, in 1832 they crossed the Fox River and made their appearance near Georgetown, now called Newark. Here they delayed to indulge in a drunken bout, and this gave the white settlers, warned by Shabona, a friendly chief, a chance to escape. They hastened towards Ottawa for refuge in a fort built at that point, and in this flight many passed Holderman's Grove, telling Mr. Holderman of the danger, urging him and his family to come along with them. He, however, at first doubted the necessity for the move, and for a time refused to take the advice tendered him. So many passed, however, that at last he concluded to investigate for himself, and after saddling his horse and riding through a grove containing about 800 acres, came to the prairie toward Georgetown. There, in plain sight, he saw a band of Indians approaching in his direction. Instead of running away, he rode to the top of a small ridge near by, and turning his horse partly about, waved his hat, as though motioning to a band nearby, then turned again toward the Indians. They evidently supposed he had a company with him, and being thus deceived,

made their retreat towards Georgetown. Mr. Moses Booth was camped with his family in Big Grove, not far from what was known later as the Bristol place, about a mile and a half from Newark. When the alarm was given, he loaded his stuff into his cart, and followed the rest to Ottawa. His oldest daughter, who afterwards married Albert Rood of Roodville, Ill., said that the cart wheels were made of rounds cut off the end of an oak log, and were very noisy when in use turning on the axle. In order to stop this, the party cut off pieces of bacon, which they had taken along for food, and wrapped slices around the hole in the wheel to prevent the screeching which might thus have revealed their presence to the Indians. The Hollenback family were also among the number driven from home. Mrs. Hollenback, George M. Hollenback, of Aurora, and his twin sister, Mrs. Boyd, were inmates of Fort Dearborn for some six weeks. This war, with its happy termination, called attention to this section and attracted many to the regions connected with it, and advanced, without doubt, the progress of civilization by a number of years.

When my father and his associates arrived at their new home, it was too late in the season to build cabins. Mr. Whitney put up a shack, but my father made arrangements with John W. Mason, who afterwards became one of Kendall County's most distinguished citizens, to live in his double cabin, he being unmarried. This cabin was located in Big Grove. It was less than a mile from an encampment of some 800 Indians, who, although defeated during 1832, refused to leave their camp by the springs in Big Grove. In 1834, General Winfield Scott, with a part of his detachment of soldiers removed them west of the Mississippi River. Later my father located on the prairie about two and one-half miles west of Lisbon, and lived in the first frame house on the stage route between Chicago and Ottawa.

The few settlers in this neighborhood who had come here in 1834, were restricted in their choice of food. The only vegetable for food they had raised was the turnip, and their crops of this vegetable were frozen during the winter months for lack of proper protection. Still they had plenty of delicious deer meat, and other game, which cost only the effort to kill. Provisions could be bought at Ottawa,

but at enormous prices, flour being \$50 per barrel. Money being so scarce, the fur bearing animals were hunted for their skins which were used in barter, although they were also used for clothing, the settlers having fur robes, mittens, overshoes and whip lashes. Deer, wild hogs, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, ducks, prairie chickens and quails kept the settlers in meat.

A little later, the settlers began raising corn near the timber, but their first efforts proved almost futile because raccoons destroyed it when in the ear. The boys were sometimes successful in hunting them, going out on dark nights and taking a dog to tree them. They fired into the branches if not too dark to see the animals or one of the boys would climb the tree with a club and knock the coon out for the dogs to kill. The writer of this article has often felt their furry coats as they crossed his bare feet going down the tree to escape. Did not space forbid, it would be interesting to name the birds, wild animals, reptiles, varieties of timber, wild fruits and wild flowers the early settlers found here. The brilliancy and fragrance of the flowers have not been surpassed, except by those found in the tropics. Vegetable remedies were also found in these woods and prairies, and utilized in the cure of the prevailing bilious diseases of the county. The doctors' treatment at that time, for all maladies, was bleeding until the patient fairly staggered from weakness, then large doses of calomel and jalap were administered. If the patient outlived these heroic measures, he was indeed fortunate. The native grass was very rank, growing sometimes to the height of eight to nine feet, and when it was dry it was a constant menace to the settlers for in it started very many terrible prairie fires which swept over the land at the pace of a race horse, often burning a strip 100 or more feet wide. The flames shut out the air for fifteen to thirty feet, and the roar was something one who heard it never forgot.

Very soon after the Black Hawk War, and the subsequent inrush of new settlers, the people began to consider what could be done to provide for churches and schools. As was but natural, the early churches and schoolhouses were placed at convenient points within the settlements. On the northeast corner of Aba-keeshe Grove, near Anthony Litsey's home,

afterwards owned by Andrew Kirkland, was erected one of the first buildings put up for educational purposes, and was known as the Big Grove schoolhouse. It was built in 1836, and pupils came to it from a radius of five to six miles. The logs used in its construction were good-sized ones, smoothed with the broad axe on the inside. Both the floor and seats were made of puncheous, and at each corner of the north end was a fireplace and chimney. The building was about 24x32 feet, and a story high. There were three large windows, one each located on the north, east and west sides, each containing two sashes, and so arranged as to be shoved past each other when ventilation was needed. The entrance door was at the south end. About six feet were cut off from the south end of the building for a hall in which to deposit wraps and lunches. The doors were made of hardwood timber, and were hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with wooden latches made out of hickory, which were manipulated by a buckskin string fastened to the latch, and passed up and through a gimlet hole in the door to the outside. The furnishings aside from the seats described, consisted of a walnut table, and along the side walls sloping boards were fastened for writing desks. Here the three "R's" were taught by men for the then considered princely salary of eight to twelve dollars per month, in addition to their board and lodging, they having to do what was called "board 'round." The women teachers sometimes were only paid one dollar a week. All read from the New Testament, or the Old English Reader, studied Daboll's Arithmetic, Peter Parley's Geography, Webster's Speller. The rules of the school were very strict and discipline was enforced by a hickory switch, 3 to 3½ feet long, twisted at the top to make it tough. Quill pens were used, and writing was practiced on foolscap paper, with ink made by boiling soft maple bark two hours, and then adding copperas to set the color. Lucius Whitney, before referred to in this article, writes: "One of the teachers for a term, was a young man from New York State, and he promised that the member of the first class in spelling who left off at the head the most times during the term should receive a present. At the close of the school, two young ladies and I were equal in the num-

ber of times, and they seeing my eagerness about it, withdrew in my favor, and the teacher handed me a silver dime which was at that time, an immense sum to me."

Excellent teachers were employed even at this early day, among whom were: Isaac Whitney, George Norton, S. C. Hinsdale, W. R. Cody, Misses Havenhill, Barslow and Wright, Mady Ann Brown, Sallie Whitney and others. At the age of twelve years, I was able to give a Latin declamation at a public exhibition held in this building. Music classes were drilled here, debating societies were organized in which such forensic eloquence was displayed that it settled every question before it, even to those of national importance. On extra occasions, the log house was lighted with a dozen or more candles, some on the table, others on the side walls, with tin reflectors back of them. Those in attendance donated the candles. This old schoolhouse was also used for years for religious gatherings as well, by all denominations without regard to sect or belief, or the qualifications of the minister. The church which was formed at first was an Orthodox Congregational, whose members were from New England and New York. This church was a power for good for many years, and from it was formed the Congregational Churches of Newark, Lisbon, Ottawa, and Aurora. Among the ministers who filled the pulpit here was Father Greenwood, whose circuit was 120 miles east and west, extending to Rock River; and following him were: Revs. Gleason, Bushnell, Day, Brown and Longhead. Among the prominent members and families attending this church were: John West Mason, Jonathan Raymond, William Havenhill, Deacon Isaac Whitney, Anthony Litsey, John Litsey, Capt. Van Meter, Dr. Gilman Kendall, Deacon Sylvanus Kimball, Burr Bristol, John Prickett, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Collins, Abram Holderman, Mr. Kellogg, Moses Booth, Walter Stowell, Moses Babcock, Elisha Wright, Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour. Andrew Kirkland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harriou, the Scofields, the Chapins, and some others whose names I cannot now recall, all of whom are entitled to the gratitude of the community for the results obtained in the upbuilding of Kendall County.

I was a pupil at the old log school, and although now an old man of four score and more years, my faculties are pretty good, and

my memories of those days are fresh and green. By request I am writing this sketch, being in another county and another State, and if anyone should read these lines who knew me long ago, I congratulate him on being a citizen of so good a county as Kendall and so good a State as Illinois.

CHAPTER VIII

PIONEER WOMEN

WOMEN IN HISTORY—INDISPENSABLE TO THE PIONEERS—BORE BURDENS AND REARED CHILDREN—FOUND HAPPINESS IN THE PATH OF DUTY—VENERATION GUARDS THEIR MEMORY.

WOMEN IN HISTORY

The student of human nature cannot but be impressed by the certainty with which history repeats itself or with the truth of the saying of King Solomon that there is nothing new under the sun. Men are born of women and pass back into the dust of which they are raised; nations wax and wane; the earth's surface is completely changed; new dynasties come into being and pass away without leaving more than a flicker of a shadow on the screen of eternity, and yet human nature remains the same as it was when Adam found the mate created for him from his own rib, in the Garden of Eden. Much contemporary history would lead us to believe only today is woman truly appreciated. It seeks to prove that heretofore woman has been little more than a serf, bending a willing, or otherwise, head beneath the dictum of the overlord, man. The real records of life, passed however, show that always, in every age and in every environment, has man sought woman as his friend, comforter and advisor. Without her, he accomplished nothing worth while, and just so long as she lived up to his high standards of her in morality and efficiency, so did he and their government remain stable.

The history of Kendall County is no exception to this rule. While its published records show principally the names of men, back of each one of these men were women, loyal, true and brave, competent to take their part in all the work of their day. This region owes more than it can

ever repay to the pioneer women who sacrificed everything in the way of comfort and often happiness, to march by the side of the pioneer men in their battle against the foes of civilization in conquering the wilderness. When the first settlers seeking a desirable spot for a home where land could be secured by plowing a furrow about the selected tract, found that land lying along the Fox River and its tributaries, pleasing in their sight, they knew that whatever their choice, their womenkind would cheerfully and helpfully bear their part in its development.

Civilization was fairly well advanced in the eastern states at the beginning of the white man's supremacy in Illinois. Household comforts were the rule rather than the exception, and in the larger communities, luxuries of the day were in the homes of the majority. Servants performed the menial tasks, and hardships were unknown. Yet from these very comfortable homes stepped forth tenderly reared women, many of them mere girls, who developed into the magnificent pioneer women of Kendall County. The trip across country was a terrible hardship to begin with. Even if it was made by canal and river, the women endured more than would seem possible to their granddaughters of today. When it had to be taken in a covered wagon drawn by horses, or in extreme cases, oxen, then indeed did the women qualify for a martyr's crown. The roads in those days were almost impassable, and it was no uncommon thing for the emigrant's wagon to be mired in the mud so badly that much of the contents would be practically ruined, while its human freight suffered accordingly. When the road was dry, difficulty was generally experienced in securing sufficient water, and food was always scarce. Taking it all in all, the trip from the Atlantic sea-coast to Kendall County in the latter twenties and early thirties left much to be desired. Still the pioneer women seem to have lived through these difficulties, and perhaps it was well that they had a prologue of hardships before the curtain rose on the real drama of frontier life, after final location was made, as it may have helped to strengthen them for the important part which they had to play.

In those pioneer days, Chicago was but an Indian trading post, centered about the little fort at the mouth of the sluggish river which bore the name of the settlement. No one, even the most sanguine, anticipated the wonderful

development which awaited northern Illinois. Kendall County lay slumbering, its magnificent stretches of possible farming land covered with heavy timber or lying fallow beneath the thick prairie sod. The clear streams reflected only the drooping trees, the skimming birds, or the passing clouds which obscured the blue sky or the face of the sun. Not yet were they disturbed by the busy whirr of countless industrial plants, huge factories and foundries, which now take their power from nature's bosom. In the thirties, Madame Pioneer Woman here could not go to a telephone and call up her neighbor, or a merchant in Chicago or elsewhere. If she wanted to speak to someone outside her own family, or secure household supplies, she was forced to drive many weary miles, sometimes ride on horseback, and often walk. Several energetic matrons did this, and even carried butter and eggs many miles whenever there was a demand for these commodities, tugging back the produce they secured in exchange, for there was but little money in this section then, and what came to hand was paid on more land and then some more land, for many of these pioneers were land hungry, and could not get enough to satisfy their appetites.

From the first moment that the emigrant wagon band made its final stop, generally near some spring or stream to insure water, the pioneer woman was in the foremost ranks of industrialism. Hers were the hands that built the fire and prepared the primitive first meal in the new home, and she was the one who soothed the children to rest. In the morning she was the first astir to provide food for the family, and she was not behindhand in cutting wood for the fire or logs for the necessary cabin. Side by side with the men she labored, and then when a cover was over their heads, she set up her private factory plants for the purpose of supplying the household needs. She spun and wove cloth; knit stockings and mittens; made soap and candles; cured her own meat, both wild and domestic; made every article all of the family put on their backs or beds and table; she cooked meals for her large family and any chance visitor; kept her house in excellent order; bore numerous children and brought them up in the paths of usefulness and sobriety, and in her odd moments tended to the stock and helped the men in the overwhelming task of freeing the land of the forest and tilling

the soil. As physicians were few, she gathered herbs in the fields and made her own medicines, administered them wisely and capably, and always had time to visit the sick and afflicted. No matter how limited her own educational advantages had been, she taught her little ones, and was the first in the family to recognize and urge the need for proper schools. Religion found in her a ready and able champion, and her scanty savings were cheerfully donated towards the erection of a place of worship.

The pioneer woman of Kendall County knew how to make a home that kept her family together and drew her children back after they were old enough to establish a household of their own. She inculcated high moral lessons without thought of having a mission, and through example and precept proved that right is might and goodness pays not only in the end, but all the time. All over Kendall County, in private burial grounds and cemeteries of a more public nature, rest these pioneer women. All that is earthly of them has gone back into the universe. Above their heads wave tall grasses, and the feet of generations unborn when they lived and suffered, pass by their graves. Yet their work lives, has its being in the present condition of the mighty section they helped to bring into being. As long as Kendall County stays on the map of Illinois, just so long will its pioneer women be held in respectful and affectionate remembrance by all who are benefiting from their unselfish efforts and unsung heroism.

CHAPTER IX

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

PETITION FOR CREATION OF ORANGE COUNTY—REMONSTRANCE—NAME CHANGED TO KENDALL COUNTY — ABRAHAM LINCOLN VOTED FOR CHANGE OF NAME—BILL PASSED—VERBATIM COPY OF ACT CREATING THE COUNTY OF KENDALL—FIRST COURT HOUSE OF KENDALL—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS — COUNTY SUPERVISORS — COUNTY JUDGES — COUNTY CLERKS — CIRCUIT CLERKS AND COUNTY RECORDERS—CIRCUIT JUDGES—COUNTY TREASURERS—SHERIFFS—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY SUPERIN-

TENDENTS—STATES ATTORNEYS—COUNTY SUR-
VEYORS — COUNTY CORONERS — COURT HOUSE
BURNED.

(By C. S. Williams.)

In the fall of 1840, certain progressive citizens of La Salle and Kane Counties prepared and circulated a petition asking for the creation of Orange County, which was signed by citizens of both counties, and presented to the 12th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, which convened at Springfield, on the 7th day of December, 1840.

A remonstrance was circulated in Kane County receiving many signatures, and was presented and read before the Legislature by Abram R. Dodge, Representative from La Salle County on the 4th day of January, 1841. This remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Counties, who decided against it and in favor of the petitioners asking for the creation of Orange County. On January 16th, 1841, Milton Carpenter, Chairman of the Committee on Counties, reported a bill for "An Act to Create The County of Orange." On January 19th, this bill came up for its second reading. Ebenezer Peck of Will County made a motion that the name be changed to Kendall County, which was duly carried by a vote of 51 to 34. Abraham Lincoln, who was then a member of the Legislature, voted for the amendment which changed the name from Orange to Kendall County. On February 1st, this bill passed the House and on February 12th was passed by the Senate, and on February 19th was approved and became a law of the State of Illinois, and following is a verbatim copy of the act passed.

AN ACT TO CREATE THE COUNTY OF KENDALL

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of land included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of township number thirty-seven north, of range eight east, of the third principal meridian, running thence south eighteen miles, to the southeast corner of township number thirty-five north, of said range, eight east of said meridian; running thence west eighteen miles to the southwest corner of said township thirty-five north, of

range number six, east of said meridian; running thence north eighteen miles, to the northwest corner of township number thirty-seven north, of said range six, east of said meridian; running thence east eighteen miles to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county which shall be called and known by the name of Kendall County.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held in the several precincts or parts of precincts within said county of Kendall, on the first Monday of April next, by the qualified voters of said county, for county officers, to-wit: for one sheriff, one coroner, one recorder, one county surveyor, one county treasurer, one probate justice, three county commissioners, and one clerk of the county commissioners' court, who shall hold their offices until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made to the clerk of the county commissioners' court of La Salle County as in other cases, and said clerk shall give certificates of election, and when said county officers are elected and qualified, the said county of Kendall shall be duly organized; said election shall be held and conducted in each of said precincts or parts of precincts by the judges thereof, in such manner as other elections are conducted in this State; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county commissioners' courts of the counties of La Salle and Kane to issue all such notices for said election as are required by law for holding elections in this State.

Sec. 3. Said county of Kendall shall be attached to the ninth judicial circuit, and the judge of said circuit shall fix the times for holding courts therein, two terms of which shall be held in said county annually, at such place as the county commissioners of Kendall county may direct, until the county seal shall be located as is hereinafter provided, and until suitable county buildings shall be erected; it shall be the duty of said commissioners to provide some suitable and convenient building in which said court may be held.

Sec. 4. The citizens of said county of Kendall are entitled in all respects to the same rights and privileges as are allowed in general to other counties in this State, and all suits commenced in the circuit courts of La Salle and Kane counties before the first day of April



First Court House (1844), Yorkville



Court House built in 1848 on block 1 of the original Village of Oswego
—destroyed by fire—site now occupied by the Oswego High School



Court House, Yorkville
Built in 1864. Burned and Rebuilt in 1887

next, shall be determined in said courts, the same as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 5. The school commissioners of the counties of La Salle and Kane shall pay and deliver over to the school commissioner of Kendall county all the school fund belonging to the several townships in said county of Kendall, and all notes and mortgages pertaining to the same, so soon as the said county shall be organized, and the school commissioner be appointed and qualified according to law, together with all interest arising out of said money, that has not been heretofore expended for schools within that part of La Salle and Kane counties hereby taken and constituted the county of Kendall.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of locating the seat of justice of said county of Kendall, the following named persons are hereby appointed commissioners, to-wit: John H. Harris, of Tazewell county, Eli A. Rider, of Cook county, and William E. Armstrong, of La Salle county, who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the town of Yorkville, in said county, on the first Monday in June, or within thirty days thereafter, and after being duly sworn by some justice of the peace, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county at the most eligible and convenient point: Provided, The said commissioners shall obtain for said county from the claimant or owner of the land on which said seat of justice may be located, a quantity of not less than ten acres; a good and sufficient deed for such land shall be given or secured to the county commissioners of said county elected or to be elected, for the use of said county, for the purpose of erecting county buildings.

Sec. 7. The commissioners appointed to locate said county seat, shall each be allowed the sum of three dollars per day for each day by them necessarily employed in the performance of that duty, to be paid out of the treasury of said county. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1841.

Here follows a picture of the first Court House of Kendall County, which was located on Lot 8, Block 15, of the original Village of Yorkville and was first occupied by the county officials in the year of 1844. Upon the removal of the county seat to the village of Oswego, this building was purchased by Daniel G. John-

son, and some twenty years ago the building was taken down. This lot is now owned by John McKirryher, where he has erected a very comfortable residence in which he now lives.

The County Commissioners of Kendall County were:

1841—Reuben Hunt, Jeremiah J. Sole, Levi Hills.

1842—Jeremiah J. Cole, Ansel Kimball, Levi Hills.

1843—Jeremiah J. Cole, Ansel Kimball, Lorenzo Brady.

1844—Ansel Kimball, Lorenzo D. Brady, Samuel Jackson.

1845—Lorenzo D. Brady, Samuel Jackson, James W. Chapman.

1846—J. W. Chapman, Samuel Jackson, Cornelius Henning.

1847—John W. Chapman, Cornelius Henning, Samuel Jackson.

1848—John W. Chapman, Cornelius Henning, Samuel C. Collins.

1849—Samuel Jackson, Cornelius Henning, Samuel C. Collins.

The Supervisors of Kendall County have been:

1850—Archibald Sears, Little Rock; James McClellan, Bristol; Ebenezer Morgan, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; John K. LeBaron, Kendall; Wm. D. Townsend, Na-au-say; H. G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Horace Moore, Lisbon; Allen Jordan, Franklin.

"Annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, November 14th, 1850.—Ordered that the Town of Franklin—the name be changed and that said Town be called the Town of Seward the name of Franklin having been reported by the Auditor of the State to the County Clerk having lost its name in consequence of another Town being named Franklin." (Verbatim copy from records.)

1851—Archibald Sears, Little Rock; James McClellan, Bristol; Henry A. Clark, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; John K. LeBaron, Kendall; Wm. D. Townsend, Na-au-say; Harlow G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Horace Moore, Lisbon; Allen Jordan, Seward.

1852—David H. Shonts, Little Rock; William Grimwood, Bristol; John W. Chapman, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; William B. LeBaron, Kendall; Oliver C. Johnson, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; John Litsey, Lisbon; Allen Jordan, Seward.

1853—Marcus Steward, Little Rock; Col. J. W. Willett, Bristol; Morris Gray, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; William B. LeBaron, Kendall; Wm. D. Townsend, Na-au-say; Johnson Misner, Big Grove; John Litsay, Lisbon; Joseph Gleason, Seward.

1854—Nathaniel Smith, Little Rock; A. H. Arnold, Bristol; Charles L. Murdock, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; John K. LeBaron, Kendall; William D. Townsend, Na-au-say; Harlow Wilcox, Big Grove; Oscar Barston, Lisbon; Allen Jordan, Seward.

1855—David H. Shonts, Little Rock; William Grimwood, Bristol; Charles L. Murdock, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; Ephriam Moulton, Kendall; Josiah A. Robinson, Na-au-say; Harlow G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Thomas G. Wright, Lisbon; Josiah Gleason, Seward.

1856—David H. Shonts, Little Rock; William Grimwood, Bristol; Charles L. Murdock, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; John K. LeBaron, Kendall; Isaac T. Townsend, Na-au-say; Harlow G. Wilcox, Big Grove; John Litsey, Lisbon; Joseph Gleason, Seward.

1857—Archibald Sears, Little Rock; Ch. H. Raymond, Bristol; John M. Crothers, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; O. C. Johnson, Na-au-say; Harlow G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Sherrill P. Bushnell, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1858—Archibald Sears, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; Cyrus Cass, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; O. C. Johnson, Na-au-say; Harlow G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Sherrill P. Bushnell, Lisbon; Judson R. Fletcher, Seward.

1859—Archibald Sears, Little Rock; A. H. Arnold, Bristol; John W. Chapman, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; O. C. Johnson, Na-au-say; H. G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Wm. McEwen, Lisbon; J. R. Fletcher, Seward.

1860—David H. Shonts, Little Rock; Robert Hopkins, Bristol; John W. Chapman, Oswego; Thomas Finney, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; O. C. Johnson, Na-au-say; H. G. Wilcox, Big Grove; John Litsey, Lisbon; Judson R. Fletcher, Seward.

1861—David H. Shonts, Little Rock; Robert Hopkins, Bristol; John W. Chapman, Oswego; Thomas Finney, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; Alanson K. Wheeler, Na-au-say; H. G. Wilcox,

Big Grove; S. P. Buchnell, Lisbon; Jeremiah Flanders, Seward.

1862—Lewis Steward, Little Rock; Mathew Patterson, Bristol; I. W. Patterson, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; Alanson K. Wheeler, Na-au-say; H. G. Wilcox, Big Grove; Sherrill P. Bushnell, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1863—L. Steward, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; A. Small, Oswego; Thomas Finney, Fox; N. R. Hobbs, Kendall; I. N. French, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; S. P. Bushnell, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1864—J. T. H. Brady, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; J. S. Seeley, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; N. R. Hobbs, Kendall; John N. French, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; S. P. Bushnell, Lisbon; James Brady, Seward.

1865—J. H. T. Brady, Little Rock; Wm. Grimwood, Bristol; J. S. Seeley, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; N. R. Hobbs, Kendall; J. N. French, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; S. P. Bushnell, Lisbon; James Brady, Seward.

1866—J. T. H. Brady, Little Rock; Wm. Grimwood, Bristol; M. Davis, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; N. R. Hobbs, Kendall; G. W. Kellogg, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; S. P. Bushnell, Lisbon; J. R. Fletcher, Seward.

1867—J. T. H. Brady, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; L. B. Judson, Oswego; Thomas Finnie, Fox; J. P. Black, Kendall; C. W. Kellogg, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; S. P. Bushnell, Lisbon; J. R. Fletcher, Seward.

1868—J. T. H. Brady, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; L. B. Judson, Oswego; Jacob Budd, Fox; Jacob P. Black, Kendall; Edmund Seeley, Na-au-say; G. H. Wilcox, Big Grove; S. P. Bushnell, Lisbon; W. W. Roberts, Seward.

1869—D. H. Shonts, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; J. S. Seeley, Oswego; Jacob Budd, Fox; E. A. Black, Kendall; S. H. Wheeler, Na-au-say; G. W. Winchell, Big Grove; J. McGrath, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1870—James Griswold, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; J. W. Chapman, Oswego; Jacob Budd, Fox; E. A. Black, Kendall; S. H. Wheeler, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; J. S. McGrath, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1871—A. Conklin, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; H. W. Farley, Oswego; Geo.

M. Hollenback, Fox; E. A. Black, Kendall; R. M. Cherry, Na-au-say; P. S. Lott, Big Grove; J. S. McGrath, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1872—N. C. Mighell, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; H. W. Farley, Oswego; Geo. M. Hollenback, Fox; E. A. Black, Kendall; R. M. Cherry, Na-au-say; P. S. Lott, Big Grove; J. S. McGrath, Lisbon; E. Henderson, Seward.

1873—William Taylor, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; H. W. Farley, Oswego; D. R. Ballou, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; W. A. Jessup, Na-au-say; Peter S. Lott, Big Grove; J. S. McGrath, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1874—William Taylor, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; H. W. Farley, Oswego; D. R. Ballou, Fox; John Kellett, Kendall; M. L. Smith, Na-au-say; P. S. Lott, Big Grove; J. S. McGrath, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1875—Wm. Taylor, Little Rock; Chas. H. Raymond, Bristol; Henry C. Cutter, Oswego; D. R. Ballou, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; M. L. Smith, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; J. S. McGrath, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1876—L. F. Hemenway, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; Henry W. Farley, Oswego; D. R. Ballou, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; Wm. A. Jessup, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; Henry S. Langdon, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1877—Lucien F. Hemenway, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; Henry W. Farley, Oswego; D. R. Ballou, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; Wm. A. Jessup, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; H. S. Langdon, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1878—L. F. Hemenway, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; William Parker, Oswego; D. R. Ballou, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; Samuel J. Van Dorston, Na-au-say; W. J. Stevens, Big Grove; H. S. Langdon, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1879—Wm. Taylor, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; Wm. Parker, Oswego; Wilson Evans, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; E. W. Sexton, Na-au-say; W. T. Stephens, Big Grove; H. S. Langdon, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1880—J. M. Sears, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; Wm. Parker, Oswego; Wilson Evans, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; E. W. Sexton, Na-au-say; W. I. Stephens, Big Grove; H. S. Langdon, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1881—L. F. Hemenway, Little Rock; C. R.

Raymond, Bristol; Henry W. Farley, Oswego; L. T. Aldrich, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; Wm. A. Jessup, Na-au-say; W. I. Stephens, Big Grove; H. S. Langdon, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1882—James M. Sears, Little Rock; Chas. R. Raymond, Bristol; William Parker, Oswego; Wilson Evans, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; Wm. A. Jessup, Na-au-say; T. R. Shorndon, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1883—William Taylor, Little Rock; R. W. Willett, Bristol; William Parker, Oswego; Geo. W. Greenfield, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Wm. M. Hanna, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1884—William Taylor, Little Rock; R. W. Willett, Bristol; William Parker, Oswego; Geo. W. Greenfield, Fox; John Murley, Na-au-say; Wm. M. Hanna, Big Grove; John Dunn, Kendall; John Shaw, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1885—William Taylor, Little Rock; R. W. Willett, Bristol; Henry C. Cutter, Oswego; Geo. W. Greenfield, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Henry Sherrill, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1886—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; R. W. Willett, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; G. W. Greenfield, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. P. Barnard, Jr., Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1887—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; R. W. Willett, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; G. W. Greenfield, Fox; John Dunn, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. P. Barnard, Jr., Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1888—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; R. W. Willett, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; G. W. Greenfield, Fox; A. D. Newton, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. P. Barnard, Jr., Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1889—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; C. H. Raymond, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; A. D. Newton, Kendall; John V. D. Jessup, Na-au-say; N. P. Barnard, Jr., Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1890—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; Harlan P. Barnes, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; Geo. W.

Nichols, Fox; W. H. Healy, Kendall; John V. D. Jessup, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; William Bedford, Seward.

1891—O. C. Kilts, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Robt. Leitch, Kendall; John V. D. Jessup, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1892—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; H. P. Barues, Bristol; H. C. Cutter, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Robt. Leitch, Kendall; J. V. D. Jessup, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; A. D. Searles, Seward.

1893—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; H. P. Barues, Bristol; Myron L. Wormley, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; R. G. Leitch, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1894—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; Myron L. Wormley, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; R. G. Leitch, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Chas. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1895—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1896—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1897—L. O. Lathrop, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; C. C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1898—J. R. Steward, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Charles C. Hoge, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1899—J. R. Steward, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; Geo. W. Nichols, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Charles C. Hoge, Big

Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Peter Crook, Seward.

1900—I. E. Beunnett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; Jacob S. Budd, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Nels S. Nelson, Big Grove; John C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1901—I. E. Beunnett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; Jacob S. Budd, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Nels S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1902—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Geo. M. Johnson, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1903—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1904—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; Jacob S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; Nels S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

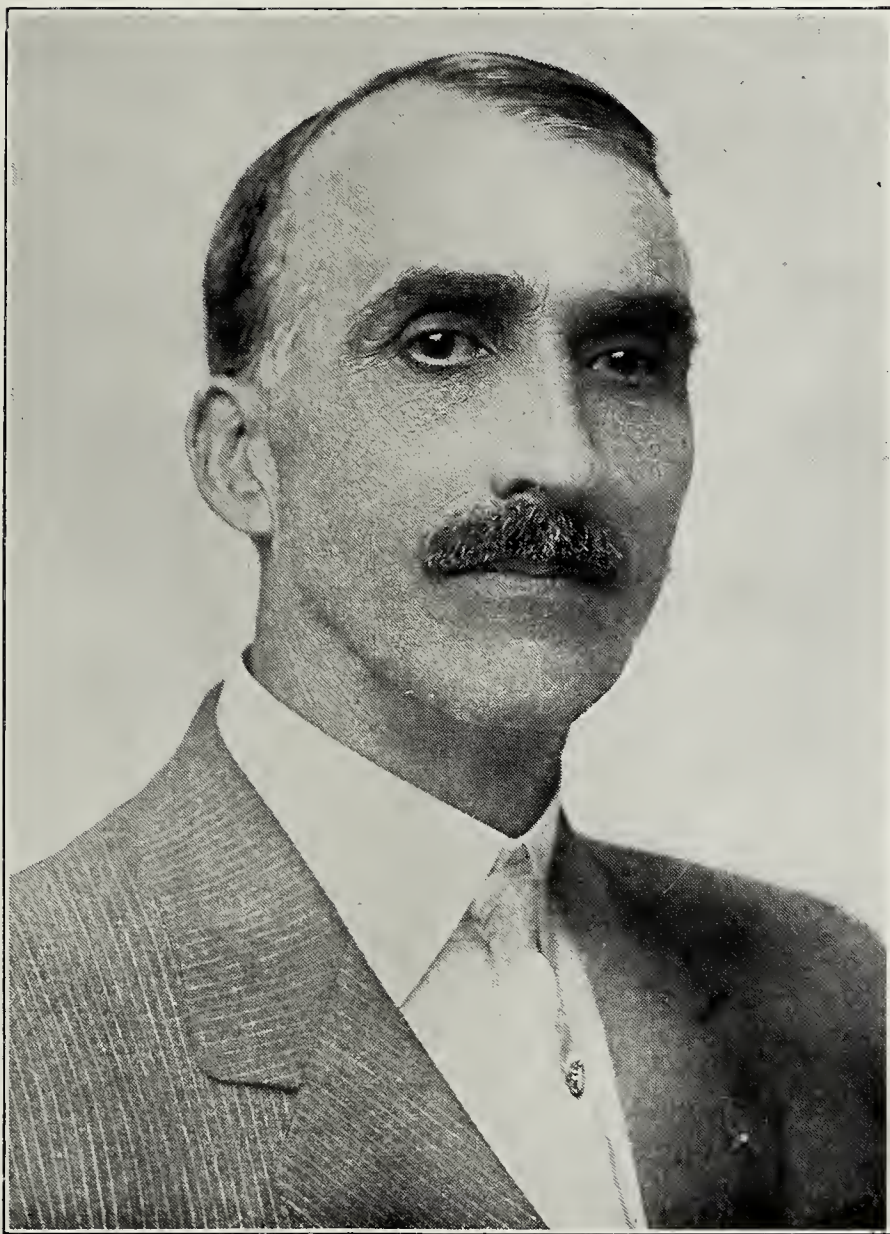
1905—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1906—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; J. D. Russell, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1907—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; Myron L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1908—I. E. Benuett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; Myron L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1909—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John



GEORGE S. FAXON

Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Wm. Bedford, Seward.

1910—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; John L. Bamford, Seward.

1911—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Ellis Jones, Seward.

1912—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Ellis Jones, Seward.

1913—I. E. Bennett, Little Rock; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; M. L. Wormley, Oswego; J. S. Budd, Fox; Fred Bretthauer, Kendall; John Murley, Na-au-say; N. S. Nelson, Big Grove; J. C. Shaw, Lisbon; Ellis Jones, Seward.

County Judges of Kendall County have been as follows:—

Royal Bullard, 1842; Royal Bullard, 1843; Titus Howe, 1844; Norman Dodge, 1845 to 1848; Almon Ives, 1848; Joseph Helme, 1849 to 1853; Benjamin Ricketson, 1853 to 1865; Henry Hudson, 1865 to 1902; William Hill, 1902 to 1909 (Died in office); George Me-whirter, 1909; Clarence S. Williams, 1910 (still in office).

County Clerks of Kendall County have been as follows:

Marcus A. Fenton, 1841 to 1847; George W. Hartwell, 1847 to 1853; Jeremiah J. Cole, 1853 to 1864 (Died in office); Jeremiah Evarts, 1864 to 1886; William Hill, 1886 to 1902; Clarence S. Williams, 1902 to 1910; E. Budd, Jr., 1910 (still in office).

Circuit Clerks and County Recorders (both offices being held by one person), of Kendall County have been as follows:

A. B. Smith, 1841 to 1848; John M. Crothers, 1848 to 1856; Geo. Hollenback, 1856 to 1864; Albert M. Hobbs, 1864 to 1872; Lyman G. Bennett, 1872 to 1880; James A. Godard, 1880 to 1884; Avery N. Beebe, 1884 (still in office).

Circuit Judges who have held Court in Kendall County have been as follows:

Thomas Ford, 1841; Thomas Ford and John Dean Caton, 1842; John Dean Caton, 1843 to 1848; Theophilus L. Dickey, 1849 to 1852; Ed-

win S. Leland and Theophilus L. Dickey, 1852; Edwin S. Leland, 1853 and 1854; Edwin S. Leland and Madison E. Hollister, 1855; Madison E. Hollister, 1856 to 1864; Richard G. Montony (by request) and Madison E. Hollister, 1864 and 1865; Madison E. Hollister, 1866; Edwin S. Leland, 1867 to 1873; Silvanus Wilcox, 1873 and 1874; Hiram H. Cody, 1875 to 1878; Theodore D. Murphy, 1878; Hiram H. Cody, 1879; Isaac G. Wilson, 1880; Charles Kellum, 1881; Charles Kellum and Clark W. Upton, 1882; Clark W. Upton, 1883 and 1884; Charles Kellum and Clark W. Upton, 1885; Clark W. Upton, 1886 to 1889; George W. Stipp and James F. Hughes, 1889; Clark W. Upton and Frank Baker, 1890; Clark W. Upton and Charles Kellum, 1891; Clark W. Upton, 1892; Charles Blanchard, R. P. Goodwin (by request), Henry B. Willis and C. W. Upton, 1893; Clark W. Upton and Henry B. Willis, 1894; Clark W. Upton and Chas. A. Miller, 1895; Clark W. Upton, 1896; Clark W. Upton and Geo. W. Brown, 1897; Henry B. Willis, 1898; Geo. W. Brown and Charles A. Bishop, 1899; Geo. W. Brown, 1900; Charles A. Bishop and Henry B. Willis, 1901; Geo. W. Brown, 1902; Geo. W. Brown and Henry B. Willis, 1903; Charles A. Bishop and Henry B. Willis, 1904; Linus C. Ruth, 1905; Charles A. Bishop and Linus C. Ruth, 1906; Linus C. Ruth and Henry B. Willis, 1907; Linus C. Ruth and Mazzini Slusser, 1908; Duane J. Carnes and Mazzini Slusser, 1909; Mazzini Slusser, 1910 and 1911; Duane J. Carnes and Mazzini Slusser, 1912; Mazzini Slusser, 1913.

Treasurers of Kendall County have been as follows:

Royal Bullard, 1841 to 1844; William Thurber, 1844; Rufel L. Duryea, 1845 and 1846; James H. Hubbard, 1847; William A. Blain, 1848; Jeremiah J. Cole, 1849 to 1853; Ashel Newton, 1853 to 1857; H. S. Humphrey, 1857 to 1863; R. W. Carns, 1863 to 1865; John C. Taylor, 1865 to 1869; Milton E. Cornell, 1869 to 1873; Tunis S. Serrine, 1873 to 1877; Milton E. Cornell, 1877 to 1882; William Hill, 1882 to 1886; George Elliott, 1886 to 1890; Davie C. Jenson, 1890 (died in 1891); Robt. R. Newton, 1891 to 1894; Geo. Amerman, 1894 to 1896; Walter Foster, 1896 to 1898; Clarence S. Williams, 1898 to 1902; Samuel Naden, 1902 to 1906; E. Budd, Jr., 1906 to 1910; Arthur P. Hill, 1910 (still in office).

Sheriffs of Kendall County from organization to the present writing have been as follows:

Geo. W. Johuson, 1841 to 1843; James S. Cornell, 1843 to 1848; Wm. S. Fowler, 1848 to 1850; Richard D. Miller, 1850 (died); Charles D. Townsend, 1851; M. Beupre, 1852 to 1854; H. M. Day, 1854 to 1856; John A. Raymond, 1856 to 1858; Wright Murphy, 1858 to 1860; Dewight Sadd, 1860 to 1862; Ami D. Newton, 1862 to 1864; John A. Newell, 1864 to 1866; Jonas Seeley, 1866 to 1868; Joseph D. Kern, 1868 to 1872; Ami D. Newton, 1872 to 1886; Geo. E. Ackerman, 1886 to 1890; Morgan A. Skinner, 1890 to 1894; Geo. E. Ackerman, 1894 to 1898; Samuel Normandiu, 1898 to 1902; G. H. Voss, 1902 to 1906; Samuel Normandin, 1906 to 1910; John P. Henderson, 1910 (still in office).

School Commissioners and County Superintendents of Kendall County have been as follows:

Rulief L. Duryea (Comm.) 1841; Marcus A. Fenton, 1842 and 1843; Thomas R. Treat, 1844 to 1847; George W. Hartwell, 1847 and 1848; Ambler Edson, 1849 to 1852; James G. Barr, 1852; Ephriam Moulton, 1853 to 1855; John Van Antwerp, 1855 (resigned); John C. McKinney, 1856; G. W. Barnes, 1857 to 1863; U. S. Coy, 1863 and 1864; U. S. Coy (Supt.), 1865 to 1869; John R. Marshall, 1869 to 1877; Christopher Duffy, 1877 to 1889; Amos D. Curran, 1889 (still in office).

States Attorneys. The men who have served Kendall County in the office of States Attorney have been as follows:

S. B. Farwell, 1841 and 1842; B. F. Fridley, 1843 to 1847; Burton C. Cook, 1847 to 1853; Wm. H. Wallace, 1853 to 1857; W. Bushnell, 1857 to 1861; David P. Jones, 1861 to 1865; Chas. Blanchard, 1865 to 1872; Albert M. Sweetland, 1872 to 1884; John Fitzgerald, 1884 to 1888; Albert M. Sweetland, 1888 to 1908; Oliver A. Burkhart, 1908 (still in office).

Surveyors of Kendall County have been as follows:

Archibald Sears, 1841 to 1843; No county surveyor, 1843; (No record), 1844; Joshua N. Austin, 1845 to 1847; W. W. Winn, 1848 and 1849; Joshua N. Austin, 1850; W. W. Winn, 1851 and 1852; (No record), 1853; J. N. Austin, 1854 and 1855; W. W. Winn, 1856 and 1857; (No record), 1858; L. G. Beunett, 1859 to 1862; John B. Henwood, 1862 and 1863; W. W. Winn,

1864 and 1865; John B. Henwood, 1866 to 1869; Lyman G. Bennett, 1869 to 1872; Joel H. Jenks, 1872 to 1879; Carson Phillips, 1879 to 1884; Newton Young, 1884 to 1886; Orson Dolph, 1886 to 1904; Ivan L. Smith, 1904 (still in office).

Coroners of Kendall County have been as follows:

No record from 1841 to 1849; Solomon Heustis, 1849 to 1855; W. W. Winn, 1855 and 1856; N. C. Mighell, 1857 to 1861; J. H. Bird, 1861 and 1862; C. S. Murdock, 1863 and 1864; M. Davis, 1865; M. Davis, 1866; D. S. Jenks, 1867; Daniel S. Jenks, 1868; Festus Burr, 1869; Rufus Gray, 1870; Willis Atkins, 1871 and 1872; J. B. Littlewood, 1873; Dr. O. W. Grant, 1874 to 1878; Isaac E. Bennett, 1878 to 1882; Robert A. McClelland, 1882 to 1892; Frank H. Lord, 1892 to 1900; Amasa E. Field, 1900 to 1904; T. B. Drew, 1904 (still in office).

COURT HOUSE BURNED

Great public loss was sustained in the destruction by fire of the Court House at Yorkville, on March 25, 1887, and the conflagration is remembered as one of the most destructive in the town's history.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning of March 25, 1887, the Methodist Church bell, the paper mill whistle, and the train whistles gave the usual fire alarm. Some people thought the paper mill was on fire, some thought of the business street, but soon a light broke from the window on the west side of the south end of the Court House. Little could be done because of the limited supply of water, and there was no leader to the crowd which was willing to do but did not know where to begin. It seemed at first as if a hogshead of water could put the blaze out, but there was no water at hand and so all that could be done was to save the books and furniture.

The fire started in a room north of the Treasurer's office, and between that and the vault on the west side of the building near a window. It burned slowly and those in the hall tried to stop the spread. A little water from the court house well was used as long as it held out, but that was not long. The iron cage about the jail windows were broken by Mr. Markel with a sledge hammer and a little water used but there was not enough. Next a light

from the Grand Jury room was seen, and it was known the case was hopeless. "Save the records!" was the cry. The circuit and county clerks kept their records in vaults adjoining their offices, which were made with stone floors, brick arched ceilings, thick walls and iron doors, and supposed to be fire proof, but it was feared that they would not hold, so Mr. Beebe's office windows were broken, and his books taken out and handed to men outside of the windows, who took them in wagons to places of safety. The same was done with those belonging to the county clerk's office on the east side of the Court House. Sheriff Ackerman's household goods were also taken out.

There were two prisoners in the jail in the basement, Archie Gilmore, held for murder, and Beck, of Millington, serving sentence under the dramshop act. These were taken out and put in charge of an officer in Beck's hotel. Gilmore was locked in the night cell, and the room was full of smoke when the sheriff went to get him, and he came near suffocating. Beck was in a larger room and had more air.

The fire continued and a cold northeast wind blew through the building soon making it a fiery furnace. The heavy cornice took fire, and burning brands flew to the east and southeast, and it was feared that Nelson Hubbard's place would also go, but the wind was steady and blew the sparks between Mr. Hubbard's and Beck's hotel. At half-past five the cupola fell, then there was nothing but the bare walls left. The cause of the fire was not certainly known. No stove was in the room where it began, but a hard coal stove was in the jail room below, and the pipe ran through the floor and went into the chimney at the top of a vacant room. The pipe ran through a tin safe through the floor, and it was supposed this safe was full of accumulated dust, lint, etc., from the years past, that it became ignited early in the evening when the fire was hot and smouldered till nearly morning, set the floor on fire, and crept along joists to window and side walls. The first known was when smoke filled the sheriff's sleeping room on the basement floor and the suffocating fumes awakened the sleepers.

The estimated value of the property was \$30,000. The building cost about \$25,000.00. It was erected in 1863 and '64, and was occu-

pied by the county officers in June of 1864. The insurance held was \$12,000.00, in Cornell's Agency, in Etna, Home, Phoenix of Hartford and Phenix of Brooklyn, for \$3,000.00 in each. The books were taken to Union Hall for further orders, and the same hall was used for the Court during the May term. The money in the Treasurer's vault in a fire proof safe was not injured. Judge Hudson's library was burned and also the library in the Circuit Clerk's room. Mr. Fitzgerald, States Attorney, estimated the loss to be between seven hundred and eight hundred dollars.

CHAPTER X

POLITICAL HISTORY AND REPRESENTATION

(By George Mewhirter.)

EARLY POLITICAL ACTIVITY—FIRST PROHIBITION PARTY—KENDALL COUNTY WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION—DISTINGUISHED SONS OF KENDALL COUNTY—PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CAST IN 1912 IN KENDALL COUNTY.

EARLY POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The great parties had followers in Kendall County from the time the first settler located within its present confines. As its men from the beginning were unusually intelligent, they participated in the national events and were actively interested in the living issues of their day. All the great national political movements, which have aimed to advance mankind, have been supported in Kendall County. Many have spent themselves, and passed into oblivion with the final settlement of the questions which gave rise to them, while those which are still vital and in process of evolution are shadowed forth in advancing civilization.

From early days Kendall County people were in favor of temperance. They formed a local Prohibition party at Oswego on June 12, 1869, and a convention was held at Yorkville in October of that same year, with E. Monlton as president. A ticket of this party was placed in the field and its candidates polled 120 votes. That year saw the birth of another party which

was known as the Kendall County Woman's Suffrage Association, with Mrs. M. A. Stewart as president. A convention was held at Plano and another at Yorkville. In the present year (1914) this movement is gaining added impetus since its constant agitation has resulted in giving the vote to women in Illinois. Verily these pioneer women in a great cause "budded better than they knew."

Kendall County men who have distinguished themselves in National and State affairs have been as follows: General Scofield, who was at one time at the head of the United States Army, was from Kendall County. Frank Vanderlip, President of the National City bank, of New York City, and one of the highest authorities on finance in the United States, was raised in Oswego, this county, and Lewis Steward, of Plano was a representative in Congress from this district.

According to the returns of the Presidential election in November, 1912, the vote of Kendall County was divided as follows:

LITTLE ROCK

Republican, 103; Democratic, 171; Progressive, 326; Socialistic, 5; Prohibition, 6.

BRISTOL

Republican, 44; Democratic, 69; Progressive, 149; Socialistic, 5; Prohibition, 4.

OSWEGO

Republican, 82; Democratic, 61; Progressive, 242; Socialistic, 3; Prohibition, 3.

FOX

Republican, 41; Democratic, 46; Progressive, 143; Socialistic, 0; Prohibition, 2.

KENDALL

Republican, 77; Democratic, 98; Progressive, 146; Socialistic, 7; Prohibition, 10.

NA-AU-SAY

Republican, 22; Democratic, 28; Progressive, 110; Socialistic, 0; Prohibition, 1.

BIG GROVE

Republican, 69; Democratic, 17; Progressive, 193; Socialistic, 0; Prohibition, 5.

LISBON

Republican, 54; Democratic, 21; Progressive, 130; Socialistic, 1; Prohibition, 4.

SEWARD

Republican, 41; Democratic, 20; Progressive, 87; Socialistic, 0; Prohibition, 1.

CHAPTER XI

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

NEGRO SLAVERY—FRENCH BRING NEGROES TO ILLINOIS — ORDINANCE OF 1787 — VIRGINIA CEDES CLAIM TO THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY WITH A CERTAIN CLAUSE — A STRIKE — GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR INTERPRETS THE LAW—SLAVE CODE OF 1805-7—SYSTEM OF INDENTURES—FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS SLAVERY — BLACK LAWS—DEFEAT OF SLAVE LAW IN 1824—STATE LAW OF 1853—KIDNAPPING OF NEGROES—STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD ESTABLISHED—ITS OPERATION—ITS OPERATORS—A DANGEROUS SERVICE—DISGUISES AND HIDING PLACES—OLD ROUTES IDENTIFIED—HUNDREDS OF SLAVES HELPED TO FREEDOM—LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT IN KENDALL COUNTY—A TOUCHING POEM—AN INTERESTING RELIC.

(By Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam.)

The proper understanding of the Underground Railroad lies in the causes which created it, and to appreciate its power, it is essential that careful search be made into its history. The causes underlying its creation were deep-rooted and depended on the political and social conditions of Illinois during its early days. As far as Illinois was concerned, slavery was an inherited custom. When Virginia relinquished the Northwest Territory, she stipulated that the inhabitants should continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges to which they had been accustomed. One of these rights and privileges was the holding of slaves. A brief resume of the entry of the negro slaves into Illinois territory and their relations to the government, as well as their legal overseer, are matters of material interest as an introduction to our subject.



John Fitzgerald.

FRENCH BRING NEGROES TO ILLINOIS

In 1719 there came to Kaskaskia, Ill., Phillip Francis Renault and with him 200 French miners and workmen and 500 negro slaves whom he had bought at San Domingo. This portion of the country was then a territory of France, and the slaves were introduced into Illinois just 100 years after the Dutch ship landed the first negro slaves at Jamestown, Va. Renault brought the miners and slaves to work in the gold and silver mines supposed to be numerous in Illinois, but as there were no such mines, his venture proved a failure, and by 1744, the slaves had all been sold to the French inhabitants of Illinois. In 1763, at the close of the French and Indian War, the Illinois country was ceded by France to Great Britain, and as slaves were held in the eastern colonies, Great Britain raised no objection to their being held in bondage in the Illinois addition. In 1778, George Rogers Clark conquered the Illinois territory, and we became a county of Virginia, which colony recognized slavery in its own commonwealth, and so then recognized the rights of the French inhabitants, on condition that they gave up their allegiance to Great Britain. Many did, the others lost their possessions, including slaves, and settled either at St. Genevieve, or St. Louis, in then Spanish territory. In 1787, the Continental Congress passed the celebrated ordinance known as the "Ordinance of 1787," which provided for governing the territory conquered by Clark which today comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, then called the Northwest Territory. This ordinance provided that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party should have been duly convicted.

However, at the time Virginia ceded her claim to the Northwest Territory, she stipulated in her deed of cession, dated March 1, 1784, that the French Canadian and other inhabitants of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages be allowed to retain their possessions and to enjoy their ancient rights and liberties, which were of course held by some to include the retention of their slaves. This session clause was guaranteed by Congress in the ordinance of 1787. Thus, while the ordinance in one part prohibited slavery, in another it recognized slaves of the

French citizens. In this contradiction, the people saw a menace to an established and profitable institution. It was the equivalent of snatching their daily bread from their hands. In an attempt to overcome the ordinance of 1787, the slave-owners of Illinois called a "strike." "You know what we have done for this country," they wrote Governor St. Clair. "It was a wilderness when we came here, and we have cultivated the land and made the soil valuable. We can't continue without our slaves, and if they are taken from us, we will have to quit and go south. That is our ultimatum." Governor St. Clair at first thought the matter trivial, only an idle threat, but hundreds packed up their belongings and moved away, deserting the farms they had cultivated, and threatening to destroy the property they could not take with them. To check the exodus that seemed likely to depopulate a vast area, the Governor assured the settlers that the ordinance did not apply to negroes already in servitude, but was designed merely to check the further spread of slavery. He wrote to Washington, requested confirmation of his interpretation of the ordinance, and the authorities hastened to assure him that he was right.

SYSTEM OF INDENTURES

In 1805-7, the Indiana Territorial Assembly, of which Illinois was then a part, enacted a slave code which was regarded as a legal authorization of the existing system of indentures, which was slavery in a slightly modified form. All negroes under the age of fifteen were to serve their masters until they reached the age of thirty-five; children born in slavery within the territory, were to serve thirty years, and every colored person engaged in this kind of servitude, was to be registered with the County Clerk. A few years later, a slave code similar to those of Virginia and Kentucky, was adopted. To secure the admission of Illinois into the Union, however, it was necessary, under the ordinance of 1787, that the Constitution take a stand against slavery. Our first State Constitution, adopted in 1818, contains a clause prohibiting slavery.

BLACK LAWS

Yet, in the face of this, the Legislature, in 1819, a few months after the adoption of the

Constitution, enacted the "Black Laws" which recognized the "indenturing of Servants," and which was a confirmation of the then existing system. As established by the Indiana Territory, the age limit was reduced in the case of males from thirty-five to twenty-one, and with females from thirty-two to eighteen. Thus Illinois became a State and the right to retain negroes as "indentured servants" was recognized and secured.

In 1824 slavery became a direct issue in this State. Edward Coles, an anti-slavery man, was Governor, but the Legislature was pro-slavery. Through trickery the slave power passed a law which submitted to the people the question of holding an election to provide for submitting the question of calling a State Convention to revise the Constitution. The campaign before the election was the most bitter and exciting ever held in Illinois, and resulted, fortunately for the State, in the defeat of the project, and largely determined the character and sentiment of the early settlers in the northern half, while emigration from the South was checked, so that Illinois secured the sturdy, intelligent pioneers from the North and East who were opposed to slavery.

In 1845, the Illinois Supreme Court passed upon the question of slavery, and held that the clause in the ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery, was a valid enactment. This decision held that the old French rights were null and void, and thus all the French negro slaves and their children in Illinois, were liberated from an illegal bondage which they had endured for fifty-eight years.

On February 12, 1853, the State Legislature, under special authority, granted by the Constitution of 1848, enacted a law which provided that any negro or mulatto, bond or free, who should come into the State and remain here for ten days with a view of permanently settling, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, if he failed to pay the fine imposed, should be sold at public auction. In 1862, a mulatto, named Nelson, was arrested and convicted before a Justice of the Peace in Hancock County. The case was carried to the Circuit Court, where, on a change of venue it went to Adams County, where in the Circuit Court the mulatto was again convicted. The case finally went to the Supreme Court, which sustained the lower court, holding the statute

constitutional, the Court holding that the sale under the statute for the failure to pay the fine, did not reduce him to slavery, but was a mode of punishment, and while slavery was not tolerated in Illinois, it was not lawful for a free black man to live in Illinois.

KIDNAPPING OF NEGROES

As early as 1816 the kidnapping of negroes in Illinois was begun, and by 1822-3, it was carried on to such an extent that the public press protested, and in 1825, the Illinois Legislature passed an "Act to more effectually prevent slavery." The penalty was the pillory, together with 25 to 100 stripes, or a \$1,000 fine. This, however, does not seem to have been effective. The strong sentiment among many of our people against having slaves in our State prompted them to help all those negroes in the flight for freedom. The pro-slavery men, to offset the abolitionists, now began to profit by what they called, Yankee cunning. They, too, organized and soon negroes were seized and taken from county to county by different persons and at the last county, they were delivered to the agents from the South. Thus they were not guilty of abducting negroes out of the State. These kidnappers or slave hunters worked along the borders of Illinois and carried back to slavery not only run-away slaves, but also free negroes who failed to have their "free papers." The majority of the people of the northern and central part of the State, and also many in the southern part sympathized with the negroes, and did all they could to assist these unfortunates to freedom.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY ESTABLISHED

The most intense and bitter feeling soon began to exist between the pro and anti-slavery people, and this struggle crystallized the anti-slavery sentiment. This in the central and southern part of Illinois, is illustrated in the following items: In 1841, the Rev. W. T. Allen was the chief agent of the State Anti-Slavery Society, and at that time he was not permitted to speak on slavery in any of the churches at Springfield, and at a later period, in the city of Bloomington, a speaker was driven from the platform with decayed eggs in the hands of a howling mob. While the practice of assisting

runaway slaves was begun as early as 1818 in Illinois, it was not until 1835 that the Underground Railway movement was established. This railway was not what could be called an organization or system with officers and workmen, or with public depots and stations. In the United States, before the abolition of slavery, it was a secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another until they reached the place of safety. The most available place of security on this continent at the time of the organization of the Underground Railroad was Canada. No extradition treaty reached them there. The North Star was therefore the guide to the fleeting fugitive from bondage.

The Underground Railroad consisted of a number of isolated communities, cities and farmhouses, where the runaway slave was sure of a place to sleep and eat, guidance to the next friend and protection if necessary while on his way. The name underground was given to this method of transportation on account of the secrecy of its operations, which, if they had been made public might have defeated the end of its organization. The men who operated the organization were ministers, lawyers, teachers, farmers, tradesmen, and many of them were the most prominent citizens in their community. Brave and honest, fearless and sturdy, they worked with indomitable will that would not be balked. The anti-slavery pioneers were a small band of men, at the beginning, following their convictions through obliquity and reproach; denounced as fanatics and disturbers of the peace who were robbed, tarred and feathered, pelted with rotten eggs and imprisoned, even murdered, they remained steadfast and diligent in their work.

The laws of 1826 made it a crime, punishable by a fine of \$500 to harbor a runaway slave, and yet the conductors and agents of the Underground Railroad did not hesitate to render assistance whenever the opportunity offered, giving protection even to the extent of using force with clubs and firearms. This act of 1826 did not seem to deter the anti-slavery men, and the Underground Railroad continued its philanthropy. The first persecution under the act above mentioned was in 1843, when Owen Lovejoy of Bureau County, Ill., was placed on trial, and was found guilty. In the Circuit Court of

the same county, Lovejoy was acquitted. The profits of slavery in the southern portion of the country overcame conscientious scruples, as the prospect of gain too often does in human affairs, and slavery continued to grow until it became a great power dominating all other questions. It was a dangerous service in those days to take the slave from his master and give him liberty, when the feeling between the factions was extremely bitter, and one could hardly be certain of the true sentiment of his neighbor. Little by little a trustworthy chain was therefore formed over the entire length of the great State, and then others were formed, until soon after 1835 an almost constant stream of black fugitives was passing along from station to station of the famous Underground Railroad to ultimate safety. Few of those at the North who assisted runaway slaves, cared to entice them from their masters, or to serve as guides on the first steps of their escape. On the ground of humanity and pity for the suffering which are enjoined by the Bible, Northerners would give aid when the slaves reached their doors, and even speed the unfortunates on their way. Of the old secret routes of the lines, there are left only dim traces, although a few hoary-headed men and women yet linger who can tell thrilling stories of the section of the road on which they once served.

DISGUISES AND HIDING PLACES

It may be none were acquainted with the entire number of stations over the route traveled, but all any station keeper needed to know was the location of the next one following his own lying east or north. These stations were located five, ten, twenty, and sometimes even fifty miles apart, all trending in one general direction. As the exigencies of the case decided what regular route was to be taken, so the ingenuity of the wary operators was often put to the test to furnish safe places of hiding for delayed passengers. Garrets, cellars, secret chambers constructed for the purpose, potato holes under loose boards in the floor, barn lofts, hazel thickets, corn shocks, hollow hay ricks with blind entrances, churches and similar places covered and sheltered the fugitives, and afforded temporary concealment. Disguises played an important part in many cases of rescue. Paint, powder, wigs, veils and the

Quaker bonnet of that time were ready devices. Sometimes the fugitives came singly, but often there would be several in company, for the journey northward was subject to great hardships, especially before they reached a station, and there was danger of capture, unless a constant watch was maintained, and with it, a return to slavery. Therefore there was safety in numbers, as one could watch, while the others slept. They were generally transported from station to station in the night time in covered wagons which were easily procured from among the people. In the same way food, clothing and money were procured, for there were but few people whose politics, character or religion would lead them to refuse aid to a trembling fugitive, fleeing from cruel slavery. The fugitives as a class were among the ablest and most energetic of their race, as it required pluck, courage and determination of no ordinary degree to make an attempt to run the gauntlet through which they must pass.

When occasion required, a station keeper was notified in advance by special messenger of the approach of a company, or he might receive a note adroitly worded as for example: "I sent thee two, three or more bags of black wool." "Uncle Lem says if the roads are not too bad, you can look for three fleeces of wool by tomorrow. Send them on to test the market and price. No back charges. Yours, Hub." In a number of cases, though, the fugitives came unannounced and when far from the slave States they sometimes traveled by day, following the directions given them for finding the next stopping place. Some secret signs were used at times on the friendly station houses. No record was ever kept of the number that passed, but many a hundred, including men, women and children, thus won their weary way to freedom across the night-enshrouded prairies of Illinois. The fugitive slave law of 1850, bristling as it did with the pains and penalties of \$1,000 fine and imprisonment, for sheltering a slave, or aiding in a rescue, only added to the business of the Underground Railroad. In case the slave escaped his helper could be sued for the money to the limit of the law. The slave was denied the right to testify in his own behalf. The Abolitionists justified their actions by quoting from the Scriptural injunction: "Thou shalt not deliver to his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee."

There were friends of the slave in the South as well as in the North who felt that "Before man made them citizens, Great Nature made them men," and that as men they could not resist the appeals to them in behalf of oppressed humanity.

As before stated, it is difficult to accurately place the old routes along which these fleeing blacks traveled in the dark. There were three of the secret trails leading from Missouri, across Illinois. One started at St. Louis and veered north until it intersected another having its western terminus at Alton, from which point it trended northeast along the Illinois River. Another route led directly northeast from Quincy, passing through Knox, Henry, Bureau, LaSalle and Kendall Counties, on their way towards Chicago. A network of these underground lines covered the state, their objective point all being that city. Scrutiny of the map given by Mr. Siebert in the "Underground Railroad" reveals the suggestive fact that most of the towns given on these lines were early occupied by New Englanders and their churches. Springfield was the converging point for three lines. From Springfield a line extended north to Galesburg through Farmington, but the usual route seems to have been by stage to Ottawa, thence through Northville and Harding twelve miles due north of Ottawa, passing through Newark, Lisbon, Plainfield, Lyons to Chicago. Galesburg and Princeton were noted centers for stations. Ottawa seems to have been the merging point of a number of lines. Briefly a line connecting the different points of underground centers would reveal a true network of roads made famous by this historic organization.

LEADERS IN KENDALL COUNTY

My father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Raymond, were pioneers of Kendall County, reaching Big Grove Township in October, 1834. They were from the state of Massachusetts, and "dyed-in-the-wool" Abolitionists. From early childhood I was accustomed to see the black fugitives off and on, at my father's residence, until Lincoln's proclamation broke the slave's fetters. Among those who participated in this great work and who were residents of Kendall County, aside from my father, were: Deacon Isaac Whitney, Mr. Edward Wright, Mr. Thomas Wright, Josiah Seymour, Dr. Gilman

Kendall, and N. P. Barnard, who was the most zealous of them all, although just across the county line. He was a man whose church and business affairs, however, were largely transacted at Newark in Kendall County. In a letter from his son, the latter makes the following statement: "One day in 1855, seventeen fugitives came to my father's house for dinner, after which they passed through Newark. My father had a brother that lived on Indian Creek in La Salle County not far from Northville. The fugitives would go to his house and he would bring them to my father's home, and my father would carry them to Mr. Thomas Wright's in Lisbon and he would conduct them to Joliet." My father and mother estimated that they had aided 200 negroes to freedom. In the fifties, a negro was put on the auction block at Yorkville, Kendall County, and sold for \$3. This is a matter of record, the details of which I cannot relate. In a personal interview with Henry L. Hossack at Ottawa. I learned many interesting facts as he was an active worker with his father, John Hossack. The latter became very noted for his trial before Judge Drummond of Chicago, being indicted for breaking the Fugitive Slave Law by assisting to freedom one colored man named Jom Grey. Henry Hossack said "As many as thirteen fugitives from bondage were quartered at my father's home at one time. It was quite a common occurrence for from one to five poor slaves to find shelter, notwithstanding the heavy penalty imposed for such violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he on all occasions denounced as infamous and contrary to the laws of God." In answer to the query in regard to the routes or lines traveled by his father or sons in conveying the fugitives along the way, he replied "We used the very roads that are in existence now. There were four roads out of Ottawa, and we used sometimes one and sometimes another. We generally went from Ottawa to Harding, a little inland village twelve miles due north of Ottawa, and sometimes continued our journey through Newark in Kendall County." When asked as to the one most interested in the movement in Newark, he replied "Well Barnard was the main man." Mr. Hossack told briefly of his father's indictment as follows: "My father

was indicted with others by the Federal Grand Jury, and all but two were placed in jail at Chicago. Father and Dr. Stout were convicted and sentenced to pay \$100 fine and to serve ten days' imprisonment. During the ten days spent in jail, my father was taken out driving by Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, and other leading citizens, guarded by Mrs. Foltz, the jailor's wife, and was feasted and banqueted by the people of Chicago. Mayor Wentworth wanted to give his check for the amount of the fine, but some said 'no, we all want to have a hand in it' and it was all paid in ten-cent subscriptions." I am indebted for much of the information contained in this paper to Louis Whitney, of Ottawa, Mont., son of Deacon Isaac Whitney before mentioned. As a lad Mr. Whitney served the cause during his father's long illness. I have also obtained other facts from my brother, Lyman H. Raymond, now a resident of Rago, Kas., who was an eye-witness and participant in the momentous events. With my young, girlish eyes I looked on and listened to the strange stories told by these dark brothers in my father's home. These stories have lived with me through these many years.

Every campaign develops a class of music and poetry which, for its fitness, has a wonderful influence on the period, and this was certainly true of that embraced in the Civil War. The music of those times led many an army division to victory because of its stirring rhythm and the enthusiasm it evoked. Rev. John Fry, a graduate of Oberlin College in the days when anti-slavery sentiment and the Underground Railroad stock had reached its highest point, recited the following to me as one of the characteristic ditties of the day:

"I pity the slave mother, careworn and weary,
Who sighs as she presses her babe to her
breast;

I lament her sad fate, so hopeless and dreary,
I lament for her woes and her wrongs unre-
dressed.

"O, who can imagine her heart's deep emotion
As she thinks of her children about to be sold,
You may picture the bounds of the rock-girdled
ocean.

But the grief of that mother can never be told."

When the complete history of the anti-slavery movement in America is written, there will be found in it no chapter so full of strange and romantic incidents of brave and generous deeds, of moral earnestness in the cause of freedom, and love of liberty for its own sake, as that recounting the work of the Underground Railroad. The old engine of this road has grown rusty from disuse this many a day. The engineers have grown silent, the baying hounds have ceased their pursuit, and Illinois stands glorious in the great galaxy of States with the banner of freedom floating in the breeze for every man, be he black or white.

AN INTERESTING RELIC

A most interesting and unique relic of those days when the Underground Railroad was a recognized and important fact is the following copy of a fac-simile of Underground Railway advertisement taken from "The Western Citizen," July 13, 1844:

"Liberty Line. New Arrangement—Night and Day.

"The improved and splendid Locomotives, Clarkson and Lundy, with their trains fitted up in the best style of accommodation for passengers, will run their regular trips during the present season, between the borders of the Patriarchal Dominion and Libertyville, Upper Canada. Gentlemen and Ladies who may wish to improve their health or circumstances by a northern tour, are respectfully invited to give us their patronage. "SEATS FREE, irrespective of color. Necessary clothing furnished gratuitously to such as have "fallen among thieves." "Hide the outcasts—let the oppressed go free."—Bible. For seats apply at any of the trap doors, or to the conductor of the train.

"J. Cross, Proprietor.

"N. B. For the special benefit of Pro-slavery Police Officers, an extra heavy wagon for Texas will be furnished, whenever it may be necessary, in which they will be forwarded as dead freight, to the 'Valley of Rascals,' always at the risk of the owners. Extra Overcoats provided for such of them as are afflicted with protracted chilly-phobia."

CHAPTER XII

SLAVERY SENTIMENT AND HISTORY

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS—SLAVE SOLD AT AUCTION AT YORKVILLE—UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—ESCAPING SLAVES—CHANGES IN STATE LAWS—THE EMANCIPATOR.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS

In 1914 it is difficult to realize that at one time human beings were bought and sold like cattle, and yet it is barely half a century since the blight of slavery lay over the land to be only wiped out through the shedding of oceans of blood. To many it may come as a matter of surprise that slaves were ever held in Kendall County, and very few know that they were sold here, and yet such is the case. Of course such instances were isolated, and the practice was early abandoned, and yet no history of this county would be complete without some record of this phase of social conditions.

It must be remembered that those who came to Kendall County, left homes where certain customs were firmly established, and especially was this true of those who sought in the valley of the Fox River, better opportunities than those offered in the South. A number of the pioneers of Kendall County came from North Carolina where slavery was recognized not only as an institution sanctioned by the State and national governments, but one upheld by Holy Writ. The majority of the slaveholders of the South believed that they held their slaves by divine right, and were able to quote many passages of Scripture to prove their contention. Instead of thinking they were doing wrong to hold slaves in bondage, they believed they were acting according to the highest ideals.

SLAVE SOLD AT AUCTION

In 1844, a negro was sold at public auction at Yorkville, Ill. He was a fugitive from slavery but as he could not prove this, he was held under the law of the State as a free



Engr. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam.

negro, and hence subject to arrest and to sale at auction. The authorities confined the hapless man in jail until Sheriff J. S. Cornell commenced the sale. The people were opposed to this, but were powerless under the law then existing, and the negro was bid in for \$3 by Dr. Seeley. The latter only bought him in order to send him on toward the Canadian border, for he knew that in this way only he could help one with whom he was in fullest sympathy. This was the first and last slave auction at Yorkville or in Kendall County.

As early as 1840 the people of Kendall County began to be thrilled by the stories which reached them relative to slavery. There is no doubt but that some cases were repeated until a part was taken as a whole, but at its best, human slavery was wrong fundamentally, and had in the cause of Christian progression to be abolished. At first the abolitionists did not openly avow their principles as the feeling prevailed that the subject was one too weighty for individual effort, but many secretly held to its doctrines, and gave aid willingly and ably. Among those intimately associated with the abolition movement in Kendall County were: W. H. and William Lewis, Mr. Hallock, George Barnard, Abel Gleason, Zenas McEwen, Levi and Eben Hills, Ole Oleson, Edward Wright, H. S. Colton, B. F. Alden, Dr. Calvin Wheeler and others of equal note. The Underground Railroad flourished in Kendall County, the route running through Little Rock Township, with a depot at Doctor Buck's house. From there slaves were secretly conveyed to Reuben Johnson at Jericho, and from there to the next station at Mr. Beveridge's. Peter Stewart of Wilmington was one of the well known conductors, and was once indicted for his activity by the Joliet Grand Jury, but was never prosecuted.

It is not easy for the present generation to appreciate what escape meant to the fugitive, but there are those still living in Kendall County who remember well the terror of the trembling wretches who cowered with fear, their whip-seamed bodies shaking at the sound of an unknown voice. In spite of their darker color, those who came into contact with them found that they were just as human as those whose skins were white. Their love of family was intense, and parents gave assistance all the more readily when they listened to the

tales of the black parents, of children torn from a mother's breast to be sold "down the river," the dread of every slave. The great plantations down the Mississippi River sent to the southern States further north, constant requisitions for more slaves to work the immense sugar and cotton fields, and buyers traveled over the slave States paying good prices for likely children and young people. The older and feebler ones were not wanted, and so families were broken up, never to meet again in this world. Undoubtedly many slaves were well treated by the masters from whom they were trying to escape, but the fear of being sold farther south, or having their children taken away from them, nerveed them to brave all the dangers of escape which usually meant running the gauntlet of bloodhounds. Noted writers have already depicted the thrilling adventures of those who managed to escape into the friendly wilds of the Dominion of Canada where they were safe from persecution.

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR

The people of Kendall County and the entire State of Illinois did not rest passive, as time went on, under the laws that made it a criminal offense for anyone to assist an escaping negro. Petitions were sent into the houses of the legislature in such great numbers that if all had been acted upon, legislation would have been retarded almost unbelievably. It is unfortunate that those who had the power to repeal some of the measures, did not do so as future events showed forth the wrong done humanity by them. However, Illinois was raising up a deliverer. Whatever the sentiments of some of his fellow statesmen, those of the tall gaunt Sangamon County lawyer, were never in doubt, and when Providence placed him in charge of affairs he wiped out a nation's shame with his signature to the Emancipation Proclamation. That the people of Kendall County were with him to a man, the military history of this region proves, for to the country in general, the Civil War meant slavery or freedom for all, not those of the lighter skin. The rank and file did not enter into the various matters of conflict between the two sections, but united on the greatest of all, and marched forth thousands strong to write finis to the chapter of American Slavery.

CHAPTER XIII

MILITARY HISTORY

THE PART BORNE BY CITIZENS OF KENDALL COUNTY IN THREE WARS—THE MEXICAN WAR—NO NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTY IN 1846—FIRST COMPANY ORGANIZED IN KENDALL COUNTY FOR THE MEXICAN WAR—SECOND COMPANY—NAMES OF KENDALL COUNTY MEN IN THIS WAR—THE CIVIL WAR—PATRIOTIC RESPONSE TO FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—OSWEGO THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING PLACE, APRIL 13, 1861—LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT—FIRST COMPANY ENLISTED—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS IN WHICH KENDALL COUNTY VOLUNTEERS SERVED AND THEIR NAMES—THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—ROSTER OF KENDALL COUNTY VOLUNTEERS WHO SERVED IN THIS WAR.

(By John Fitzgerald.)

Until 1852 no newspaper was published in Kendall County, hence items of local interest to the residents of the county growing out of the war with Mexico were not recorded and preserved among the people as is the case now. It is impossible at this time to give more than an approximately correct list of names of those who served from this county in that war. The Public Records at the State Capital do not supply the information in practical form, as the muster rolls do not state the places of actual residence of the men enlisting—merely the place of organization into regiment, etc., prominent among which is Alton, which seemed to be the general rendezvous for most of the military bodies in which men from this part of the State served. The events and data of the Mexican War were not recorded with that minutia of detail of more recent and perhaps far reaching crises in our national history, and are largely lost to the present generation. Results, however, are matters of history and of absorbing interest and consequence to us as a people, but so many events of world-wide significance have since occurred that the multitude of detail necessary to a full, comprehensive and correct knowledge and appreciation of a movement so

vitaly affecting our national destiny as did the war with Mexico, even had the details been made matters of record, has been relegated to the oblivion of forgetfulness. An empire was added to our area and the national events which have followed, giving us so commanding a place among the strong powers of the earth, may be said to have had their real inception from 1846 to 1848.

In accounting for the paucity of details, usually of absorbing interest to the average reader, we must remember that at the opening of the war between the United States and Mexico this was, even then, a country of "magnificent distances," and the methods of travel, transportation, and transmission of news so primitive that an event occurring so far away as to arouse but little interest or attention among the general public would now be considered at our very doors. The coming war with Mexico and the more or less stirring events preceding the actual struggle on the field of battle were not, as in the case of our great Civil War, transpiring in our front yards, so to speak, and hence did not arouse the enthusiasm nor develop the spirit of patriotism as did the war between the States. Instead of frequent it might be said almost daily meetings at public places, as well as family and neighborhood gatherings, where the stupendous coming events were earnestly and excitedly discussed, as in 1861, all over the county, only one public meeting was held in the interest of the prosecution of the then on-coming war with our Mexican neighbor, so far as our local history discloses.

About the time of the opening of hostilities a public meeting was held at the court house in Oswego for the purpose of encouraging enlistments in the army of the United States, the meeting being addressed by A. R. Dodge, formerly a representative from La Salle County in the Legislature, and A. B. Smith, afterwards representing Kendall County in the same body, both lawyers of ability. At that meeting and soon thereafter a company of about fifty men was enlisted for the war and Mr. Dodge chosen as captain. This company was composed of men residing in Kendall and Kane Counties, mostly in the former. They were transported by wagon to Peoria and from there by boat to Alton. At the latter place and on the way additions were made to the number, and when recruited to the maximum number required for

a full company, it was assigned to the Second Illinois Regiment commanded by Colonel William H. Bissel, afterwards Governor of the State as Company "E," although the names of some of the men are found enrolled in other bodies. From Alton they proceeded to New Orleans by boat and from there marched to Texas. On arriving at the seat of war they became actively engaged in military operations, participating in the principal movements of the American Army. They bore a conspicuous part in the sanguinary battle of Buena Vista, and at the expiration of their terms of service were mustered out, arriving home in the month of July, 1847. About this time another company was organized in this vicinity by Hugh Fullerton, containing residents of Kendall County, but the war was so nearly over before they reached Mexico that they saw but very little active service.

Following are the names of those who served from this county in the Mexican War, so far as it is possible to ascertain them from the muster rolls and other sources of information now available:

A. R. Dodge, A. H. Kellogg, William Sprague, David Carpenter, John Sanders, Aaron Fields, Edwin Fields, James Lewis, William Potter, Edwin Hatch, James Nelson, Hiram Burdick, Butler Rider, B. F. VanDoozer, James Bryant, James Boss, Joseph Wilson, Vernon Hopkins, a Mr. Hunt, George Roberts, a Mr. Tucker, Renben Poindexter or Pendexter, John Selden or Sheldon, and a man remembered as "Hickory Bill" but whose correct name cannot now be recalled or ascertained. John A. Yeigh and a Mr. Kennedy enlisted in Captain Dodge's company at Aurora in the adjoining county of Kane but located in Kendall County at the close of the war. Very few, if any, of those who served in the Mexican War from this county are living at the present time.

THE CIVIL WAR

There are very few counties in Illinois smaller in area than Kendall, with its 324 sections of land separated into nine townships. In 1860, according to the census returns of that year, our population numbered, 13,074, very largely agricultural. These fertile prairies had been settled by hardy pioneers, from the eastern states principally, although Germans, Irish

and Scandinavians were numerous, who had taught their children to love their common country. In 1861 the occupants of these prairie farms were themselves the owners and hence felt that in defending the National flag they were but protecting their families, homes and possessions from the dire results sure to flow from the anarchical principles of secession,—the right of one State to withdraw from the Union without the consent of all. They felt that this right, once conceded and established, the foundation of stable government would be swept away and with it the safety of the individual and the protection of the home. They were well read, intelligent and farseeing. They lived, not for the passing day, but for the future. They were able to discern the signs of the times and could appreciate the political effects likely to flow from given causes and their influence upon the lives and happiness of future generations. Therefore, long before the first gun of the great war was fired and the first call to arms sent forth by President Lincoln, their eyes were turned southward with great anxiety and some trepidation in anticipation of the grave consequences sure to follow the inauguration of actual war, but nevertheless with a firm determination to defend the Union—the basis of all permanent and free government.

The military spirit of the people had been somewhat aroused and their imagination kindled in the preceding campaign by the nature of the partisan demonstrations. Companies of "Wide Awakes," semi-military in form and discipline, were organized and took part in political meetings throughout the county. Thus the young men participating in these demonstrations were familiarized to a certain extent with the idea of military display and discipline in their milder aspects and the public was preparing to meet the conditions already threatened by the South. As the crisis approached and the war clouds loomed more and more ominously upon the political horizon the coming struggle became the common conversational topic among the people. Neighbors as they exchanged work upon the farms, or mingled in the social circle, discussed together the probability of being called upon to take up arms in defense of the Union, and thus were the better prepared for prompt response when the gigantic conspiracy of treason merging into open

war, the call to duty finally came. Sudden as the actual call came it had been anticipated, and already scores of the sons of Kendall County had enrolled their names among the Nation's defenders.

The distinguished honor of being the first in the county to publicly "open the ball" must be assigned, as fifteen years before, on the occasion of the beginning of the Mexican War, to Oswego. On the evening of the day upon which Sumter fell, April 13, 1861, the citizens of that village, in enthusiastic numbers and spirits, held a public meeting at the court house in the interest of the prosecution of the war. This meeting was the first of a multitude of similar gatherings held all over the county as the war progressed, and was addressed by several prominent citizens, among whom were Judge Helm, Judge Ricketson and A. B. Smith, the latter having also addressed the Mexican war meeting in the same place, in 1846, as already mentioned. As on that occasion, so on this, several of the young men of the community placed their names upon the roll of honor, the first in this county to indicate in this unmistakable manner the settled determination to offer their lives in defense of their country's honor. Almost the maximum number necessary to constitute a full company enlisted at this meeting and the required enrollments were soon secured. Before the company, however, could be given place in a regimental organization, the six regiments called for by Governor Yates, were fully organized thus causing a temporary delay. But many of these recruits, in their enthusiasm for service, succeeded in crowding into other companies with little delay and almost every man who placed his name on the muster roll at the Oswego meeting subsequently did valiant work for the cause of liberty at the front, some of them attaining high rank among their comrades.

Immediately upon the first call by the President for troops, the following dispatch was received by Governor Yates:

Washington, April 15, 1861.

His Excellency, Richard Yates:

Call made on you by to-night's mail for six regiments of militia for immediate service.

(Signed) Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

In response to the call made by Governor Yates pursuant to this dispatch, more than

10,000 men offered their services within a few days—nearly double the number called for or supposed necessary. On the 19th, four days after the above call, the following dispatch was received by the Governor:

Washington, April 19, 1861.

Governor Yates:

As soon as enough of your troops is mustered into service, send a Brigadier General with four regiments at or near Grand Cairo.

(Signed) Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

Within forty-eight hours after receipt of this dispatch General Swift with nearly 600 men and a battery of artillery, left Chicago for the scene of action, followed on the succeeding day by several other batteries and a company of 102 men from Sandwich, DeKalb County, commanded by Captain Carr. In this company were several Kendall County men, and thus were we introduced to the stern actualities of civil war. These were followed in rapid succession by individuals, groups and companies of our friends and neighbors, and but few Kendall County homes were free from anxieties and fears for the fate of loved ones from that day until the last gun was fired and the last surviving soldier mustered out and again back at the old home fireside. While the boys of Kendall County were at the front undergoing all the direct dangers and horrors of war, the loved ones at home were not idle in supplying the sinews. Of the \$5,000,000 expended through the Sanitary Commission for the alleviation of the sufferings inseparable from so gigantic a struggle, Kendall County, through the devoted and unswerving patriotism of its splendid women and of the men who, by reason of age or disabilities, were deterred from serving in the ranks, contributed its full share. The success of the Christian Commission in Illinois in its mission of mercy to the stricken and suffering heroes in field and hospital, was due more to the self sacrificing devotion of loving women than to any other source, and among such the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of this county deserve high place and to be held in undying memory. In 1901, bronze tablets containing the names, so far as then known, of the men who volunteered from Kendall County for service in the Civil War, were placed in the corridor of the Court House in Yorkville, the present County Seat. One of these tablets con-



Al. Gabel

tains the following inscription, indicating in imperishable form that the patriotic women of this day cherish and propose to perpetuate the memory of those who fought the battles for Union and Liberty:

MEMORIAL TABLETS
IN HONOR AND MEMORY
OF THE
SOLDIERS OF KENDALL COUNTY
WHO SERVED IN
THE CIVIL WAR
1861-1865

BY YORKVILLE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 164
1901

When orders were flashed from Washington to every recruiting office in the North that the great strife had ceased with the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston and Kirby Smith, and to recruit no more for military service, Kendall County was found within four of its required quotas—1551 of the 1555 called for having been mustered in. Soon thereafter began the northward march of the surviving heroes of the great army of the Republic, and a scene never before recorded in history was witnessed. The tears of joy over returning loved ones and of hallowed sorrow for those left on southern battle fields had scarcely been dried on the cheeks of rejoicing wives, mothers, sisters and daughters before the blue uniform had been exchanged for the working clothes of the farmer, the artisan and the business man and the bronzed men who but yesterday, as it were, had faced a determined and gallant foe on bloody battle fields had again assumed their places in the producing ranks of the great industries of the country. While the nations of the earth looked on in doubt and trepidation as to the results, to their amazement the great army dissolved as in a night and quietly and without ostentation were the burdens of peace assumed and the nation's history in peace made glorious by the industrial achievements of the men who fought on either side—the great battles of the war.

In Kendall County, as all over the land, many of the "boys or 61-65" still occupy places of trust and prominence in business and public life, but the fading remnants of a once mighty militant host remind us that the last page will soon be written and the book closed. Of

them, as of the heroic fathers who under the leadership of a Washington and through rivers of blood formed for us a Nation so well worth fighting for, it may be said,—“They have fought a good fight, they have kept the faith, may they rest in peace.”

Probably a majority of the volunteers from Kendall County served in the ranks of the Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiments of Illinois Infantry and the Fourth, Tenth and Thirteenth regiments of Cavalry, and in the following pages will be found brief sketches of the organization, muster in and services of these regiments, together with such others as space will permit. So far as the records disclose or facts warrant us in stating, every man who enlisted from Kendall County did his full share in the glorious work of re-establishing, on a more firm and enduring foundation than ever, the Government of the whole United States freed from the stain of human chattel slavery. In four regiments not included in the above mentioned there were men from Kendall County as noted below.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

The Seventh Illinois Infantry had the honor of being assigned to the first place, numerically, of all the Illinois troops enlisted in the United States armies. Company C of this regiment, was organized at Aurora, in the adjoining County of Kane, and quite a number of Kendall County boys went to the front with this company. The regiment was mustered into a three-months' service, April 25, 1861, and at the expiration of its term re-enlisted for three years, and was again mustered in July 25, 1861. It took distinguished part in many of the severest battles of the war, among others the defense of Allatoona Pass, October 5, 1864, assisting in successfully repelling four separate, desperate charges made on their lines by the enemy. General Sherman said after the battle that “For the numbers engaged, they stood upon the bloodiest battle field ever known upon the American Continent.” The regiment took part in the great review at Washington on its way home at the close of the war, and was finally discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865, having covered four years, three months and sixteen days, as its entire length of service. In

this regiment the following Kendall County men served:

Benjamin J. Ainsworth, John Crayton, Patrick Ruen, James G. Andrews, Newton Havenhill, William Shell, Joseph W. Bell, John Heald, Gilman N. Stannard, Gardner T. Bobo, John Jubrecht, Edward C. Strossman, Thomas J. Carpenter, Cornelius Lamb, Ephriam Smith, Edgar Campbell, George Mitchell, Thomas Sellers, Samuel Clayton, Robert Michell, Joseph Sullivan.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

James McMutrie.

TENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

John Baldwin, Frank Colgrove, Hipps Baldwin, Thomas Cork, William Canham, Loren Cork, Patrick McCauley, Samuel Faxon, Frank Gilbert.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Charles W. Fish, William H. Ryder, Myron Hopkins, Matthias Sutherland, Joseph Lawton.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

The Thirteenth Illinois Infantry was composed of companies organized in the counties adjoining Kendall, and in which nearly fifty Kendall County men enlisted. B. F. Parks, afterwards a noted member of the bar of Kendall County, was the first Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, serving in this capacity but a short time. The regiment served against General Price in Missouri in June of 1861, under General Fremont, and its conduct there was such as to merit the especial approval of Fremont, who gave it the name of "Fremont's Grey-Hounds" because of the rapidity and promptness of its movements in the march and on the field. It participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, and afterwards became a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded for a long time by General W. T. Sherman, in person. It was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., June 18, 1865, having served three years and two months, and during its entire service the representatives of "Little Kendall" sustained the reputation of our county by their patriotic and efficient service. Kendall County contributed the following men:

George W. Atwood, Austin W. Ewing, George Middlemuss, Merrill F. Boomer, Jacob Fifer, Benjamin Morris, John Burbank, Joseph C. Fishell, Mames R. Neer, James Cliggett, Charles O. Fuller, John W. Neer, Thomas Cooper, William Fullerton, Aquillian W. Noe, Thomas Darnell, Benjamin J. Gifford, John T. North, Enoch Darnell, Judson Grummon, John Seely, Jefferson J. Eastman, William Hawley, A. Townsend Seely, Horace M. Ellsworth, Theodore T. Hays, Joseph Simpson, James T. Haywood, John F. Itiff, Martin V. B. Stearns, Wallace Henry, Joseph W. Judson, Lucius W. Smedley, Walter S. Hunt, Justus G. Ketchum, Simon P. Schamp, Isaac P. Hunt, John Leitch, George W. Sutherland; William Irwin, James B. Lowry, Perry G. Tripp, John H. Jordan, John Martin, Irwin J. Walker, George W. Walker, John W. Williams.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

George W. Easton, John L. Sparks.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

The Twentieth Illinois Infantry was organized at Joliet, Ill., in May, 1861, and mustered into the service June 13, at Camp Goodell, Joliet. On June 18, the regiment left Joliet for Alton, Ill., from which place it removed to St. Louis, Mo., July 6, and from that time until final muster out and discharge, the old "Twentieth" was almost continuously on the firing line when possible to find or make one. It bore a prominent part in all the movements of the western army, and a very large majority of the boys reenlisted while in camp at Big Black River, in March, 1863. Company K as first organized was composed almost entirely of Kendall County men from the vicinity of Newark, and was commanded by Captains Reuben F. Dyer, John W. Boyer and Perry W. Spellman, in turn, the latter mustered out July 16, 1865. The company was mustered out with the regiment at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865, having been in almost continuous active service for more than four years. Kendall County men were:

George Adams, Francis Crowell, Lewis Mintz, Benjamin G. Adams, James Crellen, Harrison Miller, William Ashton, Jerome B. Dann, Henry Mitchell, Theodore P. Atkins, Nel-

son J. Dayton, William Minard, Faagust Anderson, Reuben F. Dyer, Longen Merkley, Theodore Austin, Thomas Ervin, John R. McKean, Charles K. Bacon, Thomas Garner, George Mallory, Thomas Barman, John T. Gray, Marcus E. Morton, N. P. Barnard, Alfred A. Griswold, Gilbert P. Morton, James R. Barrows, Charles Hall, Walter Mott, David L. Barrows, Samuel Hagerman, John P. Mullenix, Rice S. Baxter, James Hagardorn, Benjamin Olin, Lewis G. Bishop, Nicholas Hanson, Aaron P. Paxson, Martin Bissell, Marshall Havenhill, John Pepoon, John N. Boyer, Henry M. Havenhill, William T. Preston, Andrew Brown, Amon Heacox, Luman C. Preston, John Carey, Edwin Howes, William J. Prentice, Otis W. Charles, George Hopgood, Joseph Piard, Charles J. Clayton, Stephen Jennings, J. Delos Pruyx, Franklin Clifford, James Jennings, William F. Reed, Richard Conner, Elias H. Kilmer, Isaac Riley, Sumner N. Cook, Walter O. Landon, Warren B. Rockwood, James Coyle, Robert Lawton, Fayette Scofield, George Connelly, John H. Leach, John Schneider, William N. Crouner, James B. Littlewood, William Shoger, Thomas Smith, Robert Taylor, Andrew Wilson, William M. Smith, Samuel Trentor, George B. Wilson, George M. Sleezer, Aaron R. Walrath, Albert Wilcox, Perry W. Spelman, Curtis L. Wann, Dewitt C. Wilson, Richard M. Springer, Israel Walters, Alonzo P. White, James Springer, George W. Watson, Josiah Wright, Joseph Springer, Andrew J. Wilsey, John Woodruff, Greenbury Leach, Gilbert G. Morton, William Bennett, William R. Vreeland.

TWENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY

The Twenty-third Illinois Infantry was originally mustered into the military service of the United States June 15, 1861, at Chicago, and was known as the "Irish Brigade," commanded by the famous Colonel Mulligan who was killed in battle at Kernstown, Virginia, July, 1864. After the death of Colonel Mulligan the regiment underwent a reorganization and consolidation. Company I of the Twenty-third (Consolidated) was composed largely of Kendall County men from Little Rock Township in the northern part of the county.

Following is the roster of Kendall County in the Twenty-third (Consolidated):

William H. Alger, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew

Anderson, Hezekiah Jennings, Thomas F. Bailey, Erastus Kilburn, William H. Black, William Lasure, Luke H. Blackmer, Frank W. Lord, Joseph Boil, Nathaniel A. Lowry, William Bradley, George McMahon, Andrew Blemquist, John McNiff, Martin Cannon, Dexter M. Moss, James Campbell, David Powell, Guy C. Clark, David Powell, Jr., Charles Clard, David Stahle. Ira Darling, Samuel Schutt, John Done, Ira Smith, Charles Doty, Chester M. Swift, Maurice Duley, Charles Tripp, James W. Edinburne, John Guy Vasser, Theodore H. Fox, Jacob Vanderhoff, Charles Gallity, Thomas W. Welch, William T. Genge, Frank Willey, Aletis Griffin, Thomas Hunter, Henry Gross, August Homann, Menzo Bennett.

THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

This regiment first went into camp at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., just outside the limits of Kendall County. It was mustered into the United States service September 23, 1861, and the following day moved to St. Louis, Mo., where arms were issued to all the regiment except the two companies of cavalry originally a part of the organization. This regiment and the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry constituted what were considered more distinctively Kendall County organizations than any other regiments, as a larger proportion of the membership of these two organizations were Kendall County men than of the others.

From the time it left the State of Illinois, until final muster out, it was a constant participator in many of the hardest battles of the war and underwent hardships which to the present generation would seem almost incredible and beyond human endurance. On September 28, 1861, the regiment left St. Louis, except the two cavalry companies which were left at Benton Barracks, and went into camp at Rolla, Mo., the following day, where it remained until January 14, 1862, the intervening time being fully taken up with drills, guard duty, and occasionally a scouting expedition. On January 24 it left Rolla for Springfield, Mo., comprising, with the Thirty-fifth and Forty-fourth Illinois and the Twenty-fifth Missouri, a brigade under command of General Osterhaus. Companies B and K of the Thirty-sixth had their first baptism of fire at Bentonville, Ark., March 6, 1862, and the balance of

the regiment at Leetown and Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7th and 8th. With marches, skirmishes and battles of greater or less importance, the regiment was constantly engaged until September 20th, when it took part in the battle of Chickamanga after which it retired with the army into Chattanooga. Its colors were among the first to be planted on Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and on the 28th, under Sheridan, it marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., leaving the latter place December 6, 1863. The Thirty-sixth took a conspicuous part in the fierce and deadly battle of Franklin, Tenn., and after the battle received the personal thanks of General Thomas for gallantry on this, one of the bloodiest fields of the whole war. Some idea of the fierceness of this fight may be gathered when it is considered that the Thirty-sixth captured no less than thirty-three stands of colors from the enemy, and it was the last to cross the bridge over the Harpeth River on retiring from the field on its march for Nashville. It went through the Nashville battle December 15 and 16, 1864, capturing a battery and more than 100 prisoners on the 15th. It participated in all the movements of Thomas's army until ordered to New Orleans, La., reaching the city June 23, 1864. At the special request of General Sheridan, the Thirty-sixth was detailed for headquarters and other special duty, and from this fact the regiment was known as "Sheridan's Pet." During its term of service the Thirty-sixth lost in killed and wounded over 700 men, and traveled more than 10,000 miles.

Companies A and B Cavalry, were permanently separated from the regiment at Rolla, Mo., Company A afterward being assigned to General Schuyler Hamilton, at Corinth, Miss., and Company B to General Gordon Granger, as escorts, and the latter company subsequently to General Rosecrans and then to General Mitchell.

The names of Kendall County men in this regiment follow:

Newton J. Abbott, John W. Alston, James H. Alston, Allan M. Alvoid, Edward Anderson, Joseph Apley, George Avery, James A. Baker, Christopher M. Baker, James N. Baird, Henry C. Baxter, Lydon K. Bannister, Christ Batterman, Alfred Ballard, Samuel N. Bartlett, Elias Bartlett, Jacob Barth, Henry H. Barber, George S. Bartlett, Isaac N. Beebe,

William C. Benedict, Lyman G. Bennett, George W. Beane, Erastus Beecher, Frederick Beier, Eugene Benoit, George Beck, Henry F. Birch, Charles H. Bissell, Louis P. Boyd, William P. Boyd, David Boyer, Allen Brown, James Brown, Comfort Brace, John Brace, Samuel J. Brownell, E. W. Brundage, William P. Burgess, Jacob M. Burgess, Joseph Bushnell, Marcus Bushnell, Delmar Burnside, John Bush, Edward P. Cass, Charles F. Case, Rensler Carpenter, William B. Cady, Hobart D. Carr, Demetrius W. Cady, Samuel C. Camp, Clay B. Carroll, William H. Clark, John P. Clegg, James Carlin, Michael Cliggitt, Milton E. Cornell, Dwight G. Cowan, John Cook, Levi Cowan, Patrick Conner, David G. Cromwell, Edgar F. Case, Henry Collman, Aaron Darnell, Daniel J. Darnell, William Daley, Norman C. Dean, Herbert Dewey, George W. Dessalet, John H. Denton, Thomas Dillon, Orrin Dickey, Michael Divine, Charles W. Doane, Bradley W. Doane, Charles W. Doty, Edwin Dopp, Hobart Doctor, William Duckworth, Silas F. Dyer, Edwin E. Dyer, William J. Dunlap, Clark W. Edwards, Oliver Edmond, Leander A. Ellis, Nelson Erickson, James Ferriss, Charles D. Fish, Thomas Finlayson, Uriah Foster, William Freeze, Ira O. Fuller, Amasa Gage, Eben Gates, Luther Gates, Alfred H. Gaylord, Mercelon B. Gaylord, Ferdinand Gaur, Vincent Gentsenburgh, Willard W. Gifford, George Goodwin, John Graham, John Grimmell, William M. Haigh, Henry Haigh, William Hall, James S. Hatch, Joseph W. Halsted, Oliver Halverson, Jndson W. Hanson, Halver Hanson, Henry Hanness, Thomas Harrop, James Harrell, Frank Henning, Lucian F. Heminway, Thomas P. Hill, Joseph W. Hinsdale, Henry Hirse, William Hinchman, Albert M. Hobbs, Oscar F. Howe, Joseph Howard, Henry J. Hodge, William Hunter, Nathan Hunt, Joseph Hummell, John Hayer, James Hurst, Thomas Ives, Sylvester M. Jay, Joseph Jenkinson, Ole H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, John T. Johnson, Terris Johnson, Augustus Kasten, Gilbert Ketchem, Louis Ketzell, Harvey Kimball, Charles G. Langdon, Henry S. Langdon, James A. Lannigan, George Lanigan, Peter Lannier, John Larking, Edward Lars, James M. Leach, Conrad Lernoche, John Leuthard, Hamlet Livens, Elisha E. Lloyd, Clinton Lloyd, George E. Lownsberry, John Lonegan, Hiram Lowry, George Lowry, William T. Maycroft, Warren Marsh, George W.

Mathews, Willard Manter, David Mellor, George Merrill, Nicholas Mehan, Cyrus Merrick, Orville B. Merrill, Samuel Mall, Christ Mall, Henry Mehke, William Mei, John Miller, Ralph Miller, Frederick Miller, Antoine Miller, Aaron Mills, Stephen Minard, George McHugh, Edwin J. McMullen, Robert McNow, James E. Moss, David W. McKay, Nicholas Moleter, John Murley, Henry Mullen, Alfred Melton, Anton Myer, Amos Norton, John Nolenburgh, Porter C. Olson, Soren L. Olson, James W. Olson, Lawrence O'Brien, Willis Olmstead, John A. Paige, William Peck, Nelson Peck, Aspian Peterson, William G. Peterson, Severt A. Peder-son, George D. Parker, Reuben W. Perrin, Cy-rus Perry, Oscar Pecoy, William P. Pierce, Jo-seph Phipps, John Pfansteil, Lewis Power, Rob-ert B. Ralston, Walter S. Ralston, George W. Raymond, Charles N. Ralph, John Ray, Martin Rinehart, Melancton Ross, John B. Sage, El-bert M. Saxton, Henry Schell, Henry Schroider, Lewis Seymour, Edward Seymour, Charles Sey-mour, Andrew L. Scofield, Charles H. Scofield, Ira M. Scofield, James Scully, Dana Sherrill, Thomas Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Benjamin Sayers, Lewis Shafer, Frederick Shanger, Frederick Schulingurgh, Ross Seely, Henry M. Seymore, Orson Smith, Henry Smith, Kimball Smith, Dwight Smith, Joseph A. Smith, Myron C. Skinner, Jacob J. Snell, Charles Snyder, Larue P. Southworth, David Sutherland, Peter Schryver, James C. Stokes, Benjamin Stephen-son, Paul Stevenson, Seth Slyther, William F. Sutherland, Benedict Stampfley, Nicholas Swockhart, David S. Shaw, Benedict Stall, William Stewart, Alexander Stickles, John C. Taylor, Ezra Taylor, Joseph C. Thomas, Joseph C. Thompson, Ole H. Thompson, John H. Thompson, Thor Torson, James Thorp, Thomas P. Titlow, Christopher Thake, Jared E. Thomas, William Todd, Harvey Tooley, Samuel Tucker, David M. VanDorston, Ben. J. Vanvalkenberg, William Varner, John VanPelt, Garrett G. Vreeland, Thomas Vernon, Gustavus Voss, Carl-ton D. Ward, William W. Watters, William Walker, George K. Wann, Thomas Welch, Christ Wentj, William J. Willett, John E. Wil-iams, Andrew F. Wilsey, John Wilson, Martin Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson, Peter Wittman, Frederick Witzkey, James Wicks, Joseph Whit-ham, Daniel Whitney, Barney Wheeler, Henry Weber, Albert Wulff, Abram Wormley, George W. Woods, William Woolenweber, Jacob Wolf,

Chester F. Wright, Edward R. Zeller, William W. Zeller, William Burgess.

FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Conrad Gergman, Ezra Morrell, Silas M. Phelps.

FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

George W. Farnsworth.

FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

James Camel, Mortimer D. Hibbard, Tobias Moats, Henry Watson, William H. Lafferty, Stephen Pratz, Robert M. Todd, Austin Willett.

FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

James W. Warren.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Jacob B. Parsons.

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY

James C. Darnell, Frederick A. Hanover, Thomas Moore, Charles Peck, John Shonts.

FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY

This regiment was organized in the adjoining county of LaSalle, and but few Kendall men served in its ranks. The regiment was organ-ized by W. H. W. Cushman, its first command-ing officer, and served in the western armies through the war. For meritorious conduct in the siege of Corinth the men were furnished with new Springfield rifles. On October 5, 1862, while crossing a bridge over the Hatchie River, the Fifty-third met a regiment from another State retreating before the enemy. In-stead of joining in the retreat the Fifty-third opened its lines, thus permitting the retreating regiment to pass through, then closing ranks engaged the victorious enemy, holding the bridge and road until other troops could be crossed over and placed in position. The regi-ment here assisted in running a battery of artillery up a steep bluff, planting it within fifty yards of the enemy's line and supporting it there while it did effective work. For this the regiment received the thanks of General Hurlburt, Division commander. Again, on

July 12, 1863, while closing the lines around Jackson, Miss., the brigade, of which the Fifty-third was a part, through a misunderstanding of orders, or in obedience to mistaken orders where "some one had blundered," charged the enemy's works and out of this disastrous and worse than futile charge the Fifty-third emerged with but sixty-six men, the remainder having been killed, wounded or captured. Colonel Earl was killed, Lieutenant-Colonel McClannahan severely wounded and nearly all of the officers of lower rank were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. The color guard and bearers were all killed or wounded, and so fierce and determined was the charge that many of the men were seized by the enemy and bodily hauled over the breastwork into the Confederate lines.

The regiment was disbanded at Chicago July 28, 1865, having had on its muster rolls during its term of service, more than 1,800 men and officers, including the remnant of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, consolidated with and becoming a part of the Fifty-third under orders issued by General O. Howard, August 1, 1864.

Roster of the regiment concerning Kendall County:

William Allen, Michael Cooney, Robert Day, John Fitzgerald, Charles Grant, David Hendrickson, Hugh Kennedy, Orrin Kennedy, Pat T. McArthur, Francis Mory, Ira Strong, Lewis Williams.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

This regiment was organized from companies from various counties in Northern Illinois, in the latter part of 1861. Parts of two regiments, the Fifty-sixth Illinois and the Fifty-seventh, were consolidated in December, as the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry and mustered into the service December 26, 1861. Its first fighting experience was at Fort Donelson, although the fort surrendered to General Grant before the Fifty-seventh had a full opportunity to show its mettle. From that time it was actively engaged until mustered out near Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, from which place it moved to Chicago and finally disbanded on July 14th, having served more than three and one-half years. The counties of Kendall, Bureau, LaSalle, Henry and Cook were represented in the Fifty-seventh and these splendid counties may well take pride in the conduct

of their sons in the many trying experiences of this gallant regiment.

From Kendall County went the following men:

John B. Dent, Edward A. Douglas, John Felper, James Healy, William Hanna, Henry Hatch, William Wagner, George F. Walker.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

H. Fremal, Benjamin S. VanDuzer, Andrew K. Loucks, L. B. Webster.

SIXTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Barney Phillips, Michael Carroll.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

William Hull.

SIXTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY (100-day regiment)

This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in June, 1862, where it remained guarding prisoners of war until mustered out at the termination of its term of service. Many of its members reenlisted in other regiments and served during the war.

Kendall County contributed the following:

Dexter A. Aldrich, Elias S. Bartlett, Lyman Childs, Henry Cooper, James A. Codner, Silas Dyer, William F. Hill, John Johnson, George J. Johnson, William Johnson, Charles H. Jordan, Morris Langenson, William T. Linn, Ebenezer B. Northrup, Charles H. Parmenter, Frank M. Plumb, William Peterson, George R. Potter, James Ryan, James D. Riddell, Isaac Sergeant, Samuel L. Thompson, John E. Williams.

SEVENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY

John Brown, Charles W. Reed, James Walters.

SEVENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

James C. Babbit, Alden R. Cole, John D. Knapp, Watson E. Webster, Charles W. Wood, Camillus Moon.

EIGHTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Henry Monkemeyer.



LEVI C. GORTON



JANE GORTON

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Cornelius Sloan, David Beard.

EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

The "Rail Road" regiment, so called because it was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois was mustered into the military service of the United States, August 27, 1862. Company H, originally commanded by Captain Henry S. Willett, of Bristol, who was instantly killed at the battle of Stone River, was made up entirely of Kendall County men. The remaining remnant of this gallant company still enjoy annual Company reunions at the residences of the different comrades in Kendall County, although the number is painfully lessening with the passing years.

About four months after being mustered in the Eighty-ninth took its first baptism of blood at Stone River. After this battle, so direful in its results to Kendall County, Captain F. M. Hobbs, now residing at Yorkville, succeeded to the command of the Kendall County company, he in turn being afterward succeeded in command by Lieutenant J. A. Beeman. On September 4, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was there assigned by General Wright, commanding the Department of Ohio, to the Third Brigade, First Division, Army of Kentucky, under General Nelson. From this time until its last active service in March, 1865, when it embarked for East Tennessee to reestablish communications through to Virginia, the Eighty-ninth actively participated in all the battles and movements of the army. From Perryville, October 8, 1862, to Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and to Nashville, December 15, and 16, 1864, almost every battlefield of the west was consecrated by the blood of the brave boys of the Eighty-ninth. During its terms of service the regiment had on its muster rolls the names of 1,403 men, and was mustered out June 10th, 1865, 381 strong. On its return to the North 202 recruits were transferred from the Eighty-ninth to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, and remained as a part of the latter regiment until it was mustered out December 8, 1865, at New Braunfels, Texas. The most severe losses of the Eighty-ninth were suffered at Stone River where it lost in killed, wounded and captured 142 men, Chickamauga, 109, and Atlanta, 211. It suffered a total loss during

the war of 820 men, killed, wounded and discharged by reason of disabilities incurred in service. Among the lamented dead of this regiment was Captain William Harkness, who had been promoted from Second Lieutenant of Company H to the command of Company A, and was killed in action June 21, 1864.

The following names are found in the roster of this regiment: Benson Aldrich, Lewis Ashley, Orton A. Barnes, Harrison J. Baker, Benjamin Bartholomew, John A. Beeman, Heman Breese, William A. Bissell, Solon S. Boomer, Aaron M. Boomer, Erwin M. Booth, Thomas T. Britton, Wallace Brewer, Nathan Brown, Joseph Buckley, John Buffhan, Hawley F. Chappell, Edward E. Cheever, Isaac T. Chittenden, Nels Christianson, Josiah Coleman, James Collier, Albert H. Cooper, William J. Cooper, Alfonso A. Covell, Elnathan Corey, Amos D. Curran, Thomas Daly, James B. David, William H. Delancy, Alfred C. Dixon, Albert Eastman, Frank Estergreen, Richard Field, William N. Groom, Willett C. Gilliam, Fred W. Godard, Andrew S. Godfrey, William V. Griswold, William Harkness, Benjamin Haigh, Joseph Haigh, Edward Hargraves, Ralph Heap, Charles Hayden, Franklin M. Hobbs, Edward H. Hobbs, Thomas Holmes, James G. Hopkins, James F. Howard, Henry Huggins, Ole H. Johnson, James W. Keeler, Joseph D. Kern, William H. Litsey, Charles Litsey, James Lyons, Nicholas R. Marshall, Darwin J. Maynard, Isaac N. Merritt, Horace N. Moon, Thomas G. Morley, Thomas N. Morley, Henry Meijhn, Wallace McCloud, Samuel J. Odell, Silas S. Page, Alexander Patterson, Joseph N. Peterson, George E. Phipps, Isaac F. Pierson, Bennett A. Pierce, Henry Pim, Alvert B. Platt, William Platt, Samuel E. Pletcher, Francis J. Pomeroy, Harman Pomeroy, John S. Richetson, George S. Robinson, Amos N. Rose, Commodore P. Sage, George Sanford, Myron E. Scoville, John C. Sherwin, Morgan A. Skinner, John Ball Smith, James Snowball, Taylor Stewart, Chauncy B. Talmadge, Jonathan Townsend, Emory B. Tyler, William G. Ward, Henry S. Willett, Reuben W. Willett, Henry Weber, Edgar H. Wood, Nimrod Young, Isaac K. Young, Henry Huggins, William Hughs, James C. Huestis.

NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY

This regiment was organized at Springfield, Ill., and mustered into the service September 8, 1862. Company E was composed almost

wholly of Kendall County men from the vicinity of Lisbon, the commanding officers during its term of service being Thomas B. Hanna, Edwin Brown and Frank H. Jordan.

The regiment left Springfield for the front October 1, 1862, and was captured by the noted raider, Gen. John Morgan, December 27, 1862, while guarding the railroad at Elizabethtown, Ky. At that time the regiment were using inferior guns of the old flint lock type, although somewhat altered. After the surrender the regiment was paroled and marched for Louisville, Ky., from whence all who were well enough to travel took transportation for St. Louis, Mo. On June 5, 1863, an exchange was effected and the Ninety-first again took up the burdens of war, thereafter participating in all the important movements of the army to which it belonged until July 12, 1865, when it was mustered out of service at Mobile, Alabama, finally disbanding on the 29th of that month.

Names of Kendall County members: Wright Adams, Erastus D. Andrews, Aaron Anfensen, Anfin Anfinson, Frank W. Barber, Lars J. Boyd, Joseph A. Boyd, Edwin Brown, David N. Brown, Morgan R. Bennett, Reuben A. Burgess, Elliott Burton, Silas Carner, Lars Christopher-son, Harrison Cook, John K. Cook, Dewitt Convis, James Davis, Phineas Davis, Theodore Deland, Anthony Devit, Andrew G. Egness, Alvert Ellis, Anfen Ersland, Dallas Farrington, Knud K. Canstow, Henry Georgeson, Thor Georgeson, William Grant, Peter Grant, Thomas B. Hanna, Joseph Hargrave, Benjamin Hackerson, Orin Hawkins, Ole O. Hegland, Sure O. Hegland, Thor Hendrickson, Eben L. Hills, John Hovey, David Huss, William W. Hubbard, Edwin E. Inslan, Frank H. Jordan, Andrew Johnson, Henry Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Oscar Johnson, Mathias Kendall, George Larson, Lars Larson, Harrison H. Lloyd, Curtis Lloyd, William T. Linn, Ephraim Lounsberry, James T. Maxwell, Andrew Mechaelson, Robert A. McFarlane, Henry Mott, Albert B. Moore, John H. Naden, Andrew Nelson, Nels S. Nelson, Kolben Olson, Joel Parkhurst, James Parker, Erick J. Peterson, John Q. A. Rider, Robert Reed, Benjamin Reeves, Clement E. Redfield, John H. Richmond, William H. Richmond, John E. Holford, Henry L. Sanders, Miner Scofield, Stephen L. Scofield, John O. Severed, John Seymour, William H. Shepherd, William Shaw,

Flavious J. Sleezer, Frank R. Snider, John Sutton, John P. Swallow, William Taylor, Isaac Teachout, Fred E. Thompson, Oscar Thompson, Torres W. Thompson, Ole Thompson, Abraham Thompson, John Thorson, John O. Thorson, William Thumb, Thor S. Thorson, John Underhill, John VanBuskirk, Abram Vanriper, John Wait, John H. Weeks, Thomas Weeks, Wier Weeks, Andrew West, Oliver G. Wilder, Harston L. Wood, Jacob B. West.

NINETY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Thomas B. Smith.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Henry C. Robbins.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

This regiment was organized at Ottawa in the adjoining county of La Salle, in August, 1862, and mustered out at Washington June 6, 1865, arriving at Chicago June 8 and disbanding as an organization June 10, 1865. The One Hundred and Fourth was captured December 7, 1862, near Hartsville, Tenn., being abandoned by the rest of the brigade, to alone meet a fierce charge of the enemy. The latter were being driven from the field until reenforced by John Morgan's cavalry, when, the One Hundred and Fourth, being overwhelmingly outnumbered and completely surrounded, surrendered. Almost fifty men of this regiment were killed in this encounter and about 150 wounded. This was the first battle in which the regiment was engaged and its conduct on the occasion deserved and received complimentary mention from its superior officers. The regiment was paroled at Murfreesboro and returned to Chicago. In the spring of 1863 an exchange was effected and the regiment returned to active service. It made a splendid record in many of the fiercest battles of the war, including Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Lookout Mountain and Jonesboro. The following men from Kendall County served in this regiment: Reuben Baldwin, Edward S. Bul-
lard, Marshall Bagwell, James C. Carnes, Julius A. Freeman, Jephtha Misner, John Misner, Wesley Misner, Isaac Newton, Tunis S. Serrine.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

James Corke, Jesse Corke, George W. Nichols, Harvey Potter, Thomas Springer.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

H. C. Henderson, T. W. Henderson, Edward H. Noble, George W. Sheldon, William Wood.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry was organized in response to the call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men in the summer of 1862, and was mustered in at Camp Douglas, on the 6th of September. Company A was recruited in Kendall County, most of the members living in the vicinity of Oswego and in the eastern part of the county. This company was commanded during its service by Captains William L. Fowler, William Walker and William S. Bunn.

The regiment left Camp Douglas, where it had been engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners, November 9, 1862, arriving at Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th, and became a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, then a part of the Army of the Tennessee. In November it took part in an expedition under General W. T. Sherman in pursuit of Generals Price and Van Dorn, returning December 13th. On the 20th of December it embarked on the Mississippi as a part of an expedition under Sherman to operate against Vicksburg, subsequently serving under General McClernand. Arkansas Post was captured January 11, 1863, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was one of the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. The regiment was actively engaged on the Peninsula opposite Vicksburg during the famous siege of that city, performing a great variety of services, including work upon the canal begun by General Butler, picket, fatigue duty, and undergoing all the hardships incident to irregular duty of the Vicksburg campaign. The result was so much sickness that at times not to exceed 100 men of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh were fit for duty. It also participated in the expedition to Black Bayou, suffering great hardships. It took part in the movements to Grand Gulf

and in the rear of Vicksburg in May, and when Grant's lines were closed around the city the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh formed a part of the line of battle of the Fifteenth Corps on the right of the army. After the surrender, with only fifty men fit for duty, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh assisted in driving General Joe Johnston from the city of Jackson. On September 22nd the Fifteenth Corps broke camp on Black River, marched to Vicksburg and there took steamers for Memphis, from the latter place marching to Chattanooga, Tenn., where they arrived about November 15th. Subsequently the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took an active part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 22nd to 25th, resulting in complete victory, subsequently taking part in the expedition of Sherman for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., where he was besieged by General Longstreet. It also participated in a demonstration made by the Fifteenth Corps in favor of General Sherman, then engaged in his raid from Vicksburg toward Meridian, Miss. The regiment moved from Larkinsville toward Chattanooga, reaching the latter place May 5, 1864, and on the evening of that day went into camp on the Chickamauga battle field with the Army of the Tennessee under command of General McPherson. In the series of battles around Resaca the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh bore a conspicuous part, in a bayonet charge on one of the enemy's fortified positions capturing a large number of prisoners. Following this successful assault General Cleburn's Confederate Division made three furious assaults upon the Union lines, only to be repulsed each time with great slaughter. On June 27th the Fifteenth Corps made a desperate assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, stretching a thousand feet or more above their heads, and in this assault the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh stood up under the most terrific fire it had ever encountered. The regiment took part in all the movements of Sherman's march to Atlanta and was in the thick of the fight on July 27th in which General McPherson was killed.

After the surrender by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the remaining armies of the Confederacy, the Fifteenth Corps, including the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, marched from Raleigh to Petersburg, 168 miles, in six days, averaging twenty-eight miles a day. On May

13th they passed through Richmond and on the 21st reached the vicinity of Washington, where they went into camp west of Alexandria, afterward taking part in the Grand Review at Washington on which occasion the regiment was highly complimented for its fine military bearing. The regiment left Washington June 7, 1865, arriving at Chicago where it was mustered out June 17th, about 240 men being all that were left of the 900 with which it had left Camp Douglas in 1862.

Names: Chester Ackley, Robert W. Ackley, Alonzo Andrews, William Apple, Yoss Apple, Harrison Ashley, Isaac C. Bartlett, John P. Bartlett, Robinson A. Barr, Rice S. Baxter, Wallace Bartlett, Benjamin F. Bale, John Beane, Andrew Bedard, Christopher Beck, William N. Bennett, Augustus Beebe, Henry Beebe, William Bishop, Charles A. Bishop, John M. Bemis, John Blake, Edward D. Blanchard, George Brown, George Oscar Briggs, Wilson Briggs, August Brinkman, William H. Brundage, George H. Brenzel, Wells Brown, Peter Blackmer, John Boyle, George Booth, William S. Bunn, George H. Burnside, Patrick Burke, John Burke, William H. L. Bush, Morgan Buttler, Charles Butler, Royal Buttler, Ammon B. Case, Hammond G. Carpenter, John Carson, Michael Carney, Granby S. Case, William Cairns, Lancaster Comstock, George M. Cowdrey, John Coleman, William Coats, Joseph H. Cox, John H. Cox, Henry H. Clark, Edward Clark, Paul Cross, Hudson H. Campbell, John C. Cromwell, William T. Danforth, Joseph Dano, Jerome Dano, Alfred Darnell, William Danford, Howard Dirst, Joseph Dorne, Henry C. Dufford, William H. Durrell, Wallace Edson, Samuel F. Elliott, Ambrose A. English, Jeremiah Evarts, Delos Eldredge, Norman Ellis, Charles Evans, William H. Failing, Benjamin K. Favor, Rodney D. Faxon, John Fay, Martin F. Finch, Mitchell Fleury, Joseph Fleury, Thomas J. Ford, William L. Fowler, Lyman H. Gaskill, Leonard L. Gaskill, Charles Gaddy, Alexis E. Gould, George Goodson, Charles N. Godard, Philip Grace, Wilbert A. Griswold, Ichabod Gurney, Lewis Haddon, Edward Hall, William Haymond, Joseph Harmon, Elijah L. Hardin, Dwight Hawks, Wilbur F. Hawks, Blin Harrington, Robert Heavener, Abram Heavener, Christian Herren, Christian Henny, John Hinchman, James M. Hiddleston, William C. Hiddleston, Charles M. Hill, William A. Hopkins, Ol-

iver H. Hopkins, Amos Holt, Edwin Hoyt, John S. Howard, Clark Hollenback, Charles E. Hubbard, E. H. Ives, Joseph S. Kenyon, James Kinnaird, Thomas W. Kellett, Jerome Kendall, George F. Kilts, John W. Kilts, William Kloft, Joseph C. Kuhlum, John Kuhlum, Morris B. Lamb, William W. Lawton, James Landers, George B. Lasure, Charles Lasure, John Long, John H. Lowe, Henry Lie, Henry H. Matlock, James M. Meade, James H. Mighell, Jacob A. Means, George Montague, John B. Moulton, Darius Morrell, Samuel C. McConnell, Alvah M. McClain, Thomas W. Mullenix, Alfred X. Murdock, Wrigh Murphy, Edson Needham, Thomas F. O'Brian, Simeon D. Ovitt, Eneas S. Ovitt, Reuben P. Parkhurst, Edward Palmer, Calvin Pearce, Edgar Percival, John Pettit, Leander Pettit, Charles W. Pindar, Vashni M. Potter, Thomas Pollard, William Pooley, John Pooley, William Puff, Sanford Razey, George Hassel, Robinson B. Murphy, George F. Needham, Eugene Regan, Marshall C. Richards, Arnold Rickard, John B. Roberts, Charles E. Rosenbury, Joseph A. C. Rowan, Hollister M. Rockwell, John Rowley, Thomas M. Roberts, William W. Russell, George Russell, Samuel Solfisberg, Rudolph Solfisberg, Thomas Sargent, David D. Schryver, Charles Schryver, Andrew Schwab, James S. Schermerhorn, David Schutt, John M. Serry, Dow Shibley, George Sherman, John F. Simmons, Luther H. Smith, Charles H. Smith, William F. Smith, Henry C. Smith, Judson Smith, Charles Smith, William Smith, Albert Smith, John Smith, William R. Smith, John F. Steward, Amasa E. Steward, John B. Stoutenmyer, Henry Stone, Henry Stiles, Davis Springer, Enoch Springer, Earl Southerland, John Summerville, Daniel Sullivan, George A. Tucker, Nehemiah Tucker, Benjamin R. VanDoozer, Cornelius Vanote, Aaron H. Velie, William Walker, Edward J. Walker, Orville P. Walker, Edward C. Westover, George White, Charles Adam Westgate, Edward A. Welch, John Williams, William White, Frank Winom, Marshall F. Wormley, Daniel B. F. Wormley, Joe Zeller, Joseph Winom, George Austin, Joseph E. Smith.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

Winfield S. Kelley.

In the early part of 1864 four States, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, tendered to the Gov-

ernment \$5,000 men for 100 days' service, the object being to relieve the veteran soldiers from guard duty at various forts, arsenals, navy yards, etc., in the border States for more strenuous service at the front where their greater experience and discipline would count more effectively. Under this arrangement Illinois furnished thirteen regiments of infantry, viz.: One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Forty-first, One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Forty-third, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth, the One Hundred and Forty-fourth being a one-year regiment. That the purpose of these organizations was attained, and more than attained, is a matter of history. We can do no better than quote the language of the great War Governor of Illinois, Richard Yates, who, in his last annual message to the State Legislature, referring to these 100-day regiments, said: "Our regiments under this call performed indispensable and invaluable services in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, relieving garrisons of veteran troops who were sent to the front, took part in the Atlanta campaign, several of them also composing a part of that glorious army that has penetrated to the very vitals of the rebellion and plucked some of the brightest laurels that this heroic age has woven for a patriotic soldier. Five out of the one hundred-day regiments, after their term of service had expired, voluntarily extended their engagements with the Government, and marched to the relief of the gallant and able Rosecrans, who, at the head of an inadequate and poorly appointed army, was contending against fearful odds for the preservation of St. Louis and the safety of Missouri. The officers and soldiers of these regiments evinced the highest soldierly qualities and fully sustained the proud record our veterans have ever attained in the field, and the state and country owe them lasting gratitude, and we have in a great degree to attribute our success in Virginia and Georgia to the timely organization and efficient services of the one-hundred-day volunteers furnished by all of said States. The president has, by order, returned them the thanks of the Government and Nation

for the services thus rendered, and accords the full measure of praise to them as our supporters and defenders in the rear, to which the regular reserve force of large armies are always entitled."

The One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-first regiments voluntarily continued in the service from one to two months after the expiration of terms of enlistment. The names of the men in the above regiments enlisting from Kendall County were:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

Frank A. Buys, John Byrne, Joseph Beltram, Merritt Covell, H. A. Cook, Moses Cherry, Henry Dolph, Frank Dano, Levi H. Dunbar, Cyril Dussell, John Eccles, William Elliott, William H. Grimwood, Otto Groch, Lester C. Hunt, Nicholas Hauni, L. E. Johnson, James B. Lockwood, Henry Minard, Frank Mase, Atwood R. Morley, John O'Riley, William Owen, Frank Partridge, Samuel Roberts, Henry Smith, Thomas Thompson, Rush Walker.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

Charles Coop, William M. Hanna, James A. Hatter, James Mason, George Mason, Ole J. Nelson, Edward N. Roach, Mark Ricketson, John W. VanZandt, James E. Wilson.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

Nathaniel Y. Austin, Eliphalet Barber, Samuel Barker, William H. Badgeley, James Delamater, Myron J. Benson, Michael Donahue, Samuel J. Haunan, William Hargrave, Jacob Huss, George Haskins, Stone Ingermunson, Alfred Mallory, Jephtha Misner, Nelson L. Sweetland, William Spencer, Charles Trichnor, Franklin E. Tubbs, George C. VanOsdell, William H. Vader, Samuel Wright, Herman Winchell, Albert M. Sweetland.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in September, 1864, for one year's service, and mustered out July 5, 1865, at the same place. Its entire service was con-

fined to this State, doing guard duty at various points, thus releasing veteran soldiers for more strenuous duty in the South. The regiment cheerfully responded to every call to duty and showed by its spirit and action it was ready for more dangerous fields if called upon. Its members from Kendall County were: Alfred L. Browne, Charles D. Chapin, Samuel N. Cody, Horace P. Courtright, Alexander C. Donaldson, William H. Fritts, Isaac Gruver, Azariah Hull, Zenos Hodges, Wesley Hollenback, Horace T. Hoyt, Ephriam F. Moulton, Sylvester B. Norton, James Ryan, Henry E. Russell, Randolph W. Rarick, Oscar L. Story.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

In December, 1864, a call was issued for ten regiments for one year from Illinois, and the first to respond was the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, which was organized at Chicago and mustered in during the month of February, 1865. Company C was composed of men from Kendall and La Salle Counties. The regiment saw active service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and was engaged in many encounters with the enemy, all brisk, some bloody. Its conduct in many experiences which tried the souls of older and more experienced soldiers demonstrated that these young boys were made of as stern stuff as their veteran comrades of older regiments. The regiment received final discharge at Springfield, February 8, 1866. The following names of Kendall County men appear on the records: William Andrews, Frank A. Bnys, John S. Boyd, Byron W. Barnard, Charles Briggs, Charles F. Butterfield, Albert Chittenden, George W. Churchill, Meritt Covill, Lawrence E. Emmons, Francis A. Emmons, Charles O. Fuller, John F. Fields, Hugh R. Marshall, Charles E. Merrick, Thomas Mullin, Judson O. Moore, Ira F. Palmer, Hiram Robinson, Henry Smith, Andrew Welch, Andrew Williams.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

Charles Peake.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS
INFANTRY

This regiment was also one of the ten one-year regiments from Illinois, being mustered

into the military service of the United States in March, 1865, and was commanded by Colonel Alfred T. Smith of the Regular Army. Like the other one year regiments, the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth rendered very material and valuable aid in putting the finishing touches on the Rebellion and proved its worth in many trying experiences. It was mustered out and received final discharge late in the year 1865. Kendall County members of this organization were: John Byrne, Henry Chappell, Rollin T. Cornell, William Dyer, Arvin H. Eastman, William Edwards, Nicholas Hanni, Frank Howard, Reuben B. Johnson, Horatio Nichols, George Olt, John Roberts, John Riley, Joseph Sandford.

FIRST ARMY CORPS

This organization was recruited early in 1865, composed of twelve companies of enlisted men, numbered from one to twelve, and about 125 "unassigned recruits." These companies were assigned to various regiments of United States Veteran Volunteers and most of the men continued in the service until 1866. Kendall County was thus represented: Robert T. Brnner, Elijah A. Fish, Peter Cline, Herman Kimler, Josiah Timmons, Berry Hardin, James Morris.

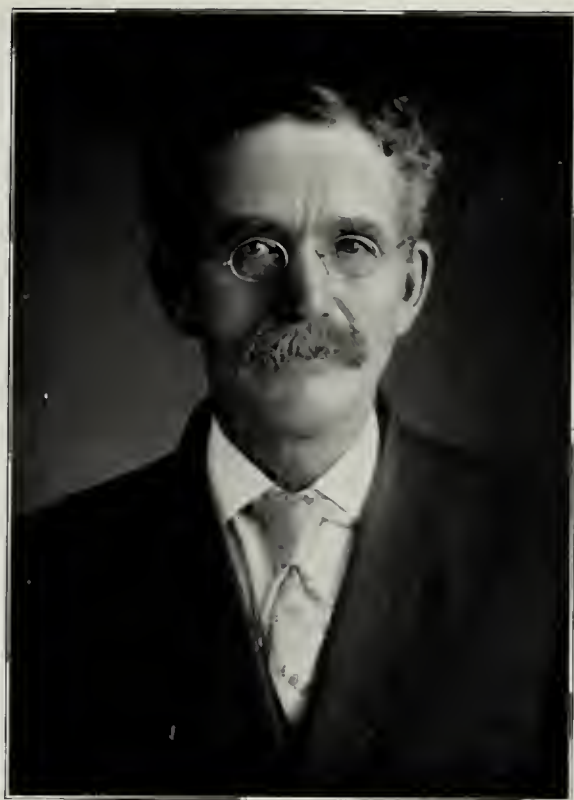
THIRD ILLINOIS CAVALRY

James S. Richards, John C. Pfingsten.

FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

This regiment was organized by Col. T. Lysle Dickey at Ottawa, Ill., under authority from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, and was mustered into the service Sept. 26, 1861. Company C was composed largely of Kendall County men. From Springfield, Ill., the regiment went to Cairo, Ill., where arms were issued to the men. Soon after, Company C, under command of Captain Townsend of Oswego, Kendall County, was detached from the regiment and proceeded to Big Muddy to guard the bridge, where it remained on duty for a short time.

The Fourth participated actively in the campaigns against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, afterwards proceeding by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, where Company C was assigned, with two other companies, A and B to General Hurlbut's command, with which it remained until a few days before the battle of Pittsburg Land-



JOHN E. GRATE



MRS. JOHN E. GRATE



RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. GRATE

ing, or Shiloh. Effective service was performed during this severe conflict and after the battle the Fourth was kept active in scouting work and led in a raid upon the railroad at Pndy, capturing a train and destroying the track and several bridges. The regiment entered Corinth ahead of General Sherman, afterward going to Memphis. Later, Company C, with three other companies, E, G and F, reported to General Brayman at Bolivar, Tenn., thence after some weeks it returned to Collierville, its headquarters, where it remained until sent to Vicksburg. At the latter place the regiment, which had been separated more or less for a long time, was reunited and remained so until expiration of its term of service. Those of the regiment not reenlisting, about 340 men, were mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in November, 1864. Under Special Orders No. 89, issued at Natchez, Miss., October 14, 1864, the reenlisted men and recruits were organized into companies of the maximum strength and most of the Kendall County men became incorporated into various companies of the reorganized consolidated regiment.

Under various orders the Fourth and Twelfth regiments of cavalry were further consolidated into one regiment, designated as the Twelfth, in June, 1865, and continuing in the service until May, 1866. Kendall County men serving in the Fourth Cavalry were: Eugene Austin, Samuel Buel, Charles Bellfield, Charles E. Beaupre, Hiram O. Bingham, Silas E. Bingham, Henry Brokaw, Nelson Carpenter, Benjamin F. Cavens, Franklin W. Clark, James L. Clegg, Charles G. Collins, Frank Cook, Andrew J. Cornell, William E. Darby, Patrick Devany, Henry Engle, Edward English, Charles E. Fox, Parly F. Freeland, Peter Gannon, Henry Getty, Charles Gray, Asher B. Hall, William P. Hatch, Andrew J. Haynes, Charles J. Haynes, Thomas J. Heald, Chandler Heath, James W. Hopkins, Joseph M. Hinchman, Lovell S. Hasting, Robert Jolly, David Jolly, John Kapler, Elisha Lilly, Leonard O. Lathrop, Peter L. Loucks, Nelson Leitch, George M. Lane, John Lane, Norman Ladiem John S. Moore, Edward Mann, Michael McGuin, William H. Marrion, Isaac Pierce, Milton B. Pogne, Finley Pool, Edwin Reeves, John W. Reggs, Charles Riley, Gustavus Rohlwe, William Rowen, Brien Rnddy, James Ruen, Jonas Seely, John S. Starkweather, Henry C. Smith, Samuel Smith, Charles D.

Townsend, John P. VanDorston, John T. Wormley, George W. Wormley, Garret L. Collins, Hiram Thomas, Seth E. Walker, Kirk L. Walker, Samnel H. Walker, Edward O. Williams, Martin Williams, John Wilson, Stephen H. Woodworth, Edgar Zimmerman.

SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

Peter Pelow.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

This regiment was organized at St. Charles, Kane Connty, by Col. John F. Farnsworth, and was mustered in September 18, 1861, serving until July 17, 1865, when it was mustered out at Benton Barracks. Colonel Farnsworth was promoted Brigadier General in 1862, and after the war made a distinguished record in Congress, representing the district of which Kendall County formed a part. The regiment was sent to the front soon after its organization and was almost constantly engaged in active service during its entire term of enlistment. Its record as a fighting regiment was written in the advance of the army up the Peninsula, at Malvern Hill, Monocacy Church, where it captured the colors of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Sugar Loaf Mountain, there capturing two cannon and 200 prisoners, Antietam, Martinsburg, Rapidan Station, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Boonesville and in many other hard contested battles. The following names of Kendall County men are on its roster: Oremns Beebe, Joseph Bnshnell, Lafayette Halliday, Henry W. Hnbbard, James H. Mason, George Burrell, Gustavus A. Stanley, Darius Sullivan, Sevellan H. Tremain, James H. Watters, John W. Winans.

NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

Henry Adamson, Job M. Tobias, Philip Cligitt.

TENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

This regiment was originally organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in September, 1861, and mustered into the United States service November 25th of same year. The Kendall County members of the regiment who enlisted in Company A, Dragoons, in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, were later transferred to Company I, Fifteenth Cavalry and subsequently con-

solidated with the Tenth Cavalry as Company M, under Special Orders No. 24 issued from Headquarters Department of Arkansas, January 26, 1865, of which the following is an extract:

"The original term of the Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Cavalry Volunteers having expired, the reenlisted men and recruits of the same will, under the supervision of the Commissary of Musters for the Department, be formed into twelve companies, of the maximum strength, and re-organized as the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry." etc.

The reorganized Tenth was mustered out the latter part of November, 1865, some of the Kendall County men thus having served from September 23, 1861, when the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry was mustered in, to the muster out of the Tenth Cavalry, or four years and two months, and throughout those long, weary years of hardship, trial and danger, established and maintained reputations for patriotism and fidelity of which Kendall County must ever be proud. Their names are registered as follows: Emmett S. Arnold, Simeon Bailey, James S. Barker, Sidney H. Beebe, John Cooper, Christopher Collman, David B. Clark, Robert Fralick, William H. Fox, James Green, Thomas Hampson, Henry Hart, Silas S. Austin, James J. Hume, Charles A. Jordan, James E. Kirkpatrick, Washington Needham, Eugene B. Odell, Aaron Prickett, Nahum Robinson, James Tripp, William Venande, Levi H. Woodford, Willett G. Young, Edmund H. Young, James S. Wood.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

The Twelfth Cavalry, organized at Camp Butler in February, 1862, was mounted June 25th and sent to the front. Its term of service covered about four years and four months, terminating with final discharge at Springfield in the latter part of June, 1866. In one of its numerous incursions into the enemy's territory for the purpose of suppressing bands of guerillas, collecting forage, and, in fact, "raising Ned" generally, it captured General William H. Lee, a son of Robert E. Lee, and he was confined at Fortress Monroe. After the battle of Gettysburg, in which the Twelfth bore a prominent part in the cavalry movements, the regiment followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles at Falling Waters, the Rapidan, and many others and

promptly responded to every requirement, after which it was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and sent home to reorganize as Veterans. This privilege was accorded "for brilliant services in the field," to adopt the language of the Secretary of War. Under General Orders No. 92, issued from Headquarters Department of Mississippi, March 2, 1865, the Twelfth was consolidated into an eight-company regiment and many of the officers of the original regiment whose terms of service had expired or who were in excess of the number required in the new organization, were mustered out. Kendall County was thus represented: Mandeville H. Bennett, Gilbert K. Beck, Allen Kingsley, Julius Thompson, Charles S. Wright, Samuel Trenton.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in December, 1861, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., August 31, 1865, covering a period of more than three years and eight months of very active service. The Thirteenth was armed and equipped at Benton Barracks, Mo., and remained on active duty in that State until June, 1862, when it joined General Curtis at Jacksonport, Ark. It campaigned with Curtis' army through Arkansas to Helena, returning to Missouri in the fall of 1862. It was with General Davidson in the campaign in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, driving the Confederate General Marmaduke, with his forces, from the State. In July, 1863, the regiment accompanied General Davidson's Cavalry Division into Arkansas, taking part in several engagements with the enemy, and the Thirteenth was the first regiment to enter Little Rock on its capture, September 10, 1863, and afterward pursued General Price to Red River. In the spring of 1864, the Thirteenth was a part of General Steele's command in the expedition to Camden, and was engaged in several actions in this campaign. On January 25, 1865, the regiment was assigned to duty at Pine Bluff, and was engaged in many skirmishes and scouting expeditions. Following are a few of the many engagements with the enemy in which the Thirteenth bore a prominent part: Pitman's Ferry, Ark., Union City, Mo., Camp Pillow, Mo., Van Buren, Mo., Union City and Chalk Bluff, Mo.

Helena, Ark., Dead Man's Lake, Ark., Brownsville, Ark., Benton, Ark., Little Rock, Ark., Austin, Batesville, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Pine Bluff, Prairie du-Ann, Camden, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing, Monticello. Under General Orders No. 31, issued from Headquarters at St. Louis, May 20, 1863, the eight companies then constituting the Thirteenth were consolidated into three companies and several of the officers were mustered out of service. Thereafter the regiment was known as the Thirteenth (consolidated) Cavalry and consisted of twelve companies, several new companies being added in the reorganization. These names appear on the records as belonging to Kendall County:

William Adams, Edward E. Avery, George Beck, Myron Bennett, Peter Berogan, John Brydon, Jerry K. Bullock, Elias Darby, William Dyer, Eli Ellis, William Ellis, Charles D. Field, Washington Goodrich, Abel H. Kellogg, Stephen Nellis, Dick A. McOmber, William F. Reed, Patrick Rowan, Thomas Sunderland, Henry Segran, Patrick Sullivan.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

This regiment was originally composed of independent companies attached to various infantry regiments and acting as infantry. It took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in the spring of 1862, afterwards participating in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, and in the siege of Corinth, and then moved to Jackson, Tenn. At the latter place these companies were organized into Stewart's Battalion, commanded by Colonel Corrine. On December 25, 1862, Stewart's Battalion and Companies A and B, Cavalry that had been attached to the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; the Kane County Cavalry, originally commanded by Captain C. B. Dodson, later by Captain W. C. Wilder; Company K, First Illinois Cavalry; Company A, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, afterwards attached to the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; Company A, "Ford's Cavalry;" Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and one other company then at Camp Yates, Springfield, Ill., were consolidated into the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry under the command of Major Warren Stewart, subsequently killed near Vicksburg, Miss., January 23, 1863. Colonel Stewart was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel

George A. Bacon, and the Fifteenth was engaged in severe scouting and fighting service through Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. Under General Orders No. 24, issued from Headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., January 26, 1865, the re-enlisted men and recruits of the Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Cavalry were formed into twelve companies of the maximum strength and reorganized as the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, continuing in active service as such until mustered out November 22, 1865.

Kendall County men were: Henry Beebe, John Beebe, Albert Collins, Clark L. Ferguson, Ole C. Langland, Austin Osmon, Thomas Osmon, Oliver C. Switzer, Albert Tubbs, Harlow M. Tuttle, Charles F. Winans.

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

Conrad Bergman, Alexander G. West.

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry was organized under special authority from the War Department, issued September 11, 1863, John L. Beveridge, then Major of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and afterward Governor of the State, being offered the command. The complete organization of the regiment was effected February 12, 1864, when the last four companies were mustered in at St. Charles, Kane County, the regimental rendezvous. The three battalions into which the regiment was organized reported to Major General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri, under orders issued May 23, 1864, and were sent to Jefferson Barracks, where the regiment was fully equipped. From there it moved to Alton, Ill., and relieved the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in guarding the military prison at that place. The Seventeenth was the last cavalry regiment organized in Illinois and rendered splendid and effective service in the State of Missouri. In this service it participated in many severe engagements with the enemy, endured long, weary marches, and, in short, sustained the high reputation gained by the soldiers of the Prairie State throughout the long, bloody struggle for the maintenance of the Union. But few Kendall County boys served in the ranks of this regiment but those whose

names were on its muster roll were not behind their comrades of regiments earlier in the field in valiant deeds. They were: Byron Brown, Nathan Brown, Clinton Merrick, Charles Parker.

STURGIS RIFLES

The "Sturgis Rifles" was an independent company organized and equipped at Chicago in the month of April, 1861, through the generosity of Solomon Sturgis of that city. It was armed with Sharpe's rifles and was ordered to West Virginia in June of that year as body guard to General McClellan, accompanying him through the West Virginia campaign and participating in the battle of Rich Mountain. It went to Washington with McClellan when he assumed general command of the National armies, and afterward did effective work in the siege of Yorktown, through the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy and in the battle of Antietam. After being mustered out at Washington Nov. 25, 1862, many of the members re-enlisted in other military organizations and served through the war.

Kendall County had three men in this company: David C. Jenneson, John R. Marshall, Franklin G. Minkler.

FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY

George D. Wormley, William Strail.

SECOND ILLINOIS ARTILLERY

James R. Bedford, William Bly, William H. Haines, Robert Heath, Lorenzo Pruyn, Obadiah Jackson, Theodore Lindberg, Erick Larson, William G. Putney, Perry G. Tripp, Coryden E. Rodgers, Henry Skinner, N. A. Ward, Daniel Heilman, Blank Seward.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY

Henry W. Leonard.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY

Sebring Budd.

FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY

Crawford Roberts, Henry G. Smith.

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY

Jacob Brown.

NAVY

O. W. Beebe, Richard W. Bedford, Robert Hunter.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

THE WAR WITH SPAIN—1898

On October 31, 1873, the *Virginus*, an American registered vessel, manned by an American crew and sailing under the Stars and Stripes, was captured on the high seas by the *Tornado*, a Spanish war ship, taken into a Cuban port and in violation of every known rule prevailing between nations, sixty or more of the American crew, including Captain Fry, were lined up and summarily shot without pretense of investigation or good cause. This characteristically Spanish outrage was committed, not in open warfare, nor during a condition of warfare between the United States of America and Spain, but during profound outward peace. True, the struggling Cuban victims of Spanish oppression and tyranny, in their continuous struggles for liberty had the profound sympathy of the American people, but the Government of the United States was very careful in the opinion of the great multitude of its citizens, to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality and such was then its attitude. This fiendish act was but one of many of, perhaps, lesser gravity, and it speaks well for the spirit of indulgence actuating the American nation that it condoned these murders and permitted Spain to pay a money indemnity for the lives of our slaughtered citizens. This was done in the further hope that the sentiments of horror aroused against Spain would open its eyes and result, perhaps, in alleviating the sufferings of its oppressed subjects on the Western Hemisphere. But the hope was vain, the lesson lost, and every promise made of future respect for the rights of American citizens ignored. It needed but the touch of the electric spark that sent the *Maine* to the bottom of Havana harbor, February 16, 1898, with its precious hundreds of American officers and sailors, to arouse even the most conservative and sceptical of our officials and



MEMBERS OF R. B. HAYES POST No. 120, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, PLANO

Upper—Left to right: John Gillespie, John Bell, C. M. Lawson, Charles H. Burr, G. K. Beck, Isaac Bartlett, William Bradley, John Robinson, John Jordan.
Lower—Left to right: James Morse, C. M. Swift, Wallace Bartlett, (Drummers—Earl Young, Floyd Hinckley), G. D. Farrington, E. S. Ovirt, J. W. Lord.

raise them to the plane of view long occupied by the plain people. The time had come when Spain must be swept from all shadow of sovereignty over any part of this hemisphere. But even then it was not until full investigation had been made by a competent Naval Board and the direct responsibility for the destruction of the *Maine* fixed upon the Spanish government by the report of this Board, which report was subsequently verified after the "dogs of war were loosed" and the once haughty Castilian nation called to strict account.

With wise firmness President McKinley restrained the seething madness of the people, which by then had permeated Congress, until this report had been returned and been duly studied and considered. In transmitting this report to Congress the President, immediately preceding a formal declaration of war against Spain, said:

"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the War in Cuba must stop."

The formal Declaration of War issued April 25, 1898, stated that war had actually existed since April 21, 1898, when the American Minister at Madrid had been given his passports by the Spanish government. In rapid succession followed the destruction of the Spanish Pacific fleet in the Philippines, soon again followed by the equally complete destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago harbor.

Probably no war recorded in history of so prodigious and vital results was won with so little loss in lives or property on the part of the victor, as was the war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba. The Spanish power was annihilated on this hemisphere, and, whereas, it was once supreme here, it has not since the close of the war a "place to lay its head," metaphorically speaking. Not only that, but the United States is now recognized as one of the great world powers, entitled to and conceded a voice in the great questions continually coming before the nations of the earth for consideration and settlement. The motive lying back of this government in championing the rights of the weaker powers demonstrates that it is safe to trust this people in solution of all problems engaging the attention of the statesmen of the world.

Of course, in a war of so little magnitude, so far as the real efforts necessary were concerned, a small, almost exclusively agricultural county, as Kendall, could not figure prominently in the public eye as a deciding factor in the struggle, but the eight representatives of this county did all that was asked of them and are entitled to the gratitude of the county and the nation. Many more of Kendall's sons were ready to take all the chances of war with a vindictive and bloodthirsty nation which recognized no rules of civilized warfare, had their services been required.

Following are the names of those who enlisted from Kendall County for service in the War with Spain: Charles Eccles, Company I Third Regiment I. N. G.; Fred. Shaw, Company I, Third Regiment, I. N. G.; Frank Wellman, Company I and Company D, Third Regiment, I. N. G.; John Hubbell, Battery C, Seventh United States Artillery; Robert Boyd, Battery C, Seventh United States Artillery; Guy Shaw, Battery I, Seventh United States Artillery; Andrew Haley, Battery H, Seventh United States Artillery; Gerald D. Godard, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

Fred. Shaw died in the hospital at Guayama, Porto Rico, of typhoid fever, August 23, 1898, and his body was subsequently sent home by the Government and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Yorkville.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Since the original organization of the society known as the Grand Army of the Republic, two posts have been chartered in Kendall County.

R. B. HAYES Post, No. 120 received its charter January 20, 1882, at Plano, and YORKVILLE Post No. 522 was chartered at Yorkville, the County Seat, August 22, 1885. These two posts are growing weaker in membership as the years go by and will soon die with the passing of the survivors of the Civil War.

Officers of Post No. 120 are, at the time this article is written: James S. Hatch, Commander, F. W. Lord, Senior Vice Commander; H. J. Worby, Junior Vice Commander; John Gilispi, Adjutant and Quartermaster; Charles Burr, Chaplain; A. L. Ussilton, Officer of the Day; Wm. Bradley, Officer of the Guard.

Officers of Post No. 522 are: John Fitzgerald, Commander; O. W. Beebe, Senior Vice

Commander; Edwin Howes, Junior Vice Commander; B. F. Herrington, Adjutant, F. M. Hobbs, Quartermaster; A. D. Curran, Chaplain; A. M. Boomer, Officer of the Day; C. M. Hill, Officer of the Guard.

Some years ago the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County, with the spirit of patriotism and generosity ever manifested toward the survivors of the war, equipped the basement of the Court House in a manner suitable for the purpose and turned it over to Yorkville Post as headquarters, free of all expense, even furnishing heat and lights. Many of the veterans of Kendall County are members of posts in the adjoining counties of Kane, DeKalb, LaSalle, Grundy and Will.

COUNTY DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE CIVIL WAR

Following is the record, in brief, of the actions taken by the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County towards encouraging enlistments in the Union Army and caring for the needy families dependent on husbands, fathers and brothers who were at the front.

On May 20, 1861, the sum of \$3,000.00 was appropriated for furnishing Company K, Kendall County, of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, at Camp Goodell, Joliet, Ill., and other needy volunteers from this county in camp in other counties in this State, with clothing and other necessities, and a committee consisting of Supervisors Bushnell, Black and Chapman was appointed to visit Camp Goodell and make the proper distribution to the men, and the county clerk was instructed to issue orders on the county treasurer upon request of the committee. This committee visited Camp Goodell and distributed \$996.93 worth of supplies under this action of the Board, as reported September 10, 1861. On this latter date provisions were made by the Supervisors for raising \$1000.00 by taxation to be known as "The Volunteer War Fund" and used to assist families of volunteers as necessity might arise. Supervisor Bushnell introduced the following resolution which was carried by the Board unanimously:

"That it is the duty of the Board to provide for the wants of families of volunteers from this county now enlisted in the service of the United States, for three months from their enlistment and until such volunteers shall draw their pay from the Government."

On September 11th, 1861, the chairman of the Board, H. G. Wilcox, and Supervisor Wheeler were appointed a committee to devise a plan to assist such families as came within the purview of above resolution. At the same meeting this committee reported the following resolution,—“That the sum of \$1000.00 be raised from the taxable property of Kendall County to be called the ‘Volunteers’ War Fund,’ and that of this Fund the town of Oswego receive \$200.00; Bristol, \$175.00; Little Rock, \$75.00; Big Grove, \$200.00; Fox, \$100.00; Na-au-say, \$50.00; Kendall, \$75.00; Seward, \$50.00; Lisbon, \$75.00.”

This resolution was carried by unanimous vote and it was ordered that the Supervisor of each town be a committee for his town to ascertain the number of members of each family dependent upon such volunteers for support, and use just and proper discretion in his or their behalf, and the clerk was directed to draw orders upon the county treasurer payable out of said Fund for such sum or sums as in the opinion of the respective Supervisors the families of such volunteers might require, and that each Supervisor report his proceedings in the premises to the Board at its next and any subsequent meeting until the work should be completed.

On November 8, 1861, the Supervisors reported expenditures out of the War Fund as follows: Supervisor Wilcox for Big Grove, \$112.95; Supervisor Hopkins for Bristol, \$50.00; Supervisor Wheeler for Na-au-say, \$20.00; Supervisor Flanders for Seward, \$24.50; Supervisor Shonts for Little Rock, \$32.28; Supervisor Chapman for Oswego, \$79.36; Supervisor Bushnell for Lisbon, \$35.00.

No report appears to have been made for the towns of Fox and Kendall. At the March meeting, 1862, further distribution from the War Fund was reported and it was ordered that Supervisor Shonts of Little Rock be authorized to draw the sum of \$95.00 in addition to the amount expended by him as previously reported, \$32.28.

On July 25, 1862, Supervisor Bushnell moved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the amount of bounties to be offered to volunteers under the last preceding call of Governor Yates, and Chairman Wilcox and Supervisors Bushnell and Wheeler were ap-

pointed as such committee, subsequently reporting the following resolution:

"That for purposes of hastening enlistments in volunteer companies in Kendall County to constitute the quota of troops to be raised in said county under the call of Governor Yates for 28 regiments of Volunteers the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois in the Extra Session May 2, 1861, appropriated a sum not exceeding the sum of \$15,000.00 in County orders drawing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, said interest to cease on or before the first day of September next, offer a bounty of \$60.00 to each person enlisting in such volunteer companies before the first day of September next, payable to such person on their being reported and mustered into service. And that a special tax sufficient to meet the payments of County orders issued for the bounty aforesaid be levied at the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors to be held on the second Monday of September next. Further, that the chairman and clerk of the Board be appointed a committee to pay out said orders on a copy of the muster roll of said company duly certified by the proper officers. Further, that the chairman and clerk be requested to issue the orders in the sums of \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 at the option of the volunteers."

The above resolution was unanimously carried and the report of the committee accepted.

On August 6, 1862, on motion of Supervisor Chapman the bounties were increased from \$60.00 to \$80.00. A draft having been authorized by the President, it was ordered by the Board that the bounty provided for be restricted to such companies as should be filled from this county and accepted previous to the 12th inst., and on motion of Supervisor Chapman it was further ordered that the clerk issue an order for \$10.00 in favor of each volunteer upon the certificate of the recruiting officer and oath of the volunteer, same to draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent until the following February.

At this meeting the following resolution adopted at a public meeting previously held in Oswego, was read and by unanimous vote of the Supervisors ordered spread upon the records:

"That our sincere thanks are due to the

brave men who are so nobly responding to the call of the President of these United States for 300,000 more troops to defend our common country in this hour of her trial and danger.

"That while we remember these with feelings of gratitude, we would not forget the deeds of daring and valor performed by the patriotic sons of Kendall County on the several battle fields on which they have been engaged during the present war.

"That while we would not knowingly pluck a laurel from the brow of one high in command, yet it is to the common soldier that we look for the perpetuity of the Union and our glorious, free Institutions.

"That in reading the history of that great struggle which gave us a name and place among the nations of the earth, we cannot discover any diminution of heroism, true courage or patriotism."

It was ordered by the Board at this meeting that all orders issued for bounties for soldiers should draw interest at 10 per cent per annum until redeemed.

On August 13, 1862, it was ordered by the Board of Supervisors that the number of men entitled to enlistment bounty be restricted to 404, viz.: Captain Fowler's company, 101 men; Captain Willett's company, 101 men; Captain Schryer's company, 101 men; Captain Hanna's company, 101 men.

Subsequently, September 8, 1862, it was ordered that Captain Lowe's company, 72 men, be included in the distribution and that the orders issued pursuant to the actions of the Board of July 25th and August 6th, 1862, be paid in preference to other orders and draw 10 per cent interest until paid. The committee on bounties reported, October 1, 1862, orders aggregating \$80.00 each having been issued to the men belonging to the companies of Captains Fowler, Willett, Hanna, Schryer and Lowe.

On October 4, 1862, a resolution was adopted recommending the members from this Senatorial District in the Legislature to secure the passage of an act by which the State of Illinois should assume all indebtedness incurred by the different counties in furthering enlistments whereby the necessity for a draft under the calls of the President for 600,000 men, had been averted in this State.

A committee of three, consisting of Super-

visors Chapman and Steward and County Clerk Jeremiah J. Cole, having been appointed at a meeting held March 3, 1863, to draft a plan for funding military orders, a resolution was adopted March 24, 1863, authorizing this committee to advertise for bids on \$35,000.00 of Kendall County bonds drawing interest at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent, interest payable annually on the first day of April and the principal payable, \$5,000.00 April 1, 1865, and \$5,000.00 each year thereafter, and to sell said bonds to the highest bidder at not less than par. The committee were further authorized, in case it should be found necessary, to endeavor to secure the passage of a bill at the next session of the Legislature to legalize the action of the Board in issuing these bonds.

On the same date a resolution was introduced by Supervisor John Chapman of Oswego, as follows:

"Resolved that all persons who shall require aid in consequence of their husbands, sons and brothers being in the United States service shall receive such necessary aid from the several towns as they may think their wants and necessities may require, and same shall be audited and paid out of the War Fund of the county, it being the intention of this Board that such persons shall not be considered as Town Paupers."

This resolution was carried and the sentiment became the settled policy of the county that no person requiring public aid by reason of the fact that those upon whom such person depended for support were serving in the Union Army, should be degraded to the status of a common pauper. Such also is now the settled and correct policy of the State of Illinois.

On December 31, 1863, the following resolution, introduced by Supervisor Steward of Little Rock, was adopted:

"That the County Clerk of this county be authorized to issue to any volunteer enlisting into the service of the United States from this county under the last call for troops by the President of the United States for 300,000 men a Military Bounty Order for \$110.00, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable on the first day of April, 1865. Said Bounty order to issue upon the presentation of a certificate from the mustering officer of the United States, to the effect that said Volunteer is duly mustered into the Service of the United States."

On February 23, 1864, the County Clerk was authorized by a vote of the Board to issue bounty orders to all volunteers, whether veterans or new recruits, enlisting from this county before the first day of March, 1865, under the last call for 500,000 men, provided such volunteer had not previously received a county bounty. The clerk was further authorized to fund outstanding military orders issued pursuant to action of the Board at its meetings of July 26, August 6 and August 13, 1862, payment to commence five years from April 1, 1862, in sums not less than \$100.00 and at 8 per cent interest per annum, the full payment to be made within fifteen years as follows: 10 per cent in five years and 10 per cent annually thereafter. At this meeting the Board ordered that interest on military bounty orders of 1861 be paid to July 1, 1864, all sums remaining in the hands of the Treasurer after that date to be paid on orders of the County Clerk as presented.

On May 9, 1864, it was voted that an order for \$25.00 be issued to each bona fide resident of Kendall County enlisting under a preceding call for 100-day men, and September 5, 1864, the County Clerk was authorized to issue a county order for \$300.00, with interest at 8 per cent, to each volunteer enlisting or re-enlisting after September 4, under the last call of the President for 500,000 men, the orders to be issued on certificate of the mustering officer that the volunteer had been mustered into the United States service and accredited to Kendall County. On the same date Supervisor Steward was appointed as a committee to proceed to Springfield and ascertain if Kendall County had been accredited with all volunteers who had previously enlisted from the county.

On September 12, 1864, the Board appointed Fred Coffin, D. G. John, Edson Gifford and A. D. Newton, recruiting agents for the county, and on motion of Supervisor Hobbs the County Clerk was authorized to issue an order for \$110.00 to each volunteer accredited to Kendall County between March 1, and September 1, 1864.

On October 13, 1864, the County Treasurer reported all funds collected for county purposes paid out.

On November 10, 1864, the Board rescinded its previous action authorizing the issue of bounty orders of \$300.00 each, as to future



MEMBERS OF YORKVILLE POST No. 522 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS—
MEMORIAL DAY, 1911

Left to right—sitting: M. C. Skinner, W. F. Donovan, F. M. Hobbs, J. R. Marshall, C. M. Hill.

Left to right—standing: Samuel Hageman—with flag, O. W. Beebe—Navy, Frank Pinney, S. S. Boomer, Alex. Patterson, Henry Chappell, Edwin Howes, John Fitzgerald, Wallace McCloud, W. T. Linn, Barney Phillips, John Cooper, Robert Bucks, B. F. Herrington, George Manley.

enlistments, and by resolution the Provost Marshal was requested to consolidate the several sub-districts of Kendall County into one district.

The Legislature, having authorized by special act, as previously requested by the Board of Supervisors, the issuing of bonds by Kendall County to the amount of \$80,000.00, a committee was appointed March 13, 1865, consisting of Supervisors Seely and Hobbs and the County Clerk, to carry out the provisions of the act, and the County Clerk was authorized to issue county orders to men entitled thereto as certified by the Provost Marshal of the district and on the authority of the auditors of each town. According to the census of 1860 the population of Kendall County numbered 13,073. The total number of enlistments accredited to the county was 1,551.

The county paid out during the Civil War as bounties the sum of \$146,120.00; other disbursements being distributed as follows: Paid in interest on bonds, \$24,440.21; Paid out for relief of soldier's families, \$2,558.62; Paid out by the several townships: Lisbon, \$6,290.00; Seward, \$7,533.00; Big Grove, \$7,799.22; Fox, 9,359.00; Kendall, \$8,675.00; Na-au-say, \$9,857.00; Oswego, \$3,555.46; Bristol, \$5,830.00; Little Rock, \$7,050.00; Total for the county, \$173,118.83; Total for townships, \$65,948.68; Grand total, \$239,067.51.

CHAPTER XIV

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

EARLY EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS—EARLY STRUCTURES—LOG SCHOOLHOUSES—SMOKEHOUSES, STABLES, AND CORNCRIBS UTILIZED—BUILDING THE SCHOOLHOUSE—THE RARITY OF A GLASS WINDOW—FEW LANDMARKS LEFT—SCHOOL FURNITURE—QUALITY OF TEACHERS—INTEMPERATE TEACHERS—QUALIFICATIONS DEMANDED—SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS—TEXTBOOKS—METHODS OF TEACHING—THE LOUD SCHOOL—BARRING OUT—TEACHING A PROFESSION—FIRST TOWNSHIP SCHOOL—HISTORY OF SCHOOLS IN TOWNSHIPS—BRISTOL—OSWEGO—LITTLE ROCK—FOX—KENDALL

NA-AU-SAY—STEWART—LISBON—FOWLER INSTITUTE—PRESENT CONDITIONS—A BRIGHT OUTLOOK—COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

(By Amos D. Curran.)

In the Illinois school report of 1883-4, Dr. Samuel Willard published a brief history entitled—Early Education in Illinois. Dr. John W. Cook says of him that he was the first teacher of history in the Illinois State Normal University, and that when Chicago was only a big village, he became connected with that same subject as an instructor in its first High School. Free use of the above mentioned article and acknowledgement for the facts furnished therein, is here made by the author of the present chapter. Monroe County is given credit for having had the first American school in Illinois, which was founded in 1783, when John Seeley began teaching in an abandoned cabin of some restless pioneer. The value of this consists in the fact that it was American, not sectional.

EARLY STRUCTURES

It will be a difficult task to make the present generation understand, without the aid of pictorial representation, the structure and furnishings of the early schoolhouses. They have disappeared; thousands who read of these log structures, have no idea of their building. However, we can say that the schoolhouse, like the settler's home, was a log house, sometimes having formerly served as a smokehouse, or corn crib, or it also served the purpose of a separate kitchen when not in use for scholastic purposes. Even at times, an old stable was utilized. Rarely was the first school of any community held in a house built specially for that purpose. Oftentimes, the school found lodgment in an abandoned cabin, half-ruined by the elements, and it is authentically stated that one such proved to be so full of vermin that teacher and pupils were driven out during the first day's occupation. At other times, an old fort or blockhouse was taken, such as Fort Russell, in Madison County, or the fort mentioned above in Monroe County. Again, the school was held in the church edifice, although far oftener, the schoolhouse was used for reli-

gious purposes. The Court House gave accommodation to schools in De Witt County, in 1834; in Shelby County, in 1825; and Perry County in 1833, the sheriff in these cases being ordered to rent the Court House for school purposes for fifty cents a month. Frequently, the first school was gathered in the same single room in which the pioneers lived. We read of one case, probably not solitary, in which the mistress of the house was the teacher, and carried on her housework, while teaching. Perhaps the house had a cramped loft to which the urchins might ascend by a ladder; or, if the house was what was then considered an ambitious structure, a double one, one part was given up to the school.

To erect the first schoolhouse, the settlers of a neighborhood would meet with several yoke of oxen, axes, a saw and an auger, no other tools being necessary, although a frow or froe, a tool for splitting out clapboards, was desirable. As the first settlements were never made in the open prairies, but always on the skirts of timber land, or in the woods, raw material was plentiful, and the schoolhouses would be built in the midst of towering trees. Logs were cut from the public lands, rough-trimmed and unhewn, and were put together to make a long structure, 16 feet square. A hole was cut on one side for a door; a larger hole on the other side to allow the building of an outside chimney. The roof was of clapboards, held in place by "weight poles," laid on the ends of the clapboards, and secured by wooden pins or otherwise. Three or four days' labor generally sufficed to do all this, and the chimney, furniture, walls and roof, and if enough settlers responded to the call, all would be completed by the close of the second day. As a rule not an atom of iron was used in the construction of such a house, the materials being wood and stone. Reference is made to one such house built of gum logs which sent forth sprouts and twigs after completed; and of another which was used without door, window or chimney. The house being raised, the next process was chinking and daubing the spaces between the logs, which consisted in first filling the holes with chips and bits of wood, over which clay or surface mud was smeared, both inside and out, until all openings were closed, and both light and air largely excluded. Not infrequently this part of the

work was done by the teachers and pupils. On at least one side, the space between two logs would be left open to admit light, and this so-called window would be closed by greased paper to keep out the rain and snow. In some of the more primitive buildings, a plank or hewed puncheon was hung so as to act as a shutter. Occasionally the extreme of luxury would be reached, when a few small panes of glass were set in the opening. A schoolhouse in Schuyler County, in 1835, had leather flaps for shutters. Special mention is made of the unusual fact that a schoolhouse in Edwards County, had a real glass window as early as 1824. Sometimes no opening was left, or it proved insufficient, and part of the roof was left movable, so it could be raised on dark days. The door was made of clapboards or slabs, split thin, put together with wooden pins, and hung on wooden hinges that creaked distressingly. Generally the floor was composed of the earth; or perhaps a layer of firmer clay was laid and packed down hard. Sometimes a floor of puncheons (logs split and hewed somewhat smooth on the inner side) was laid. However such a luxury only belonged to the more pretentious houses. One old man known to the author, distinctly remembers such a floor in the schoolhouse of his boyhood, set up so far from the ground that the pigs occupied the under space, and, as he humorously says: "raised sometimes a racket, and sometimes the floor."

A ceiling under the roof was another luxury, but seldom found. When it was made, clapboards were stretched from joist to joist; or in at least one case, bark from the linden tree was used, and earth was spread on this to keep out the cold. The chimney was large, 6 feet or more in width, set outside the house. It was even made so wide, at times, as to occupy all of one end of the house. Sometimes there was no chimney; a hole was left in the roof in Greek or Roman fashion, for the escape of the smoke, and a board was provided to be set up on the windward side of the opening and shifted from side to side as the wind might veer. When built, the chimney was made of small poles, and topped with sticks split to the size of an inch or two square, laid in log house fashion. The chinks were filled with mud, and inside a liberal bank of sod was laid to protect the woodwork from

the fire. Sometimes, with great labor, stone was procured for that purpose. We read of a house which had a ceiling with a chimney starting from the joists, and thus built inside. This gave access to three sides of the fire. Stones or logs were used for andirons, and a clapboard was the shovel. Tongs were conspicuous by their absence. The fire had to be kindled with the flint and steel used for that purpose, and tinder and coals were carried from the nearest house. Firewood was cut four feet or more in length, and was generally green, fresh from the woods.

Such were the early schoolhouses as they are described in county histories, and remembered by hundreds of our older citizens. Perhaps a few are still standing, in ruinous condition, but landmarks of a generation now past. The writer of these lines remembers such a rough schoolhouse standing at Jacksonville in 1843. The history of Jackson County mentions one standing near Carbondale, in 1867. Rough and uncouth, these primitive structures were, but they were built without jobbery and by the free will of the people. If one was burned or injured, it could be quickly replaced. In Perry County, a chimney of sticks and sod fell over. The teacher sent word by her pupils, and next day every man in the district was on hand to help so that school was only closed for one day. In 1841, in the same county, a schoolhouse was burned by accident. In three days another was built on the same spot by the men of the district without the expenditure of one cent of money, and the school was re-opened on the fourth day.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

The school furniture was as primitive as the schoolhouse, for the seats were made of puncheons, with four legs set into auger holes, made from round poles. Often the seat was too high for the little fellows, whose legs swung high from the floor. There were no desks except for the older pupils who took lessons in writing. For them a puncheon was chosen, broader and smoother than those used for the seats. Stout pegs of sufficient length were set into auger holes in the wall so as to slope downward, and on them was fastened the puncheon. Thus the writing pupils sat with their faces to the wall and at other times they

had their backs to the desk. An old citizen of Kendall County says of the seats set in front of these slab desks: "they were like those of a railway car, springy and reversible, only the boy did the springing and reversing." There were of course no blackboards, no wall paper, generally no teacher's desk, and oftentimes he sat on a split-bottomed chair, made entirely of oak. A pail or "piggin" of water, with a gourd instead of mug or tumbler, was an essential part of the furniture, and as a reward of merit, the best pupils were allowed to go to the spring or well to fill the pail and sometimes to "pass the water," a great privilege.

Perhaps the most curious instance of the use of a schoolhouse occurred in Jackson County in 1852. A man was making up a school in the usual way, and had to set the time for its opening. He was notified that he could not have the schoolhouse, and when he arrived there with his friends on the day set, he found another teacher and his pupils in possession. A fight seemed inevitable, but after a consultation between the two teachers, each took a side of the little house and conducted their schools amicably. Thereafter the building was known as the "Twin School House."

But then, as now, the teacher was more important than the schoolhouse, as the jewel is more valuable than its setting. As a rule, the teachers were taken from among the settlers, although now and then a man of learning or a woman of culture would seek a home in the wild, new land, or be brought by fate to such uncongenial surroundings. Not infrequently Irishmen and Scotchmen taught our schools, having come to the new region to make initial surveys, or looking for work at their trades. During the winter months, such a man would lay down his tools, and take up the ferule. One of the earliest schools was taught by a physician who gave up the front part of his house to a school, each pupil bringing with him his own seat. When patients required the doctor's care, his wife, with attention divided between domestic duties in the rear, and the school in front, took his place. Perhaps the clergyman opened a school, making his care of souls cover a still wider field.

In other cases, some wanderer of unknown antecedents, but with a ready tongue and quick wit, would spend a winter in the little settlement, and pass on in the spring with a few

dollars earned by keeping school. The married settler, the fixed man, was generally engaged in farming, in building, and making a home, so that the transient could easily take up the work of teaching. A busy man would have to neglect his school or his other duties. We read of one teacher who would leave his school in charge of a pupil while he looked after his stock. As teachers had to occasionally take their pay in stock, perhaps his stock represented his earnings as instructor. A Shelby County teacher was postmaster, and carried the postoffice in his hat. In Effingham County, a farmer cleared up and made usable an old stable, hired a boy of twelve as teacher, and made it his business to help the youth through emergencies, such as a knotty question in arithmetic, or difficulties in maintaining discipline.

In those days, when drinking alcoholic liquors was a universal habit, intemperate men were often teachers. The second school taught in the State, it is said, was a failure because of the drunkenness of the teacher. It is also related that a somewhat intemperate school-teacher of St. Clair County, when sober was an excellent bookkeeper, but when under the influence of liquor flogged all his pupils without regard to their behavior. During the War of 1812, an Irish teacher at Six Mile, was accustomed to carry to school his bottle and shillalah, the latter he used with such severity that he had not a few "settlements" of pugilistic nature to make with the fathers of his pupils, even in the days when a teacher's merits were judged quite as much by the strength of his arm as by that of his brain. The standard of qualification was not high in those days. In one record of early times appears the naive statement: "a few fine scholars came into the county in 1840 who understood grammar and arithmetic." Everywhere, the ability to read, write and "cipher to the Single Rule of Three," was ample. After the school system was so far organized as to make teachers hold a certificate of qualification, there is record of an officer who gave a certificate without hesitation when the applicant spelled without difficulty the long and strange word "phantasmagoria," which the officer had picked up from the bills of a traveling show. The directors of a school, selected by an organization of the patrons, were the judges of a teacher's qualifications. Once a certificate was granted by one of these boards

to a man who was asked by the school commissioners "what is orthography?" to which he replied "I never studied anything only the common branches." A teacher in Perry County, in 1832, obtained a school on the arithmetical qualification that "he could cipher through Long Division," but when he was put to the test, his pupils doubted the truth of this assertion. Many other amusing and instructive instances could be quoted did the length of this article permit, suffice to say that not even the most ignorant of these teachers failed to stir the minds of his pupils, and show them in some way the open gates of the temple of knowledge. Many a humdrum worker in a graded system, cramps the minds of his pupils by routine, and crams them so that in reality he helps them less than some of the ill-informed teachers of the early days.

Frequently these early schools were organized by the teachers. One such would go among the people with a subscription paper, which was in effect a contract between him and his subscribers, stating the length of the proposed school term, rate of compensation, place, etc. Generally the teacher was to "board around," or in other words live with his patrons in turn. In the history of St. Clair County, it is especially noted that in 1831, a certain teacher did not do this. The rate for each pupil varied from one to two and one-half dollars per month. At other times a specific sum was agreed upon which was to be raised by the community. The following are typical examples. The teacher of forty pupils for six months, was to receive \$100; or to have twelve dollars per month and board around, having twenty-two pupils pledged, who were to be taught spelling, writing, arithmetic and English grammar. In another case, the teacher was to hold school sixty days at two dollars a pupil for that period, and board, ten persons subscribing, three of them for half a pupil, making eighteen and one-half pupils. Sometimes no charge was made to widows beyond their share of the school fund. At times the payment was to be made *in kind* which was authorized legal payment in the school law of 1825. In 1839, a teacher in Perry County agreed to take cattle, mink skins and fence rails. Mr. Roots, in his account of education in Perry County, gives the following copy of a teacher's contract:

"Articles of agreement, drawn this 25th of



FREDERICK H. HAGE AND FAMILY

May, 1833, between Allen Parlier of the county of Washington and the State of Illinois, of the one part, and we, the undersigned, of said county and State, witnesseth, that the said Parlier binds himself to teach a school of spelling, reading, writing and the foregoing rules of arithmetic, for the term of three months, for \$2 per scholar, per quarter, said Parlier further binds himself to keep good order in said school, will teach five days each week, except muster days, and will set up with twenty scholars, the subscribers to furnish a comfortable house, with all conveniences appertaining thereto, the school to commence as soon as the house is fixed. N. B. Wheat, pork, hogs, beeswax, tallow, deer skins, wool and young cattle, all of which will be taken at the market price, delivered at my house, at the expiration of said school, day and date above written."

The reader cannot but notice that despite the legal and technical style of the document, the teacher did not add grammar to his list of subjects taught.

TEXTBOOKS

The textbooks of early times were few and costly. Webster's Spelling Book in blue covers of wood and pasteboard, was the first and chief book. The art of spelling was disproportionately prized, and special gatherings were held, known as "spelling schools." Dilworth's Spelling Book is mentioned, but Webster held the ground then as now. The alphabet was sometimes taught the youngest pupils from letters pasted on a board. Books were so difficult to obtain that sometimes there were but three spelling books to thirty pupils. The Pleasant Companion, the New Testament, and Murray's English Reader, with its Introduction (first editions in 1799 and 1801), were the principal text books for reading. The Columbian Orator shared their popularity. Not until about 1830, did Pierpont's Readers come into gradual use. Books of history and biography were occasionally used, especially Weem's Life of Marion and Life of Washington. Geographies were rare. Morse was the author of best repute. Grammars were equally rare; Murray was the author of those used; Kirkham came later, his first edition being in 1825, and Smith came in much later. The study of these two branches was rare because of lack of books, and also because they were way beyond the proper range

of schools and the ability of the teachers. It is recorded that a teacher who tried to introduce them lost credit in the community, and was unable to continue teaching. Arithmetic held high rank in the schools; and skill in operation was much prized. Nicholas Pike's arithmetic was the one used, until about 1840, when the works of Smiley and R. C. Smith began to come into competition with Pike's which was in its time an excellent book. The Rule of Three was deemed almost the limit of possible attainment for only the maturest and smartests could go so far.

Writing was a difficult accomplishment. The copy books were made at home from the unlined paper which was the only style on the market at that time. The pupil or teacher ruled lines as needed with a bit of lead, for graphite pencils were rare possessions. The pupil was well supplied who had a straight-edged strip of wood for a ruler, with a bit of lead tied to one end by a string. The lead was pounded to an edge so as to draw a line with it. Copies were set by the teacher, and the ink was oftentimes of domestic manufacture, made from copperas and the galls of our native oaks. To prevent loss by a possible or probable upset of the ink bottle, cotton was stuffed into the stand to keep the ink absorbed. Until the steel pen was invented, goose quills were in universal use, and the teacher had to make, as well as mend all of them used by the pupils.

It was almost impossible to separate pupils into classes as today, so the teacher had to take them up individually. Only in spelling could classes be formed, and the perpetual and monotonous repetition of the spelling book was the greatest task. The words were given out in order as they stood in the book. Often when the teacher was ready to give out the first word, the head boy without having heard it, would spell the word, the next pupil the following, and so on for a dozen or twenty words, unless some unlucky fellow missed, and broke the charm. The writer of these lines remembers his astonishment when one of his fellows pointed out to him certain words with the sly whisper, "them's your words." Until then he had supposed that all the words were his. The alphabet was taught in order. Reading was done in an affected and peculiar tone, which was called the "school tone," and poetry was glibly rattled off in sing-song style. Relig-

ion and manners were not neglected and schools were often opened with prayer; the pupils that stood in classes were expected to "toe the mark," so as to stand in line, and the order, "make your manners," sent a bow along the line. As has been mentioned before, discipline was secured by forcible means, for it was a maxim that "lickin' and larnin' go together," and a teacher was once blamed by a father for not whipping a boy whose conduct was blameless and whose studiousness and progress were models for imitation.

What was called the loud school was common in the early days and no one who ever heard one of these, doubts the propriety of the term. In the present schools, the pupil is expected to study as quietly as possible, but in the loud school, he was not supposed to be studying at all unless he made himself heard. If I may judge from one I heard, I would say that the louder one shouted, the better student he was considered to be. All things were going on at once. One was going over the spelling lesson; another rehearsing the multiplication table; another shouting from the Columbian Orator, "My Name is Norval;" and a fourth conning his lesson in the New Testament, as though he read the Lord's Prayer "Hollered be Thy Name." In the midst of the din could be heard the bass of the teacher, raised in reproof or correction. It seems as though it would have been impossible for the pupils to learn anything under such conditions, but perhaps they were used to such methods, and did not mind them. The last one of these loud schools of which I have any knowledge was in Brown County as late as 1852.

An account of the early schools is incomplete without mention of the custom of "barring out." A few days before Christmas, a teacher, on coming to the schoolhouse, would find the pupils inside in full force, but admission would be refused unless he promised to treat on Christmas day. If he tried to force his way in, he found the door effectively barred. A small boy was sent out as envoy conveying the ultimatum of the pupils, and if there were large boys among his pupils, he generally found it expedient to capitulate for he would otherwise be ducked in the nearest stream. One teacher, it is said, resigned rather than submit. Another was forced to treat his pupils to "blackstrap" (whiskey and molasses), and all

the boys became drunk. His successor was a clergyman, who refusing, rode off, but he was followed by his pupils, who so maltreated him, that he also treated. Still another case is given of two boys burying the teacher in the snow, and going off leaving him tied so he was helpless. Probably he would have perished, had he not at last yielded, and given a New Year's treat. One teacher, after a week of ill usage, treated to cakes and apples. The last account on record of this somewhat barbaric custom, occurred in 1844. The teacher, being a man of considerable strength of character, refused to yield to their demands and brought all of his pupils into submission with the exception of two boys and a girl. These so fought him, that both sides were worn out, and the teacher yielded to the extent of buying two gallons of whiskey and two pounds of sugar.

TEACHING A PROFESSION

In the foregoing a truthful, although somewhat abbreviated account has been given of the early schools and teachers of Illinois, but as the emigration from the South, and especially from the East poured in, the mode of life changed, and then the earth floor and slab seats and puncheon writing desks, with other features of pioneer days, gave way to more modern conditions. With these changes came a difference in textbooks, teachers and even pupils. The barefooted boys and girls, clad in homespun, have been followed by well-shod youths; the few books have been succeeded by a puzzling profusion of beautifully illustrated and printed ones. The goose quill is replaced by the steel or gold substitute. The teacher comes from a Normal or High school, if not from a college, with a great store of knowledge and practical understanding of the value of classes and grading. The community, finally, recognizes the business of teaching as a profession. However, it is only by such a historic retrospect that the vast changes of seventy years can be appreciated, changes which have placed Illinois, once twenty-third state in rank, now fourth in the Union. The steps of this magnificent progress stand recorded in the Statute book, and in the historic columns of newspapers, as well as in volumes like the present one. After all, however, the modern school system is but the logical development

of the idea contained in the ordinance of 1787 passed for the Government of the Northwest Territory by the Congress of the Confederation:

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Leaving the somewhat general subject of Illinois schools, and narrowing this article down to Kendall County, it is discovered that the first schoolhouse in this county was built in 1836 at Pavilion, Keudall Township. It was a log structure, with slabs for benches, and stood near the present brick schoolhouse. C. B. Alvord was the first teacher.

SCHOOLS IN BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

THE STEBBINS OR GORTON SCHOOL, now DISTRICT No. 16, was opened about 1840 in a log building near the present farmhouse of D. G. Lilly. The early teachers were: James Teaby, Emily Beane, R. M. Poindexter, Leander Cummings, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Huff, Minnie Todd, Mary and Lizzie Smith, Naucy Young, L. G. Beunett, and Augusta Fletcher. The log house was superseded by a cement building in 1851. The later teachers were: J. W. Keeler, Andrew K. Loucks, who enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1862, leaving his school, and giving up his life in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. In 1866, a new schoolhouse was erected, and its first teacher was Luther Smith, who was followed by Orton A. Barnes who had been a brave soldier in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and although severely wounded in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., served until the close of the war; Mary Loucks, Arthur Barnes, Kate Spencer, Oscar Breese, Martha and Lucy Hadley, Fanny Ferris, now Mrs. Joseph Grimwood, Esther Stocksleger, W. B. McOwan, Mary Tobin, John Wheeler, Lucy Chapman, who later became Mrs. Herman Ebrecht, Rosalie Healy, Mae Beeson, Louise Weeks, now Mrs. Pierce Young, Devona Baird, now Mrs. Robinson of Aurora, Etta Gillam, Elsie Rider, Sara Lathrop are numbered among other teachers, while the present teacher is Lucile Armbuster. The schoolhouse is an excellent one, well equipped and kept in comfortable condition. The premises are well supplied with fine shade trees, and are pleasant and attractive.

THE CEMENT OR GROVE SCHOOL was long used for church services and prayer meetings. Horace Young and Alexander Patterson are the only persons now living at Bristol who attended the school. The former tells a story relative to it. Dr. A. M. Poindexter who was a gentleman of the old school and a college graduate, used to wear a "swallowtail" coat, and one day amid the busy hum of the school, one of the pupils pinned a rag to his coat tail, which produced a burst of laughter. When the educator discovered the cause for their mirth, he was very angry and tried to discover the culprit. Finding none would confess, he declared that he would whip everyone in the room and in this way insure punishment of the guilty one. As he was preparing to carry out his intentions, the boy confessed, and took the severe whipping which followed as a matter of course, for those were the days of corporeal punishment.

THE WINDETT SCHOOL, afterwards known as the "Raymond," now District No. 13, was opened in a room in Galusha Stebbins' house during the early forties. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1845, on the site of the present home of Charles Raymond. The first teachers were: Auna Lowry, Dr. R. M. Poindexter, Carlton Hunt, who afterwards served as a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War, after which he went to Chicago, where he was in active practice for many years. The schoolhouse was burned while G. B. Lester was teaching, and he removed his school to Reuben Hunt's house at Bristol Station. The loss of the schoolhouse was seriously felt for it was also used for religious services and business meetings. A very successful Sunday school had been conducted by Edmund Seely and James Lowry for several years.

The next school was held in Lyman Child's farmhouse, his daughter having a room which she used for school purposes.

The present schoolhouse was erected in 1855 by Joseph Palmer, and recently it was remodeled and is now a comfortable, well-furnished building. The first teacher in the new house was Mary Coryell, who was followed by Nancy Young; J. B. Parsons, who later enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served as a hospital steward until the close of the war; Mr. Hoyt; O. A. Holcomb; Harlan P. Barues, who has served for several terms as

Supervisor of Bristol Township, being the present incumbent; Nancy Stocksleger, now Mrs. Alexander Patterson; Mary Nevens; Lyman Ford, and A. D. Curran. Among the later teachers were: Kate Koos, Margaret Crimmin, Mary Driscoll, Alice Beane, and Mabel Miller, the last named being the present teacher. Among the pupils in the early history of the school who not only dreamed of fame, but came to realize it, are John Crimmin, capitalist, of Aurora; John Raymond, a prominent attorney of Aurora; and Dr. Robert Windett, who is a noted surgeon, now residing at Aurora, Ill.

THE BOOMER schoolhouse, now District No. 17, was built in 1843. A new and better building was erected in 1855. The first teachers were Mary Lowry, later Mrs. William Godard; Polly Lowry; Carlton Hunt; Ann Lowry; Gilbert Lester; Rhoda Shaver; Emily Dyer; Aaron Alford; Benjamin Gifford; a Mr. Sullivan, later on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Journal*; Mr. Fort; John Young; J. W. Keeler; William Kendrick; Lois Barnes; and John H. Loucks. Among the later teachers were: Kate Lester; Alice Grice, now Mrs. I. O. Grimwood; Mattie Walters, now Mrs. William Barron; Nora Willett; Ada Grimwood; Clara Behrens; Lena Miller; Kate Belden and Ruth Kennedy. The present teacher is Mrs. Fay Hubbell.

In 1851 or 1852, the "Faxon" School, now District No. 14, was organized from Bristol and Little Rock Townships. The early teachers were: Fanny Calkins; Miss Haight; Mr. Seely; Mr. Smith; John C. Sherwin, who afterwards became a lawyer, and enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, entering upon an active practice at the close of the war at Aurora, Ill. Later he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, and successfully represented his district for several terms. Orrie Gillis, Maggie Nelson and Edward Faxon taught in the early sixties. The latter became a lawyer, and was a member of the State Legislature. In 1867, the old wooden building was replaced by the present brick structure. Some of the teachers in the latter were: Orton Barnes, William Grimwood, Emma and Amelia Spencer, Addie Bennett, Bessie Biggar, Mary Prine, Verna Foster, Estella and Marguerite Atherton, and Carrie Best, the last being the present teacher.

THE BRISTOL STATION schoolhouse, District No. 15, was built in 1858-9, by Chauncy Hunt

and E. H. Booth. It is a commodious, two-story structure. Its first Board of Directors were: Henry S. Willett, Alfred Merritt and T. S. Hunt, who had the management of its construction. Henry S. Willett had a war record, being mustered in as Captain of Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and was killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Three of his old friends and neighbors, Matthew Patterson, Frederick Williamson and John Mewhirter, went to the scene of the battle, and brought back the remains for interment in Oak Grove Cemetery. The plan of the school building was drawn by Isaac N. Merritt, a member of Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Two years before this schoolhouse was erected, a school was taught by Graham G. Hunt in a shanty on the present site of the residence of Amos D. Curran. Gilbert G. Lester was the first schoolteacher of the new building, and was followed by Mary Hunt, now Mrs. Lewis Steward of Plano. Amos D. Curran taught from the fall of 1860 until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil War, being promoted Sergeant at the battle of Stone River, severely wounded in the battle of Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864. Lois Barnes taught the spring term of 1862; then Mr. Alford succeeded her, and he was followed by Mr. Boomhauer, Erastus Smith, Newton Wheeler, Gertrude Lowry, Mary Knox, J. H. Best, Mary and Maggie Neven, and Kate Fanell. Among the later teachers were: John B. Moulton, George Elliott, Charles Herren, Mary Peckham, D. R. Sterling, Lucy Showalter, Paul Hoadley, Jennie Bertram, Elva Bradley, and Rosalie Anderson. The present teacher, Mary Driscoll, has taught for four years.

After Amos Curran had recovered in part from his gunshot wounds, and while yet in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was assigned as teacher in the military post school, which was composed of the officers' and soldiers' children in the garrison. The service was pleasant, even though the teacher had to use crutches in going to and from school, and he felt it was a privilege to serve the country in that way while unable to be at the front. After the close of the war, he returned to Bristol, and took up school work again, as principal of the



George L. May



Edith L. May

village school, holding that office for several years.

In the early sixties, church services and Sunday schools were held in the schoolhouse. The Methodists and Congregationalists used it on alternate Sundays, as mentioned elsewhere in this work. An interesting literary society was maintained for many years, and J. K. Yonng, G. G. Hunt, John M. Raymond, and D. M. Haight gained considerable local prominence as debators. The school building and premises are well kept, and the yard made attractive by numerous shade trees of hard maple and American elm, which were planted by Amos D. Curran in the spring of 1862. Now they are grand and stately trees.

THE RICKARD School, District No. 18, was built in 1842, on a lot donated by John C. Scofield. Miss Cone was the first teacher, and was followed by Augusta Fletcher and Guss Coleman. Among the later teachers were: Maye Fitzgerald, Nellie Welch, Dell Van Eora, Fay Skinner, now Mrs. Hubbell, who taught for five consecutive years; Gertrude and Grace Williams, and Orma Young. Nellie Engate is the present teacher. The schoolhouse occupies a bluff commanding a beautiful view of Fox River.

THE YOUNG School, later known as the "Keck," District No. 11, was opened in 1846, with Dr. R. M. Poindexter as teacher. Among the early teachers were W. Wing, Merrill Fellows, Mrs. Rathbun, Grace Putney, R. H. Winslow, Ann and Mary Hall, J. Fredenberg, and Hattie Hallock. Miss Keck, Edna Wilson, Mrs. Celestia Jones, Marguerite Ewing and Erma Elliott were among the later teachers. Jessie Malcolm is the present teacher. A new building was erected in 1873.

THE BERTRAM District, No. 12 schoolhouse, was built in 1857. The early teachers were Mrs. Blackwell, J. W. Keeler, H. P. Barnes. Some of the later instructors were: W. J. Lye, Carrie Lye, Jennie Bertram, Martha Dosland, Amy McOwan, Florence Weisenberg and Mamie Conover. The present teachers are Lanra Horan and Anna Graves.

THE YORKVILLE VILLAGE school, South Side, dates back to 1839, when school was opened in a little building used as a probate office by Normal Dodge. In 1842, a brick schoolhouse was erected. Among the teachers were: Arabella Barstow, D. G. Johnson and B. Gifford. A two-

story schoolhouse was built about 1854, and the early teachers there were: Abbie S. Dyer, J. W. Fridenberg, Addie Clark, Lizzie Smith, Hattie Morley, and E. J. Quigley, who afterwards became an educator and banker in South Dakota.

THE YORKVILLE HIGH School was established some thirty years ago by citizens on both sides of the river, who rented a hall in the Hubbard building in Yorkville, now occupied by the "Mystic Workers." It was opened in 1883 with J. Frank Ford, a brother of Mrs. Alfred Windett, as principal. In June, 1884, the first class was graduated, being comprised of the following: Mary S. Marshall, now Mrs. Dr. R. A. McClelland; George L. Cornell, Nora Bridgens, and Edward W. Smith. The exercises were held in Union Hall and the class motto was, "The End Crowns the Work." Andrew Welsh, Dr. R. A. McClelland and John Boyd comprised the School Board. At that time the grammar school was held in the old schoolhouse west of the Methodist Church, and then the voters formed a union district, joining the villages of Yorkville and Old Bristol, when the brick schoolhouse was built on the north side, after a siege in the courts as to the location, Old Bristol winning. Prior to this, there were two schoolhouses here, one on the north side, now used as a residence, the one on the south side being destroyed by fire.

UNION DISTRICT No. 19. The first school in what is now Old Bristol, or North Yorkville, was opened in 1844, in a little red building on the corner of Bristol Avenue and Sycamore Street. The early teachers were: Emily Webster, Rhoda S. Godard, Eleanor Miller, Charlotte Bushnell, George Bushnell and Miss Beardsley. The old schoolhouse was afterwards used as a blacksmith shop, and still later was moved farther north and made a part of Jacob Wheeler's residence. For some time thereafter, there was no school building, and school was held in any place where a room could be secured. In the spring of 1850, Old Bristol decided to build its first real schoolhouse. Among the early teachers were: George Ricker, George Green, M. C. Smith, Pastor of the Methodist Church of Yorkville; Elizabeth and Cassie Smith; Scott Coy, who later served as County Superintendent for one term, and then practiced law for several years at Chicago; Professor Burbank, an elocutionist who after-

wards was a partner of Bill Nye and traveled with him giving entertainments; Stephen Ashley; J. Frank Ford; Henry Hatch; Mr. Okey, who later became a State Representative; Mrs. Jennie Godard and Lillian Lowry, all of whom were teachers on both sides of the river. Later Dr. B. T. Holmes and others who became well known men, took charge of the school. About 1885, Mrs. M. E. Cornell and Mrs. James A. Godard, one from each side of the river, circulated a petition to the Township School Trustees, to unite the two districts, as both sides had poor school facilities. The people signed the petition readily and they obtained three-fourths of the voters and taxpayers. The Trustees granted the petition, and by an almost unanimous vote, \$10,000 was appropriated to build a school house. Then some difficulty arose as to the location. The South side wanted the building put on the side hill north of the court house, and the North side wanted it on the hill in the old Hopkins orchard, but the owner of this refused to sell his property for a school site. Several other places were mentioned, but not until three days before the time to vote upon the question was a location found, and that was its present one on the North side, on the edge of the park, an ideal place for a schoolhouse. In 1887 the present building was erected, and was materially enlarged and improved in 1907, now being one of the best in the county. The school ranks high. It is on the accredited list at the State University, Champaign, and at the Northwestern University. The school premises are well kept, and have magnificent old elm trees, flowers, foliage plants and vines, all of which make the grounds very attractive. A large campus adjoins the school yard. The first Superintendent in the new Union High School was John N. Wayman, who served from 1886 to 1890. Then W. D. Edmunds served from 1890 to 1892; W. J. Sutherland, from 1892 to 1895; Richard Hayward from 1895 to 1898; Herbert Bassett from 1898 to 1900; O. R. Zoll from 1900 to 1902; Herbert Bassett from 1902 to 1903; R. W. Jones from 1903 to 1904; E. C. Thomas from 1904 to 1909; Herman Schell from 1909 to 1911; and L. G. Yenerich from 1911 to 1913. The present Superintendent is Thomas A. Gallagher, and he has associated with him Edith Anderson as Principal, and Alice Marsh and Elizabeth Doran as assistants. The grade

teachers are as follows: Mary B. Marshall, Olive M. Randall, Bernice Scoggin, Mrs. Lottie E. Cobb. Miss Rachel Gobel, now Mrs. Ivan Grimwood, taught many terms in the grammar department and was High School Principal from 1912 to 1913. Nancy Hill, Ida Palmer, Miss Blough, Eva Meno, Lauradele Lyon, Adelpha Durston, now Mrs. George Ohse; Bessie Beggar, now Mrs. Tarbox; and Maud Worsley have been teachers.

SCHOOLS IN OSWEGO TOWNSHIP

The first school in Oswego Township was opened in a log building in 1837, but by 1840 a schoolhouse was erected near the site of Oliver Hibbard's shop, and there the children attended school for eight or ten years. The first teachers were: Mr. Tarr, Mr. Thornton, C. G. Martin, Norman Sexton, Frank Cables, L. Swartout and Julia Applebee. A select school was opened by E. L. Bartlett in 1849 or 1850.

THE STONE SCHOOL, District No. 4, was built in 1852, and was opened as a graded school in December of that year, by Lewis J. Hammond as Principal, who had his wife and her sister, Miss Ashley, as his assistants. George Hollenback was a student here in 1852-3. The following principals succeeded Mr. Hammond: E. N. Lewis, H. H. Haff, James Allison, Albert Snooks, John McKinney, Warren Wilkie, Philander Brown, O. S. Wescott, J. K. Gano, Mr. Pearsall, Edward and E. P. Whiting, F. H. Metcalf, J. Thorp, Daniel Vorhees, D. H. Taylor, L. Van Fossen, J. E. Brown, Milo L. Mason, and Christopher C. Duffy. The following names of primary teachers are also worthy of mention: Dorcas Schram, Lizzie Moore, Fannie Porter, Florence Childs, Libbie Murphy, Anna Brown, Amanda Weeks, Josie Forbs, Mattie Farley, and Pauline Wayne. Dorcas Schram taught more than fifty terms of school.

THE PEARCE OR SQUIRES SCHOOL, District No. 2, was established, about 1857 with A. Snooks, Mr. Baker, Mr. Martin, Mr. Day, and Delia Miner as teachers. Later came Amelia Pfrangle, Phoebe Small, Mary Hunt, Henry Kerr, Hattie Walker, Nora Willett, Alice Crandall, Lillian Albee, Irene Newman, Helen Voss, and Edith Burkhart, who is the present teacher.

THE WALKER SCHOOL, District No. 8, was also opened in 1857, its early instructors having been: George W. Moore, Amanda Hezlep,

Charles Doaper, Miss Hopkins, George Walker, Lizzie Moore and Elizabeth Benthien. Among the later teachers were: Fanny Bullard, Morris Cliggitt, Evelyn Livermore, Pearl Gridley, Carrie Shoger, Fannie Gregg and Agnes Condon. The present teacher is Stella Suhler. The school building is excellent, and the grounds in first class condition.

THE WILCOX SCHOOLHOUSE, District No. 5, was erected in 1863. Among its early teachers there were: Lyman Pike, Lizzie R. Winn, Mary Treman, Mary Smith, Anna Mason, Anna Reed, and R. V. Beach. Some later teachers were Addie Donaldson, Gertrude La Dew, Elsie Collins, Charlotte Tuttle, Orna Young, and Fern Gates, who is the present teacher. The schoolhouse was much improved a few years ago and is now in fine condition.

THE WORMLEY, District No. 3, School which opened about 1839, was in Mr. Devoe's home, near the big spring, Susan Townsend being the first teacher. Later it was held in the granary owned by John Wormley, with Elizabeth Van Vliet and Dorcas and Adeline Hopkins as teachers. Later a schoolhouse was built of two-inch plank set up endways and pinned to the sills. Some later teachers of this district have been: Lyman G. Bennett, Maria Miller, George Kellogg, George Robinson, Emma Van Sickle, Nellie Wormley, Anna Robinson, Edna Damon, Maye Fitzgerald, Viola Normandin, and Elizabeth Esch, the present one being Florence Keck, who is in her third year at this school. The old schoolhouse was replaced by the present one in 1868.

THE SCHELL OR HAYWARD SCHOOL, District No. 1, was rebuilt in 1858. Early teachers were: Annie Stowell, Henry Chapman, Minnie Graham, Howell Moffatt, Mary Barr and Henry Titsworth. Miss Stowell taught her school in a spare room in Walter Selvey's house before the schoolhouse was built, beginning in 1841. The old building was situated on the west side of the road on what is now the Schell farm, and was called the Albe School. William Robinson was the first teacher, and taught for seven years, and had charge as late as 1850. He is now familiarly known as "Uncle Billy Robinson." Other early teachers were Virginia Elliott, Mr. Clay and Mr. Cole. Harrison Albee then gave the site for the present building, and in it Sadie Cherry, Pauline Hoffman, Stella Myers, Cassie Collins, Meta Thomas,

Florence Stanley, Elva Horter, Alvina Schoger and Estella Scharck taught. Mrs. Gale Pull is the present incumbent.

THE HARVEY SCHOOL, District No. 7, was organized in 1854. The first teacher of it was Mr. Earl who was followed by William Cole, Thomas Cliggitt, Mr. Staley, Charles Pearce and Mrs. Pfrangler. Later teachers have been: Nellie Wheeler, Margaret Bradshaw, Jean Armour, now Mrs. Rink; Grace Patterson, Amanda Hummel, Anna Wiggin, and Myrtle Ebinger, who is the present teacher.

THE RUSSELL SCHOOL, District No. 9, was opened about 1840, and among its first teachers were: Professor Stannard, a graduate of Oxford University, England, who spent some time in the United States, and then joined the Mormons and went West; John Cliggitt, Mary Hunt, Mrs. Dr. Knight and Lizzie Moore. Later teachers were: Mrs. Harriett Barnard, Fannie Gregg, Carrie Schilling, Annette Budd, and Ruth M. Russell, who is the present teacher. The school was practically rebuilt in 1903, and thereby much improved.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL, now District No. 6, was opened in 1851 in the stone basement of a building erected for public worship by the first member of the German Church of the Evangelical Association, and so the school went by that name. The building was in a field eighty rods west of what is now known as the John H. Hafenrichter place. Ten years later, the building was moved to the land now occupied by the Oswego Prairie Cemetery, and the structure used as before, the basement for school, and the upper floor for public worship purposes. The present building was built on a lot near the residences of Fred Bower and George Collins, in 1885, and was known then as the Collins school. Early teachers of it were: Sarah Lulvy, Sarah Andrews Elliott, Mr. Roach, Molly Wagner, Sarah Wagner, Mr. Cliggitt, Mr. Dodge, Mary (Hem) Hafenrichter, James Andrews, William Reel, Samuel Hawk, Clark Brown, Julia Whiting, Ella Hunt, Amelia Hem, Henry C. Kerr, Thomas Kerr, and Harriet Rees. The following names appear in the list of later teachers: Sarah Galt, Cassie Collins, Catherine Bent, Alie Updike, Lettie Vilven, Anna Wiggin, Lettie Smiley, and Miss Sara L. Smiley, who is the present teacher.

THE CUTTER SCHOOL, District No. 21, had its first building erected about 1845, a few rods

south of the present structure. The old house was burned in the fall of 1849, but a few weeks after school was in session, E. W. Barnes being the teacher. The remainder of that term, school was held in an old dwelling house, belonging to Daniel Ashley. For the next ten years abandoned houses were used for school purposes, with the exception of two years when the school was conducted in a private house and taught by Mrs. Paulina Ferris, who had taught school during two or three winters prior to that, holding the sessions in her own house. The present schoolhouse was erected in 1859 with Jacob Parsons as teacher, he later enlisting in an Illinois regiment for service during the Civil War. Some of the teachers of the earlier years were: Lou Goodyear, Henry C. Kerr, W. M. Ladd, C. S. Parker, Lydia Andrews, Lizzie R. Winn, Cora Samse, Anna Brown, Hattie Reese, and Kate Cliggitt. Later teachers were: Gertie Emmons, who is now Mrs. Edmund Rees; Amy Parkhurst; Susie Croushorn, Mary C. Cutler; Mabel Whitney; Francis Lane; Ruth Hill; Ida May Penman, and Mary C. Cutler, who is the present incumbent.

THE OSWEGO HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOLS, District No. 4 had their beginnings when the old stone schoolhouse was destroyed by fire March 2, 1885, and the Board of Directors, David Hall, W. H. McConnell, and J. B. Hunt, at once took steps to purchase the old Court House property, then owned by the town of Oswego, for the new school site. Before these preliminaries were completed, Mr. Hunt's term expired and Mr. McConnell moved away, and Adam Armstrong and Frank O. Hawley were elected to fill the vacancies, and they, with David Hall, supervised the building of the new schoolhouse which cost \$10,000. The school premises comprising a whole square, are valued at \$5,000. This building was completed in 1886, with Walter McFarlane as Principal, he holding this position until 1890, the grade teachers during that period being: Hattie Swartout, Maria Cox, Nora Burlew, Mamie Hill, Harriet Rees, Elizabeth Benthien, Maud Dixon, and Martha Jessup. Martha Potter and Mabel Hunt taught in the grades from 1890 to 1897, and Mary Prime, Laura Burkhart, Luella Breed and Helen Voss followed. The following have served as principals since 1890: A. W. Merrill, L. S. Ross, Mr. Buck, C. H. Newman, whose

service covered a period of ten years or more, F. W. Cole, B. E. Esplund, V. B. Brown. Miss Kate Cliggitt served as grammar teacher for years in the old stone building, and ten years in the new schoolhouse. Still later she was Clerk of the Board of Directors for several years. The first woman to hold the office of School Director in Oswego was Mrs. H. B. Bead. A strong High School course is maintained, and the school is accomplishing excellent work under the present management of W. L. Uhl, Principal, and M. A. Outland, Assistant Principal, with Frieda Nading, Orma Young, Edith Burkhart and Nellie V. Bushnell as grade teachers.

LITTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP

In a log house on the present site of Plano Cemetery, one of the first schools of Little Rock Township was opened about 1839 or 1840. One of its first teachers was Thomas Hamilton from England, a well educated man who taught French, Latin and higher mathematics. Other early teachers were: Barnes Greely, who was a brother of Hon. Horace Greely, Mr. Bush, Emily Webster and George Gale. The first school in the southern part of Little Rock Township was one held in a log house on the Barnabas Eldridge farm, later owned by Elijah Field, in the winter of 1836. The teacher was Samuel Swift, and during his incumbency the house was burned, and this ended the school. Denslow Henning was one of its pupils.

THE HIDDLESON SCHOOL, District No. 26, was built by Mr. Hiddleson in 1837, of logs with a shake roof, its cost being \$75. The first teachers were: Joseph Lehman, Mr. Pike, Joseph Matlock, Otis Fuller, W. J. Johnson and Captain Partridge. The Ryan School took its pupils in 1845. Among the teachers of the latter were: Fanny Tenny, Melinda Brayton, Oscar Bush, Julia Fuller, Phoebe Darnell, Hattie Ryan, Benjamin Darnell, Emma Wheeler, Mary Waliath, Richard MacOmber, and Libbie Smith. Mr. MacOmber entered the cavalry service during the Civil War, in 1861.

THE LEHMAN schoolhouse stood on the Gilman farm on a line between his property and that of John Griswold's near a pond hole. The place was called Penfield and was not far from Rob Roy Slough.

HIRAM BROWN SCHOOL. At one time a school was held in the house of J. M. Kennedy, east of



L. E. Hay

the site of the Hiram Brown School, south of Plano. It is not definitely known when the Brown schoolhouse was erected, but thought to have been built before 1851. Some of its early teachers were Anna Geapian, Julia Tolman, Sophronia McNett, Mary Favor, Charlotte Jones. The writer wishes to express his indebtedness at this point to Professor Alfred Cook for the information regarding the Hiram Brown School. Mrs. W. M. Gifford, living north of Plano, has a certificate which proves that she taught in 1855. Among other teachers were: Leander Cummings, James Neer, Alvin Stephens, Benjamin Latham, John A. Armstrong, James Ward, Amy Davis, Izilla Springer, George Owen, John Ryan, and Ethan A. Prichard, who taught in the early fifties. He became a First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Rollin C. McOmber, who is buried at Yorkville, taught in the Brown School in 1854-5, and H. K. Needham taught there in 1856; Mary Allen was the teacher in 1863; Mary Bush in 1864; Mittie Tomblin and Libbie Russell in 1865; Lucretia Partridge in 1866-7, and Ida Bush in 1868. Susan Short finished a term for Rachel Rowley in 1858. Leander Cummings taught his whole life and died while teaching in California. The following names of teachers appear in the records of the sixties and seventies: William White, Luther Smith, C. H. Reader, Emily Lehman, Hattie Wood, Edna Austin, Frank Lowe, Miss Parsons, Anna Brown, H. Burlingame, Addie Bennett, Mary Burns, Cora Cronk. Monthly wages ranged from eight to twenty-five dollars per month, the teacher being boarded around. The present school house was built in 1871, and greatly improved in 1903. Among the later teachers were: Sarah Kemmers, who afterwards went to India as a missionary and after working in the foreign field for a few years, died. Then came: Mamie Conover, Daisy Wede, Clara Behrens, Carrie Hurton, Floi Blackman, and Laura Kennedy, who is the present incumbent.

IN LITTLE ROCK VILLAGE, District No. 10, a school was opened about 1848, in a log building west of Mr. Mulkey's, afterwards Edward Hall's residence, and finally moved to a room below Hatch's blacksmith shop, opposite the church. A log schoolhouse was built in 1839, of which William Glasspool was the first teacher. This was burned in 1840, and subsequently the school

sessions were held in a room fitted for that purpose. A two-story schoolhouse was erected in 1858, and among the teachers of it were: Susan Samson, Mahala P. Fay, Harriet Leigh, Hannah Tenny, Sarah A. Frink, A. W. Buek, S. Densmore, William Knickerbocker, Jr., Leonard Benjamin and Miss C. N. Todd. Among those who have taught in recent years are: Eugene Williams, C. A. Darnell, now an attorney, Mr. Agle, Mr. Lauders, Eleanor Doyle, Arthur Benthien, H. C. Dimond, George Elliott, and Clara Seger, who taught school for five years. Little Rock village school is one of the oldest in the county, and has been maintained for seventy-five years. Miss Luella Harton is in charge of the school at the present writing.

THE FOSTER SCHOOL was opened in 1848, and among its early teachers were: Hannah Tenney, Mary Ann Carver, and George B. Charles. The schoolhouse has not been used for many years.

THE SEARS SCHOOL, District No. 22. The schoolhouse was built in 1860. Previous to that time, beginning in 1844, schools were taught by Harriet Shonts, J. C. Sherwin and Isaac Hibbard in various unoccupied dwellings, mostly built of logs. In the fall of 1860, Miss Esther A. Mighell taught the first school in the first schoolhouse built in that district. In the winter of the same year, Delano Williams taught, and in 1861-2, George B. Charles, Libby and Elizabeth Smith were the teachers. In 1864, the school was under W. F. Lord, who was followed in 1865, by James M. Sears, who, locating in the district in 1860, resided there for thirty-eight years, but is now living at Plano, being one of its most respected residents. Other later teachers were: Charles F. Hunt, Effie Dolph, Mabel Jay, Elva Bradley, Alice Scheers, Lena Gowran, Edna Zeller, Melva Baird, Ruth Lye, and Nellie McCabe, the present teacher, who has been in charge for three years.

THE SANDY BLUFF SCHOOL, District No. 25, was opened in a log schoolhouse in 1840. The first teachers were: Alonzo Tolman, Jeanette Leigh, F. B. Ives, Lucinda Ryan, and Marilla Tolman. A new house was built in 1845, and early teachers in it were: Harriet Hyde, David Rogers, Benjamin Darnell, Amaretta Lincoln, Ann Sly, John A. Armstrong, Bryant Walker, Enos Ives, Sarah Matteson, and Gertie Emmond. Among the later teachers were: Mamie and Lizzie Fanning, Agnes Mahan, Flora McNeice, La Pearl Hurton who taught for three years, Lizzie

A. Beane, the present teacher, who is serving in her fourth year in this school, which ranks with the best of country schools in equipment, and should be on the "standard" list.

IN THE SCOTT, now the TYLER SCHOOL, District No. 23, a school was opened in 1857, of which Catherine Tenny, Charlotte Cromwell, Mary Cliffors, Olive Rowley, Benjamin Darnell, Caroline Tenny, Sarah Favor and Samuel Davis were among the first teachers. Later instructors were: Miss Applegate, Miss Landers, Miss Towne, Nellie Prentice, Hazel Lakin, Mabel Jay, Hannah Jones, Lulu Byers (now a physician of Aurora), Kate Jones, and Fannie Olson, the present incumbent. A new schoolhouse was built in 1894.

THE PLANO SCHOOLS are in District No. 24. They had their beginning with the Gravel School which was built in 1850, and continued to be the leading schoolhouse of the neighborhood until 1854, when the Plano Academy Hall was erected. The first teachers in the former school were: H. C. Baird, Elizabeth and Electra Smith, and others. The Principals of the academy have been: J. B. Stinson, H. H. Hoff, Joel Jenks, Georgiana Smith, Mr. Sly, O. W. Van Osdell, Jeremiah J. Everts, Sarah L. Steward, George Green, J. H. Rushton, G. W. Clark, C. C. Duffy, J. H. Besh, and Walter McFarlane. Among the grade teachers have been: Laura Ervin, Mary Berry, Jennie Cox, Anna Brown, Florence Ribbons, Florence Ross, Lucy Wolcott, Miss Favor, Mrs. Sherman, and Lillian Lowry. Plano's present public school building was erected in 1893 at a cost of \$27,000, and in 1909, it was remodeled and a new system of heating and ventilating installed, costing \$10,000. Those members of the school board who served on the building committee were: Dr. F. H. Lord, Edgar L. Henning and G. H. Carver. The building is the largest and one of the best of any in the county. The school grounds are ample and well shaded by large elm trees and maple trees. The equipment of the school, including manual training and household science departments, is all that could be desired. It is on the accredited list of the University of Illinois, and the Northwestern University. The Superintendents who have served in the new building have been: P. K. Gross, W. S. King, J. R. Freebern, William Bixler, M. G. Burton, and R. E. Locke, who is the present incumbent, being assisted by Walter Pope, Julia Norton

and Leslie C. Wolfe. The grade teachers are: Lillian Kehl, Clara Behrens, Clara Kehl, Pearl Hatch, Melva Baird, Helen Sanders, Maude James, and Lorene Elliston. Other grade teachers have been H. L. Tate, Arthur Schaefer, Miss Norton, Lillian Andrews, Capitola Parker, Bertha Carpenter, Etta Sinclair, now Mrs. Dr. Roy Hoadley; Mabel Gilpatrick, Mae Foster, and Luella Kehl, now Mrs. R. E. Locke.

SCHOOLS OF FOX TOWNSHIP

THE HOLLENBACK'S GROVE SCHOOL, now District No. 31, was built in the fall of 1837, with Henry Bosworth as teacher, the term beginning in December. Other early teachers were: Benjamin B. Fellows, E. H. Austin, Henry Bosworth, Perry A. Armstrong, James H. Lyon, Joseph B. Lyon. In 1842, the benches were removed from the school to a log house on what is now a part of the Atherton farm, to accommodate Miss Cyrille Pyeatt who lived near and taught the summer term. In the fall the benches were moved to the old log schoolhouse, and James Butler was employed to teach. The last teacher in that schoolhouse was Orange Potter, who was engaged during the winter of 1843-4. This school came to an end during that winter. The Methodists were holding protracted meetings in the building, and Mr. Potter objected as he thought they interfered with the school, so finally the school directors locked the door. Some one broke in and the next day the owner of the lumber came and took away the door and flooring. Later the District was divided, a part of it going to the Millbrook District, and part to the Atherton District. The Hollenback District, No. 31, moved a frame building belonging to William Haymond, to the Hollenback farm, and Ackley Lane, Esther Luce, Hallit Bernis and Ruth A. Ives were the first teachers. In 1848-9, a log house on the George Hollenback farm was fitted for a school, and James Butler again employed. In 1849, the "red" schoolhouse was completed, and Sanford Washburn employed to teach. This schoolhouse was conveyed to the district No. 31 by James Evans. Early teachers of it were: Irus Coy, Clark Edwards, James E. Warn, Sarah Raymond. A new schoolhouse was erected in 1902. Late teachers were: Julia Moulton, Mary Burns, Lillie Holverson, Grace Paine, now Mrs. J. D. Hollenback; Dorothy Pope, now Mrs. B. Scofield; Louise Schumacher,

Margaret Gooch, and Lucretia Whitney, who is the present incumbent.

MILLBROOK SCHOOL, District No. 29, had its beginning when in 1841, Royal Bullard taught school in a little house built by himself at Millbrook. The next year the school was taught by Maria Lester. In 1846 a new schoolhouse was built, and George and Daniel Ross, Miss A. Ingalls, Miss Carlton, George M. Hollenback, James Ward, and Sarah Ball were later teachers. The old schoolhouse was sold, and a new building with better accommodations was erected near the church. Among the teachers of later years were: Elizabeth Benthien, who afterwards went to India as a missionary teacher; Laura Nichols, Rosa Healy, Grace Byers, George Elliott, Ella W. Laurence, who perished in the Iroquois Theater fire at Chicago; Gertrude Yertson, Lydia Tastad, and Alice Dolph, who has charge of the school at present.

THE ATHERTON SCHOOL, District No. 30, was built in 1848, near Sol Fishberg's place. The first teachers were: Mr. Davis, George Ryan, Sarah Ives, Adelaide Ives. About 1850, it was moved to the vicinity of the property now owned by the widowed Mrs. Clark, and of it George Hollenback was teacher during the winters of 1854-55 and 1856. Some years later, the schoolhouse was moved to a point near the Thomas Atherton home. Recently it was greatly improved, and is now a pleasant commodious place for the children. The following is a partial list of the later teachers: Ada Jordan, Emma Benthien, Nellie Pope, Myra Ford, Nellie MacMurtie and Miss Jane Bronell, who is the present teacher.

THE GREENFIELD SCHOOL, District No. 28, was organized in 1859, and had as early teachers: J. J. Baird, James Near. The first schoolhouse in the district was the Darnell, built in 1849, with Emily Webster, Cynthia Wood, Delia Southworth, Edward Walker, Amelia Smith, and Julia Short as teachers. A new schoolhouse was built in 1861 and in it Mary Walker, James Ward, Josephine Hay, and George Walreth taught during the early days. Later teachers have been: Effie Henning, Clara Curtis, Emily Newton, Emma Linder, Sarah Lathrop, Mary L. Patterson, Elizabeth Spach, and Anna Anderson, who is the present teacher.

THE ISAAC ANDERSON SCHOOL, District No. 32, was known in the early days as the Preston School and was built in 1849, having for early

teachers: Oscar Story, Hannan Bagley, Mr. Bosworth, Nina Crum, Charlotte Seymour and Elizabeth Peltz. A new building was erected in 1870, and the following have taught in it: Anna S. Johnson, O. E. Holty, Joseph Holty, Stella Nelson, Matilda Anderson, Lillie Fritz, Anna Anderson, and Anna B. House, the latter being in charge at present.

THE CASSEM SCHOOL, District No. 33, was built by subscription in 1852, for use of the Lutheran Society, and a divinity student taught school and church doctrine. Later it was turned over to the school district. A Lutheran parochial school is kept in it for three or four months of the year, but it is entirely separate from the common schools. The first teacher that taught English in it was J. J. Folts, but really the first teacher in that section was P. A. Rasmussen, a Lutheran minister. Among other early teachers may be mentioned the following: Oley M. Johnson, Oliver Hill, Anna Brown, Marthan Oleson, Miss Cassem, Caroline Dayton, and Andrew Brown. Later teachers have been: Jane Johnson, Caroline Langman, both of whom taught for some time. The old building was replaced in 1906, by a commodious, modern one, with a basement and heated by a furnace. It speaks well for the board of directors and the patrons of the school. Carl Johnson was the first teacher in the new school, and following him were: Caroline Langman, Anna Murley, Clarence Johnson, Nellie Nelson, and Anna Mathie, the latter being in charge at present.

THE ASBURY SCHOOL, District No. 70, just over the line in La Salle County, with the larger share in Kendall County, was erected in 1847. Early teachers were: F. W. Partridge, Elizabeth Fisk, Eugene Coe, Amelia Smith, Mary Bosworth, Mary Brown, Alexander White, Mary Scott, James Mead, Sara Densmore, John Newman, Angeline Smith, Edward Kern, Jane Knight, and George Corcoran. Some of the later ones have been: Paul Curran, Merritt Pepper, Mrs. Dr. Culver, Ethyl Fraizier, Mabel Harrison, and Alvina Townsend.

The first school in the village of Fox, District No. 27, was built in 1848 on the Chester Ament farm, and was known as the Ament School, and also as the Van Buren School. The first teacher was a Miss Roberts, who was followed by William Kendrick, Mr. Tripp, Ermina Crum, and Lucinda Crum. A comfortable new building was erected in 1873, and is now well equipped

and is rated as a "standard" school. In the yard are forty-nine maple trees which were donated by the late Smith Minkler, the pioneer nurseryman in the county, with the understanding that the trees should be well cared for, and as a result, this is one of the most attractive yards in the county. Among some of the early teachers were: R. J. Morgan, Ella Pierce, Nettie Dyer, Kate Weber, Worthy Juerean, John Raymond, Miss Knutson, Henrietta Boyne, Emma Benthien and Francis Hill. Later teachers have been: Dorothy Pope, Grace Marshall, Coral Crandall, Avis Farington, Louise Schmacher, and Elizabeth Knight, the latter being the present teacher.

THE SCHOOLS OF KENDALL TOWNSHIP

THE SMITH MINKLER SCHOOL, District No. 20, was opened in a log schoolhouse in 1835, Lodema and Mary Luce, James Butler and James Hubbard being the early teachers. A second house built in 1837, had the following teachers: Almon Ashley, Wesley Winn, W. W. Van Emmon, Harman Minkler, Mary Stockton, Miss Judson, Malvina Ashley, Rosina Morgan, Alice Ashley, Miss Hill, Lizzie Winn, Isila Springer, Fred Church, Mr. Mason and Mrs. Hoyt. A frame schoolhouse was built in 1847, and some of its teachers were: P. C. Royce, Mr. Goodhue, Miss Drew, Miss Walker, Lodemia Morgan, Theo Hurd, William Minard, John Dodge and Miss Harkness. Still later a better building replaced the second, and the following is a partial list of the teachers: John Fitzgerald, Lizzie Winn, and in recent years, Alice Puterbaugh, N. T. Morley, Clinton Carpenter, Mamie Williams, Estelle Atherton, Elinor Gobel, Bessie Atherton, and Anna Fitzsimmons, who is the present incumbent.

THE INSCHO SCHOOL, District No. 36, known as Long Grove, was started in 1841, the first house being built by a number of men, each one of whom put in from three to five logs. The first teacher was Jehiel McCrary who was followed by John Davis, Hannah Moore, Thomas Ervin, Ebenezer Scofield, Amanda Luce, Robert McIntyre, Miss Wilcox, Cyne Misner, Sarah Ives, John Young, Newal Needham, Alfred Tucker, and Adelaide Ives. A frame schoolhouse was built in 1855, and its early teachers were: Albert Crosby, Ann Brown, Mrs. William Inscho. Among the later teachers appear the names of Rosalie Healy, now Mrs. Charles Fay, Maria

Moulton, John Wesche, Gertrude Yertson, Elinore Lord, Lulu Byers, Ruth Penman, Carrie Best, and Minnie Priebe, who is the present incumbent.

PAVILION ACADEMY sprung out of a general demand for higher education which seemed to spread over the county in 1844, if not earlier, and the Pavilion and Lisbon Academies were the first to be founded to meet the desire for educational training superior to that offered by the public schools. A Baptist congregation had been established, and was under the pastorship of Rev. J. F. Tolman, who founded the Pavilion Academy and carried it on. Traveling extensively over the country, Mr. Tolman solicited five dollar subscriptions or shares, when he could not obtain larger ones, and finally raised the necessary amount. A one-story brick building with two rooms was erected, and between them was a movable partition so that both rooms could be thrown into one for religious purposes. The academy was organized according to law, and E. L. Bartlett installed as Principal. The school started out under promising conditions, but in a few years there was a falling off in attendance, when the younger generation came on, who sought other schools in more thriving communities. Finally the academy was abandoned, and torn down, and out of the old material, a neat country schoolhouse was erected which is known as the Pavilion School, District No. 34. The latter was opened in the early forties, but it is impossible to get the names of the early teachers. Among those who served later on in its history were: John C. Murphy, B. W. Ashley, William Cliggitt, John Fitzgerald who is an attorney of Yorkville, Maggie Nevens, who is now Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, Frank Moulton, Maria Moulton, Alberta Thurber, Gertrude Conover, Laura Fuller, Paul Hoadley, Louie Vilvan, Nelson Moreley, Ethel Belden, Elva Gates, and Bessie Atherton, now Mrs. Ahrens.

In the Kendall District No. 35, the first school taught was during the summer of 1852, by Miss Paulina Parkhurst, in a log house on the farm of Henry Le Barron. This was built in 1856 by William Ferris for \$640. The lot was donated by John W. Gallup, and the first teacher was Miss Lucy E. Brown and she was followed in the summer of 1857 by Mary Ann Haugh. Among the other early teachers were: George and James Bishop, Hattie Wood, Edward Kern.

Margaret Leach and John Kerwin. The only persons now living who paid taxes to build the Kendall schoolhouse, are Mrs. John Dunn and William Kollman, but it is one of the best kept in Kendall Township. S. F. Ashley and Robert G. Leitch are the only persons living in the district who attended the school in 1857. Since then Mr. Leitch has had children and grandchildren in attendance at the same school. Later teachers of this school were: Anna McRobinson, Clara Graham, now Mrs. Oscar Jeter, Alberta Thurber, Alice Updike, Irene Stolp, Margaret Crimmins, Miss Lillian Albee, the present teacher who has been in charge for three years.

THE PLETCHER SCHOOL, District No. 39, was organized in 1855, when the present building was erected. Ransom Devereaux, Herman and George Smith purchased the land and deeded it to the district as long as it should be used for school purposes. These men, interested in the religious and educational well being of the children of the district, served as directors for many years. The first teacher was James Bishop, who was followed by Arrilla Wedge, Ann Brown, Joseph A. Smith who was killed during the Civil War, Edward Cheeney, Calina Wagner, Etta Martindale, August Colerman, Belle Leitch, Ezekiel Pletcher, Barbara Pletcher, now Mrs. John C. Shaw, Anna Howell, Lizzie Beatty and Jennie Smith. Later on the following served as instructors: Sylvia Runner, Nellie Howell, Ruth Ament, John Tuttle, Peter Clayton, Bernard Benham, Anna Fitzsimmons, Clemence Conover and the present teacher, Luella Hubbard. Mrs. Anna M. Devereaux was the first woman to be elected a School Director in this district, she going into office in 1909. In the earlier days the building was used as a meeting house and preaching and Sunday school went on during Sunday. The building has been preserved and is one of the comfortable country schoolhouses.

THE S. W. BROWN SCHOOL, District No. 38, was opened in 1847 in a small house owned and occupied by Stephen W. Brown. The first teachers were: Sarah Harkness, Richard Pope and Chester Lewis. In 1851, the present building was erected by William Ferris. The early teachers were: Joseph Harris, Prudence Johnson, now Mrs. Levi Thomas, Livonia Martin, Miss Davis, Richard Hallock, Edward Kern, H. Merrill, Mary Hare, Cornelia Lowery, Carrie

Lowery, Miss MacMurtree, Stephen Ashley, Ella Rickertson, Andrew Brown, E. H. Pletcher, and Helen Manchester. Still later, Gertrude Williams, Nina Taylor, Nellie Bushnell, Edith Ellis, now Mrs. Hampson, Frieda Nading, Mary Wood served as teachers, and Ruth Ament is the present incumbent. The schoolhouse is in excellent condition and the grounds are well kept and amply shaded.

THE NEEDHAM SCHOOL, District No. 37, was opened in 1856, and was taught by the following teachers: E. J. Lewis, Etta Martindale, J. J. Foltz, Mary Meeker, Lida Hallock, Augustus Collman, Lida Knowlton, E. J. Morgan, E. Moulton, Frank Lord, Lillie Burns and Lillie Holverson. About 1906, a new, well planned schoolhouse was erected on the pleasant grounds that with ample shade afford a healthy place for the children to play. In this new building the following teachers have taught: Albert Johnson, Mary Nelson, Carl Johnson, Addie Crane, Mae Compton, Clara Tendall and Clarence Christian, with the present incumbent, Ruth Penman.

THE SCHOOLS OF NA-AU-SAY TOWNSHIP

THE GAYLORD SCHOOL, District No. 40, was organized about 1845, Miss Poor, Miss Fitch, Charles Smith, and Elijah Barnes being the first teachers. In the early fifties, the house was moved to its present site, and Sarah Andrews, Albert Updike, Emma Houser, Nellie Miles, Miss Frazier, Nettie Laurence, Belle Elliot, Miss Murray, Miss Kenyon, Frank Herrien, Alice Cherry, now Mrs. Jay Updike, Ellen Book, Amy Parkhurst, Edith Gates, and Laura Smith have been the later teachers, the latter now being in charge.

THE BETHEL SCHOOL, District No. 44, was opened in 1858, and the first teachers were: Nancy Burns, Maggie and Louisa Cooper, James Buchanan, Horatio Miles, and Nellie Barnes, with Clara Jessup, Daisy Griffin, now Mrs. George La Dew, Charlotte Tuttle, and Clara Foran as later ones.

THE GROVE OR CHERRY SCHOOL, District No. 41, was opened in a small dwelling house in 1854, near the sawmill and shops, with Mary Jane Cherry as the first teacher, she being in charge during the winters of 1854-55. A new school was built in the fall of 1855, and Jerry Evarts taught as the first teacher in the winter

of 1855-56. Other early teachers were: Henry Town, James Andrews, Albert Updike, Linda Bennett, Lizzie Porter, Brendy Hull, Mary Van Dorston, Lizzie Moore, Henry Merrill, Ruth Shepard, Albert Dodge, Ella Rickertson, Hattie Rees, Horace Stanard, Mattie Russell, Lizzie Cherry, Lizzie Russell, F. B. Hallock, Henry Young, Alice Rees and Ruth Jessup. Later teachers have been: Carrie Walsh, Pearl Manor, now Mrs. Peter Schlapp, Mae Foran, and Miss Clara H. Jessup, who has been in charge of the school for several years past.

THE UNION SCHOOL, District No. 42, was built in the summer of 1847 by subscription, and was designed for use both as a schoolhouse and a church, serving for both purposes until 1866, when the church was built. The lumber for the schoolhouse was hauled from Chicago in wagons. Noble W. Graves was the builder. There was so much discussion relative to the amount of wages to be paid that it seemed for a time as though there would be no school. One man thought \$8, the wages of a farm hand, sufficient, but the more educated knew that it was impossible to secure a competent man for any such money. Dr. William P. Richardson, a graduate of Harvard, who made his home with his brother, Charles S., on whose farm the school was built, agreed to teach without remuneration for the first winter, and his offer was eagerly accepted. Pupils came from Plattville, four miles away, and from other neighborhoods, and the fame of the school spread far and wide. Many of the pupils were girls and young men, who had had no opportunities to attend school since coming to Kendall County from their more eastern homes. Miss Prudence Johnson, now Mrs. Levi S. Thomas, who has kindly contributed the above facts, was one of those early students. Following Dr. Richardson were: Martha Mills, Britannia McLaughlin, Rosina Morgan, Mary Lewis, Sarah Wedge, Newell Pratt, Susan Gleason, William Kellogg, who in 1866 was Governor of Louisiana, Thomas McOmber, Adelaide Whiting, Henry Town, Eleanor Davis, James Andrews, Agnes Town, Temple Seely, O. S. Westcott, who was later appointed County Clerk by Judge Richertson after the death of J. J. Cole, and as such supervised the transfer of the public property to Yorkville when the county seat was changed from Oswego to Yorkville; Adelaide Lowry, Sarah Andrews, Theodore DeLand, Deborah Shepard, John Fitz-

gerald, S. F. Ashley. Among the later teachers were: John Cleveland, John Muir, Mary Zoll, Maud Worsley, Ruth Johnson, Marion Boomer, Nettie Howell, and Nellie MacMurtrie, the latter being the present incumbent.

IN THE BRONK SCHOOL, District No. 45, long before there was any schoolhouse, school was held in an old shop on the Peter Van Dyke farm, and taught by John Ealy in 1846. The first schoolhouse was built in 1847, and stood on what was the Clark farm, now owned by Mrs. Bingham of Plainfield. Later it was moved to its present site, and subsequently a new building replaced the old one which was moved to John Bronk's farm. The new house was erected in 1862 of lumber taken from Aux Sable Grove. Among the teachers were: Louise Fraser, Washington Hess who was the first teacher in the new building, Benjamin Vandervoort, Philander Royce, Joseph Hall, Parker Holden, James Hunt, Thomas Fraser, George Bennett, Charles Thompson, Call McNaughten, Annie Riley, Maggie Moore, Jessie Graham, Sarah Galt, George Tuttle, Harry Devereaux, Mrs. Davis, who taught about 1858 when John Bronk, Solon Smith, Bert Van Dyke and Joe Brown were boys, and Laura McKenna, the latter being the present incumbent.

THE MCCAULEY SCHOOL, District No. 46, was opened in 1853, and the following is a partial list of the teachers: Maria and Sarah Wedge, Mary Terry, Cornelia Avery, Corvosse Reader, Graham Duncan, Cornelia Carrol, Emma Drew, now Mrs. Sennett, who taught in 1859-60-61, one of her pupils being Young Wilson who left school to enlist in the Civil War where he was killed in battle; Ellen Davis, Florence McKenna, now Mrs. Bert McCawley, Ellen Bennett, Mary Pulver, Martha Dosland, Mamie Reed, now Mrs. Fritz McCauley, Estella Atherton, Beatrice Fos, Onia Gooch, and Harry Devereaux who is the present incumbent. For a year prior to the erection of a new schoolhouse, the school was held in a portion of the residence of Parshall Reeve, and in 1890, the building was remodelled.

THE MARYSVILLE SCHOOL, District No. 43, was the first school in Na-au-say, established in 1845, Mrs. Martin being its teacher. She was followed by Annie Avery who is now Mrs. Robert Gates who is still living in Kendall Township; Malvina Ashley, Ellen Davis, Anna Gleason, Mr. Harvey, Miss Laurence, and a Mr. Parker. About 1851, the site of the school was changed



E. L. Henning

to its present location and the building now standing was erected. Later teachers were: S. B. Hallock, Nellie Wheeler, Harry Devereaux, Clara H. Jessup, Myrtle Kellogg, Mary Thurston, Beatrice Wilson, and Anna Wiggin, who is the present teacher.

THE WYNNE SCHOOL, District No. 47, was built in 1853, the first teachers being: Emma Avery, Alice Ashley and Barbara Pletcher, who is now Mrs. John C. Shaw. The later teachers were: Hattie Vickery, Emma McKenna, Peter Clayton, Lucius Tuttle, Ira P. Berry, now a Methodist minister, Stella Myer, Louise Schumacher, Lucile Armbuster, Ethel Sleezer, and Bessie Whitley, the latter being the present incumbent. In 1901 a new, comfortable building was erected.

SCHOOLS OF SEWARD TOWNSHIP

In 1835 a log schoolhouse was built in Seward Township, amid the Aux Sable timber, by Messrs. House, Mattison and Whiteman. Sarah Gilman, who later married Miles Ross, of Plainfield, was the first teacher. Several families moved away, and for several years there was no school. In 1845, one was kept in a log house on the Edward James place, with Mr. Maxwell as the first teacher, who later became a famous man in Russia.

THE WARE OR JONES SCHOOL, District No. 48, was probably organized about 1848. The first teachers were: Mary Jane Goodhue, William Ely, Miss Berry, Miss Frazier, Miss R. M. Arthur whose love for little children endeared her to all, and Call McNaughton who is now a practicing lawyer of Joliet. Later teachers were: George B. McClelland, Benjamin Olson, George Elliott, Frank Koos, Harry Devereaux, Florence Ross, Emma Lindner and John Tuttle. In 1907 the schoolhouse was rebuilt and greatly improved, having modern equipments. Separate cloak rooms for the boys and girls with a spacious hall are provided and the building is well heated. The present teachers, Alice M. Thayer and Alice O'Brien, are very efficient.

THE CHAPMAN SCHOOL, District No. 52, was opened in 1849, with a Mr. Stevenson as the first teacher, followed by Mr. Scott, W. A. Jordan, W. W. Roberts, William Lyman, and Josephine Gaskill. A large school building which was a credit to the district, was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$2,500, and was used for church

services and Sunday school purposes. W. W. Roberts was the first superintendent of the Sunday school which was begun during the Civil War. The first teachers in the new schoolhouse were: F. G. Gaskill, Miss Turner and Miss Whittlesey. Among the later teachers were: David Crook, Lottie May Bell, Olive Thayer, Miletus Gaskill, Mabel W. Shaw, H. W. Harvey, Grace Galusha, and Miss Dorothy Morrison, the present instructor.

THE HEAP SCHOOL, now District No. 50, was built in 1869. This district was the last one organized in Seward Township, and its first teachers were: Nellie and Emma Stolp and Orrin Bly. Ralph Heap was for many years Clerk of the Board of Directors, and carefully looked after the interests of the school. Among the later teachers were: Frank Heap, Edna Bell, Benjamin Olson, Nettie Hoyer, Madalene Hampson, Kathryn Hoyer, and Margaret Crandall, the present teacher.

THE MARTIN SCHOOL, District No. 54, was opened in 1866, the first teachers being: Artie Stolp, Mary L. Williams, Emma J. Teed, Agnes Rockwell, Josephine D. Williams who is now Mrs. Dr. Searls of Minooka, Mary Leach, Anna Harvey, Annie Goostry, Jackson Conklin, Ellen Osmonson, John Dwyer, Kate Dwyer, Sarah Williamson, David Crook, Mary Gruelt, Minnie Baker, Lulu Pendleton, Ella Widney, Joseph Dwyer, May Widney, Anna Dwyer and Nils Carlson. Among the later teachers were William Hiddleston, Lena Gowran, Nettie and Lizzie Hoyer, Irene Pidcock, Bernard Benham, Maud A. McCloud, Grace Bedford, Myrtle Johnson, and Tillie Bentson who is now in charge.

Beginning in 1873, for many years a very successful Sunday school was maintained here, and occasionally preaching services were held by Rev. A. Chapman. This continued until the erection of the First Congregational Church on the Ridge. John Jordan, Jackson Conklin and Henry Bainford were Superintendents of the Sunday school.

THE HENDERSON SCHOOL, District No. 53, was organized in 1854, and a frame building erected the same year. Money was scarce in those days, and the funds with which to go ahead with the work were difficult to raise, but the problem was solved by Ebenezer Henderson, father of John B. Henderson, the present Sheriff of Kendall County, who loaned the district the needed money. It is interesting to note

that the first settlers appreciated the value of education and were very prompt in providing schools for the children. Mr. Duncan, Lavonia Ketchum, Elizabeth Angel, Mary Hawley, William Jenne, Miss Carroll and William Green were the first teachers. It is stated in Hicks' History that "a school was kept in one of Frink and Walker's houses, twelve years before, near the Patick tavern, but it was not permanent." Among the later teachers of the Henderson School were: Joseph Dwyer, Louise Heap, L. V. Koos, Cecilia O'Brien, Kate Koos, Miss Cameron and the present instructor, Dorothy King.

THE MCKANNA SCHOOL, District No. 49, dates from 1840. The first teachers were: Mr. Hill, Ellen Davis, Albert Throne, Ann Eliza Smith, Richard Pope, Ella Beane, Emily Hallock, J. Gaskill, Henry Merrill, Ella Tremaine, Cynthia Rickertson, George McLeland, Mary Vandorn-ten, Elizabeth Shepard, and Mary Williams. Among the later teachers were: Lizzie Beane, Stephen Ashley, Mary Hare, Luella Conklin, Emma Bennett, Nettie McKanna, Hattie Vickery, Blanche McKanna, Stella Devereaux, Florence McKanna, Paul C. Currau, and the present one, Elsa Koos. For many years the late Barnard McKanna rendered valuable service as a Director. Within recent years the schoolhouse has been rebuilt, and is now commodious and modern.

THE BELL SCHOOL, District No. 51, was opened in 1855, and had the following early teachers: Lucy Keen, Miss Tyner, Miss Arthur, James Harvey, Arthur Raven, Lyman Gaskill, Reba Tabler, Esther Summerville who is now Mrs. William Bell, Nellie Hall who is now Mrs. John Bell of Oswego, Illinois, Minnie McKanna who is now Mrs. Fred Baker, and Blanche McKanna who is now Mrs. George Baker. These names appear among the later teachers: Minnie Goss, Edna Bell, Maud McCloud, Lucy Putney, Lettie Bly, Lillian Burns, Ellen Bennett, M. B. Meigs, and Tillie Bentson, with Nellie Pope, the present teacher who has taught for four years. A modern building was erected in 1902, and it ranks among the best in the county, being well adapted for school work. On the ample play grounds are handsome shade trees and shrubbery and the premises are kept in excellent order.

SCHOOLS OF LISBON TOWNSHIP

The first school in Lisbon village was opened in 1836 or 1837, in a log granary, owned by Levi Hills, near the log tavern kept by Mr. Hills, on the present site of the stone house of Dr. Burry. Elizabeth Bushnell, afterwards Mrs. A. J. Foord, was the first teacher. Mrs. Esther L. Ingersoll who came from Vernon Center, N. Y., in 1836, when five years old, gives some recollections of the first school of Lisbon. She remembers being tied to the teacher's chair with another little girl in punishment for making dolls of their shawls, but this was the only time she suffered punishment. She says that the first schoolhouse was built in 1838 or 1839, and the first teacher was Miss Sophronia Wilcox, a sister of Harlow G. Wilcox, a man formerly well known in Kendall County. Other teachers were: Stephen B. Hinschale, George Y. Norton, father of Mrs. Egbert Mantor, and Franklin Moore, father of Jay Moore who now lives at Yorkville. Mrs. Ingersoll further adds: "Pupils in these days know little about the hardships in getting an education. Many of us in the old days walked two miles to school, some more; then we had to sit on hard benches without any backs, with half a dozen other pupils, and were expected to recite our lessons perfectly; writing was not thought of. If a child was caught with a written answer, he paid the penalty."

The Lisbon Academy was started in the schoolhouse in 1843 or 1844, C. Y. Gaston being the first teacher, and successful in his work. If a pupil became discouraged, he would say to that one: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, one day at a time." The next teacher was Charles F. Martin, one of the first graduates of Knox College. He taught the school three years, and then studied for the ministry, came back to Lisbon, and married one of his pupils, Mary E. Beebe, a daughter of Deacon Isaac Beebe. He and his wife became missionaries in Egypt. The next teacher was Henry M. Slade, a son of Governor Slade of Massachusetts. Mr. Divey, Mr. Andrews, Colonel Porter C. Olson of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry who was killed at Franklin, November 30, 1864, were among the early teachers. The Ladies Sewing Society of Lisbon bought the academy bell, and P. W. Coulthurst selected and brought it from Chi-

cago. Following this, C. C. Duffy, Rev. J. H. Kent, W. C. Belden, G. W. De Clark, J. H. Barr, J. D. French, J. N. Bixler, M. S. Fritz, D. K. Thomas, O. E. Snyder, Mabel Hewson, Ruth Beauc, Laura Billings, Maggie Moore, W. R. Donovan, and Ina M. Hills served as teachers.

THE PLATTVILLE SCHOOL, District No. 55, was opened in Daniel Platt's log house in 1836, and was taught by Phoebe Ferris. The next year Thomas Cotton was the teacher. The first schoolhouse was a log building located at the four corners, one mile south of Plattville, about 1840. In 1849, a schoolhouse was built at Plattville, and some of the first teachers were: Sara' Krouse, Thomas Cody, Rolieu MacOmber who taught for two or three winters, Miss Gould, and Rogers and Clark Alford. The present building was put up in 1875, and its first teacher was Kate Cliggitt. Later teachers were: William Walters, Laura Alford, George Elliott, Tess Marie Cowan, John Tuttle, H. W. Harvey, Beatrice Fox. The schoolhouse is a pleasant two-story structure, the lower room being used for the primary and intermediate pupils, and the upper room for grammar grades and a High School course. The present teachers are: Edmund S. Delancy, Principal, and Milfred Mason, assistant.

THE BOOTH SCHOOL, District No. 58, was started about 1859. The first teachers were: Mary and Elsie Ayer, Ada Tupper, Maggie Leitch and Maggie Cooper. Some of the later teachers were: George Elliott, Eliza Booth, Ed. Fletcher, James Davis, Amelia Southcomb, Fanny Shaw, Jennie Adams, Helen Maher, Pearl Manley, Ila Hubbard, Clara Roth Amley, Ethel Phelps, and Alma Dell who is in charge at present.

THE LISBON CENTER SCHOOL, now District No. 56, was first started in John Litsey's house. John C. Shaw, who has been Supervisor of Lisbon Township for more than a quarter of a century, states that his first attendance at school was in this school, in 1854 and 1855. He remembers it well as he received a thorough whipping the first day. As he says.—“Doubtless it was not merited, but in those early times, ‘lickin’ and ‘learnin’ went together.” Most of the boys' school privileges were limited to the winter term, after they were old enough to work on the farm. The first teachers were: Sarah Niblo, Mary Birchley, Zuba Tuttle, Mary Williams. The schoolhouse was built in 1855

and Mary Knox was the first teacher. Then Thomas McOmber, R. C. McOmber, Melissa Havenhill, V. B. Alford, Effie Andrews, Mary Brown and Josephine Henry taught in turn. Following came Asher Havenhill, Miner Crum, John Crum, Joe Fletcher and others. In later days George Mewhiter, who afterwards became a lawyer and served as County Judge, Kate Skinner, Austeen Robinson, Nellie Bushnell, Francis Laue, Frieda and Lillian Nading, Henrietta Boyne, and Ruby Scoggin, the present teacher, have carried on the educational work of this school.

THE WEEKS SCHOOL, District No. 57, formerly known as the Worsley School, was opened in 1861. The first teachers were: Sarah Lowry, Cornelia Lowry, Eliza Hallock, Anna Brown, Miss Clegg and Ellen Knudson. Among the later teachers were: S. S. Nelson who was a brother of the present Supervisor of Big Grove Township, Lillie Holverson, Lena Holverson, Tavia Anderson, Clara Fosse and Clarence Christian, the present teacher. In 1910-11, a modern building was erected at a cost of \$1,800, which is well planned, the school room being ample, and lighted from one side. There are separate cloak rooms, a library room, vestibule and hall, with basement below in which is a furnace. The basement floors and walls are of concrete, with an 8-foot ceiling, and in it beside the furnace room, is a well lighted play room for stormy weather, and for manual training. There is a tower on the house for a bell and ornament. The outside walk, steps and platform are built of concrete. The erection of this building which is a credit to the district, was under the supervision of Randall Christiau, Newt Anderson and John Olson. Peter H. Larson was a school director when steps were first taken to build, and he was much interested in the enterprise, but he passed away about the time construction was begun.

THE PORTER SCHOOL, District No. 61, was organized in 1847. The schoolhouse was located near the Lewis Sherrill homestead, in 1857 being moved to its present site. Mrs. Ida Sherrill Cryder states that “the old settlers must have held an ‘arbor day’ celebration at once, as in the early seventies, fine large trees were growing on all sides of the spacious grounds.” The first teachers were F. Wright, Mary Wright and Miss Swartz, Mina Wilcox, Josephine Henry, Mrs. Clark Alford, Mrs. Egbert Mantor, Mrs.

Stillme Massey, Kate D. Gill, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. Abel Kemplea, Horace Coy, Mrs. Fred Wilkinson, Mrs. William Spridgen, Robert Moore, J. K. Kent, Mrs. John Benz, Mrs. Levi Hills, Mrs. Oscar Knudson, Mrs. Frank Hall, George Bedford, now County Judge of Grundy County, Laura Baker, J. A. Afinson, Hannah Johnson, Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Arthur Coop, Mrs. H. H. Wicks, Hans Larson, Anna House, Maggie Moore, Lillian Johnson, Ethel Kelsey, and Marion Bradley who is the present teacher. During the early eighties, Albert Kendall Langdon, a grandson of Dr. Kendall, one of Lisbon's pioneers was a teacher.

THE WHITE WILLOW SCHOOL, District No. 3, now No. 59, was first organized in 1848, and a school was started in 1849, known as the Sherrill School. It has not been possible to get the names of the first teachers, as no records are to be found, and the pioneers have passed away for the greater part. However a little information has been gleaned. N. S. Shufelt came from New York with his father and mother and brother, May 5, 1859, and from that time on, he attended school with his brother as long as they were of school age. His first teacher was Cordelia Carroll. Some to follow her were: Francis W. Henry, who taught the first winter school, as it was customary to secure male teachers for the winter months in order to manage the big boys, Emogene Gaylord who taught the summer term; Richard C. Jordan, who taught the second winter; Helen Morse who taught both summer and winter terms and did her work successfully; Rev. John Scott, a Baptist clergyman; Hattie Jordan; Clara A. Pomeroy and Mary Foster. In 1866, the district was divided, the east half purchasing the old school building, and moving it east to a cross roads corner then owned by a New York man, Martin by name, and it was then known as the Martin School. It is said that Mr. Martin donated the lot. The western half of the district erected a building in 1866, on the southeast corner of Section 25, White Willow. J. C. Widney and William J. Jordan bought the land and presented it to the school trustees to be the property of the district as long as it was used for educational purposes. The first term taught in the new building was in the summer of 1867, and Kate Gill was the teacher. She was followed by Elsie F. Hare, Phineas Kilner, Ada J. Long, Rev. J. H. Kent.

After 1873, the following is a partial list of the teachers: Maria Sargent, Richard Harvey, Kate Van Dorsen, Mary Devereaux, Anna Kent, Lizzie Beatie, Mary Gruelt, Emma Kent, Kate Dwyer, Mame Pierce, Hattie Pierce, Katie McLean, the last two teaching for five or more consecutive years; Olive Thayer, Tillie Hollering, May Bell, Edna Bell, Sadie McNeil, Lulu Templeton, Nellie Bushnell, Clara Bothamley, and Mrs. Jerry Collins. Mrs. Collins came here with her parents in 1845. The first school was held in an old granary which stood a few rods from the present location of J. E. Heap's barn. It was while going to this school that Mrs. Heap's father, John Widney, was bitten by a rattle snake. Doctors were few and far apart in those days and home remedies for many ills and accidents had to be applied, turpentine, in this case, saving life. A few years later another member of this family was bitten, rattle snakes being dangerous in this section for a long time.

THE WHITE WILLOW SCHOOL for many years was a social center and maintained one of the best and most instructive literary societies ever conducted in that part of the county, drawing the people from miles in all directions. At that time Hattie Pierce, now Mrs. A. L. Patterson, of Fontanelle, Iowa, was the teacher. A successful singing school, conducted by N. S. Shufelt about 1888-9, was held one evening each week in the schoolhouse. Spelling schools and debates were also commonly held during the earlier days of the schools. The present teacher is Ruth E. Beane.

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP

NEWARK VILLAGE SCHOOL, District No. 65, had its beginnings in what was called the Georgetown district. The village bore that name, and had few settlers, nearly all of whom in 1833, lived in log houses. The pioneers felt the need of schools, and here, as in other sections, private ones were conducted in the homes of some of the settlers. A school was taught by Mrs. Sloan in Gridley's Grove in 1837, and about that time a Mr. Neese conducted a school over Hollenback's store. The settlers finally thought it advisable to have a place for public meetings, and the Precinct house was built for a voting place in 1838, and also became the school headquarters. The



Maud E. Henning

building was a rude frame building, 16x24 feet, located on a farm owned by Asa Manchester, a short distance west of the residence now the home of N. P. Barnard. The early teachers were: Diantha Gleason, J. J. Wilson, George Bristol, Mrs. Drew, Deacon Horace Day, father of Rev. Warren D. Day, a minister of the Congregational Church, George B. Ames, Ora Barn, Albert Learnard, William Cody, and James Harvey, a college graduate, who afterwards opened a select school on the present site of the residence of N. P. Barnard. George Washington Bushnell was the last teacher who taught in the Precinct house. During these early times the discipline was very rigid. C. N. Gridley relates a little personal experience, saying, that his teacher, was very quick-tempered, and the snapping of a kernel of corn from the desk of Mr. Gridley aroused him to such an extent that he feruled the child on both hands so severely that he was unable to feed himself for a week. In 1853, a public schoolhouse was built and served the needs of the pupils for several years, but being only one-story in height it was replaced by a large, two-story structure in 1868. The old schoolhouse was used for many years as a store for Fritts' furniture stock. The names of those who taught in it were: Jennie Fowler, Wellington Mason, C. Willing, William Nixon, C. Winne, Dr. Wilbur, Fred Freeman, Harriet L. Porter, Mr. Ladd, Porter C. Olson, Scott Coy, Sarah Ament, Margaret Nelson, Helen Lewis, Rev. Miller, John D. Waite, Jennie Wing, Prof. Burns, Lydia Wing who is now Mrs. William Means. Among the later teachers who were Principals were: L. F. Wentzel, D. R. Sterling, John S. Sears, Vern Cutting. A new four-room schoolhouse was built in 1896, and its first Principal was L. H. Cutting, who had Mary Sutherland and Maude Crum as his assistants. During 1897-98-99, W. J. Stebbins was Principal. The first High School class was graduated in June, 1900, and consisted of Addie Wunder, Grace Denney, Clara Birkland and Jessie Cleveland. Rev. D. E. Miller, Principal, was followed by A. G. Wing who served as Principal for six years, and then Laura Kehl, who is now Mrs. A. Thorson, took charge, she being followed by C. E. Holly and Walter L. O'Brien, the last being the present Principal. Among the grade teachers have been: Mabel Manchester, Sophia Barnard, Grace Denny, Lillian Kehl, Maud

Worsley, Nettie Boyne, Gertrude Rood, Matilda Anderson and Robert Ruble, Ruby Thompson, Martha Birkland and Jessie Cleveland. A good four-year High School course is maintained, and the building and grounds do credit to the people of the district.

FOWLER INSTITUTE is spoken of in the "Educational History of Illinois" by John W. Cook, A. M., LL. D., as follows: "Among the early settlers of Newark, Illinois, were Horatio Fowler and his family who came from Canada, there being two sons, Charles and Henry." Mr. Cook goes on to tell of the graduation of Charles Fowler from an eastern college, his becoming a minister, President of the Northwestern University, and Bishop of the Methodist Church. He also gives the history of Henry Fowler who became a physician and lived at Newark for many years. It was he, who, in 1855, built Fowler Institute, and opened it for pupils, the building being about 40x50 feet, three stories in height, with two large school-rooms and a recitation room.

This school was established for the purpose of exerting a Christian influence in the community. There were two saloons in the village, but they soon disappeared and for fifty years no intoxicating drinks have been sold openly in the town. In the ante-bellum days the school was loyal to the core and was the active disseminator of anti-slavery doctrine.

In April, 1861, when Beauregard opened his batteries on Fort Sumter, the enlistment of a company was immediately started in Newark. Among the very first to sign the muster roll was Benjamin Adams, a Fowler Institute boy. Professor Wilmarth shook him by the hand saying, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry." Adams was killed at Vicksburg, as were many other brave boys of the Fowler Institute.

The Institute was at its best about the time the Civil War closed. At its head was Alexander J. Anderson, a Scotchman, born on the Atlantic while his parents were coming to America. He was a graduate of Knox College and was a man of genuine character. He was succeeded in the principalship by Mr. Poore, Rev. John Burns and others. In the fall of 1880, while Mr. Brower was in charge of the school, the building was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt. For this section of the country Fowler Institute was an important seat of learning. The annual circular issued in 1866

shows a faculty of five teachers, one of whom was Miss Sarah E. Raymond, for several years the superintendent of the city schools of Bloomington, Illinois. It shows that the Institute was chartered in 1857, and that it had a course of study equal to a modern superior high school. Its main office was fit for a college.

THE BUSHNELL SCHOOL, District No. 68, was organized and a schoolhouse built in the early forties. Among the early teachers were: Miss Hower, William Cody, George Parker, Tirza Wissinger, Nellie Welch, Susan Wright, Sarah Raymond, Charlotte Moore, Electra Lewis, Sarah B. Wing, Aaron Alford, Sarah Wilcox, Katherine Chapin, George Y. Norton. Later teachers have been: Fannie Bullard, Belle Erickson, Paul C. Curran, B. U. Benham, Nellie Bushnell, Mary Larson, Amelia Houson, Alma Dell, and Lillie Dell, who is the present teacher.

In the fall of 1836, a log schoolhouse was built in the center of Big Grove so that the settlers on the borders of the timber could have school privileges for their children, who made paths of their own among the trees and bushes along which they went to school. The first teacher was Earl Adams who was succeeded by George Norton. A Congregational Church was built in 1837, and was also used for a schoolhouse. The first teachers were: Charlotte Wright, Lucy Lester, Miss Whitney, George Norton, and William Cody. A young lady from another neighborhood who was engaged to teach the school, fittingly referred to its double purpose when she said she was "going to teach where God was."

THE SCOFIELD SCHOOL, District No. 67, was built in 1847, and was in use nearly thirty years for school purposes, besides being headquarters for singing and spelling schools, and lectures, on astronomy and phrenology, shows, exhibitions, elections, caucuses, Sunday schools, preaching and prayer meetings and other gatherings. The house was the successor of the old log church that stood near by. Among the early teachers were: Miss Day, William Cody, I. W. Brown, Mary A. Brown, Hiram Scofield, and Frank Taylor. Later teachers were: Grace Arundale, Ethel Kelsey, Elizabeth Spach, Mary Larson, Anna Peterson, and Agnes Fritz, the latter being the present one. In 1876, the old red schoolhouse was sold for a township town house, and a new school building, costing \$1,200, was erected.

FERN DELL SCHOOL, District No. 80, was opened in 1839, Miss Longhead, Miss Day, Abram Wing, Alonzo Hallock, and Arvilla Brown being its early teachers. In 1892, a commodious building was erected, and it is surrounded by attractive grounds, shaded by fine trees. The first teachers in the new school were: Lillie Heacox and Frank Heacox, while among the later teachers were: Maggie Moore, Estella Nelson, Hazel Lakin, Flora Boyne, Jane Bronell, Martha Birkland, and Augusta Murley who is the present one.

THE HOGE SCHOOL, District No. 69, was known in early times as the Holderman School, and was opened about 1845. The first teachers were: Frank Barber, Mr. Carpenter, William Cody, Mr. Allison, and Mary and Eliza Knox. Later there was a teacher by the name of Kent, and Joe Pettingill, Miss Rockwell, Sarah Nible, Elizabeth Metcalf, W. J. Stephen, Maggie Todd, Sarah Wilcox, Jennie Wing, Amelia Spencer, who is now Mrs. William Eccles of Yorkville, Henry Havenhill, C. N. Stephen, Annie Brodie, Mattie Knox, Adell White, Olivia Woodruff, Merritt Wing, afterwards Judge Wing, a noted Chicago criminal lawyer, Milly Nelson, Henrietta Boyne, Miss Osmon, Mabel Hewson, Mabel Bliss, Roy Snyder, Lois Bushnell, Mae Compton, Anna Peterson, Amelia Hanson, and Mary Larson who is in charge of the school at the present time.

THE NADEN SCHOOL, District No. 63, was first opened on the border of Big Grove, but was moved to its present location some years later, probably in 1851. Miss Nancy Barnes was its first teacher, those following her being: James Brown, Louis Whitney, Hannah Brown, Sara J. Howes, Milton Wright, Fred Freeman, Phoebe Jilson, Helen Norton, Mary Hare, Wright Adams, who later served in the Civil War, and after coming home became a successful lawyer, Eric Nelson, Caroline Behrens, Louise Larson, Nellie Nelson, and Caroline Langman, who has been in charge of the school for the past six years.

THE SLEEZER SCHOOL, District No. 64, was started about 1849 in a log schoolhouse covered with "shakes." In 1856, a dwelling house was bought and moved to the corner of the lot containing the log house. Diantha Adams was the first teacher, and she was followed by Caroline Adams, Webb Erickson, Lottie Seymour, Helen Lewis, Anna Brown, Juliet Seymour, Al-

bert Brewster, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Lucia Day, Ruth Ives, Julius Freeman, afterwards an eminent physician, Emery B. Clark, Cornelia Petty, S. Ament, Wright Adams, Elizabeth Petty, Andrew Brown, Clara Sleezer, Marcus Cleveland and Emily Cassem. In the winter of 1860-61, Lewis Bishop taught the school. He later enlisted for service in the Civil War, and was severely injured in the battle of Shiloh, after which he was honorably discharged, and is now deceased. In 1876, the house was rebuilt, and moved to its present site. A large and enthusiastic Sunday school called Mt. Hope was held in this schoolhouse. Later teachers in the new schoolhouse were: Grace Denuy, Clara Nelson, Laura Logan, Marguerite Ather-ton, Margaret Gooch, and Jeunie Ament, who is the present teacher.

THE SCOTT SCHOOL, District No. 71, was built in 1849, or 1850, and Miss Langdon was the first teacher continuing there for five continuous years. Among other early teachers were: Miss Knox, Miss A. Rickey, Mary Henry, Libbie Duncan, Mr. French, Peter Helgelaud, O. M. Helland, the last two each teaching for five consecutive years, Mathilda Rasmussen, Emma Kent, Maggie M. Moore, Lillie Heacox, while those of later date have been: Lena Scott, now Mrs. H. H. Wicks, Lulu Sampson, Agnes Johnson, Anna House, Belle Erickson, C. M. Stadel, Bertha Sampson, Cora House, Lois Bushnell, Jane Bronell. Mrs. H. H. Wicks, formerly Lena Scott, speaking of the furniture says: "The furniture in the first schoolhouse was very primitive. The seats were rough boards or hewn timber, and the teacher's table rested on cross pieces of wood." Mrs. Austiu Osman, formerly Helen Hill, and David Mathews were among the first pupils. The first paint put on the schoolhouse was sky blue in color, so it was known as the Blue School for some years. The name was then changed to that of Rasmussen, in honor of Rev. P. A. Rasmusen. In 1874, when Mr. Scott bought the farm on which the schoolhouse is located, the name was changed to that of Scott. In 1876 the building was enlarged and remodeled, and new furniture put in. The present teachers are: Amelia Hanson, Josephine Payer and E. Coustance Ward.

PRESENT CONDITIONS

The schools have made great advancement since pioneer days, along all lines. The stand-

ard of teaching has been elevated, and the tenure of office lengthened. On the old plan, teachers were hired by the term, and often the schools would have three different teachers in one year. Now teachers are employed for the year, and commonly for a term of years. The benefit of this to the children is evident. The standard of qualification academically and professionally has also been raised. Many of the teachers attend the excellent Northern Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb, Illinois, and so the number of well trained instructors is constantly increasing, and the boards of school directors are asking more and more for Normal school teachers. This demand means schools of greater efficiency. Another sign of progress is the material advancement of teachers' salaries, and a close relation between the home and the school. A uniform course of study is followed in all the schools, and graduates from the eighth grade, receiving a county diploma, are entitled to admittance to any High School. This serves as an incentive to the pupil to complete the eight years of work. Courses in elementary agriculture, manual training and household science are offered. Boys' Own Clubs are organized in several counties. Pupils' Reading Circles are established for the purpose of supplying the students with the best class of reading matter and there is also a Teachers' Reading Circle. Physical conditions have been made better, and the majority of the schools have organs and all have libraries, good blackboards and many have beautiful pictures on the walls. During late years, the greater number of the districts installed furnace heaters so as to secure uniform temperature. The water supply is an important item, and while there are a number of deep wells, more are needed. As Kendall County has progressive people, it probably will not be long before all its schools are standardized. The teachers are doing their work faithfully and are esteemed very highly. There is a noble calling, and it is to them that the people of Kendall County are looking for the training of the rising generation for good citizenship and efficiency.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

The first Kendall County School officer was John K. Le Barron, and his duties were to look

after the sale and protection of school lands; loan school funds, and apply the income upon township funds for the support of schools; and to appoint three township trustees. He had nothing to do with the supervision of schools. In 1845, a law was passed providing for the election of a County School Commissioner whose duties were to supervise the schools; to examine persons desiring to teach a common school, and the granting of certificates to those found to be competent. Alfred Edson was elected School Commissioner in 1849 and served until 1853. The law was subsequently changed, and the first County Superintendent of Schools, John R. Marshall, was elected in 1869, and served until 1877. Christopher C. Duffy succeeded him and remained in office until 1889, when he resigned, and Amos D. Curran was appointed by the County Board to take his place, and received election to the office in 1890, since which time he has been re-elected at the expiration of each term, so that there have only been three County Superintendents in Kendall County covering a period of forty-four years. It is interesting to note that each of these men wears "the little bronze button on his coat."

CHAPTER XV

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR

FIRST JUDICIAL ELECTION—CIRCUIT JUDGES—
COUNTY JUDGES—MEMBERS OF THE BAR—INTER-
ESTING BIOGRAPHIES—OFFICIAL RECORD.

(By C. A. Darnell.)

FIRST JUDICIAL ELECTION

With the formation of Kendall County and its placing in the Ninth Judicial District, came the election in April of the following year of its first Judge, who was Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor of the State of Illinois. He was born at Uniontown, Pa., December 5, 1800, and died at Peoria, Ill., November 3, 1850.

Other jurists of note who have presided over the Circuit Court of the Districts in which Kendall County is located, are as follows:

Judge Giles Spring was born in Mass., in 1807, came to Illinois at an early date and engaged in the practice of law. He was one of the ablest of the young judges, but his health failed, perhaps on account of too close application, and he died in Chicago, May, 1851, when only forty-three years old.

Judge John Dean Caton, a lawyer and jurist, whose talent and ability is said to have been above the average, was born in Monroe County, New York, March 19, 1812. He served as judge of the Ninth Judicial District for four years from 1844 to the adoption of the Constitution in 1848. He died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

Judge E. S. Leland was born in Dennysville, Maine, August 28, 1812. He was first commissioned Judge of the Ninth District August 11, 1852, and afterwards, having retired at the end of his term, was re-commissioned December 4, 1866, upon the resignation of M. E. Hollister. He resigned June 27, 1867. He died some years later at Ottawa, Illinois.

Judge Theophilus Lyle Dickey was born at Bourbon, Kentucky, November 12, 1812. He served in various official capacities, among which was Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, from 1848 to 1852. He died at the age of seventy-three years, while at Atlantic City, New Jersey, July 25, 1885.

Judge Sylvanus Wilcox was born in Glen Township, Montgomery County, New York, September 30, 1818. He was a Judge of sterling qualities and was greatly beloved by those who came into business or social relations with him. He died in Kane County, Illinois, June 15, 1902.

Judge Hiram Hitchcock Cody was a sturdy pioneer of whom it is said that at the age of sixty he had not been confined to his bed for a single day on account of sickness. He was born in Oneida County, New York, June 11, 1824. He went to California some few years ago and the latest information obtainable, as to his last residence was in 1896. At that time he was living at Pasadena, California.

Judge Madison E. Hollister was a lawyer, jurist and politician. He was Presiding Judge in Bureau County, Illinois from 1855 to 1860; Presidential Elector in 1848; commissioned Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Illinois. July 25, 1855, and again July 1, 1861. He re-



LOUISA HILLS



FREDERICK B. HILLS



EBEN M. HILLS



STELLA HILLS

signed December 4, 1866, and his place was filled as hereinbefore stated by the late E. S. Leland.

Other members of the Bench of this District who have become, or are now, distinguished jurists are: Charles Kellum, S. W. Upton, Theodore D. Murphy, George W. Brown, Charles A. Bishop, Henry B. Willis and L. C. Routh.

Those now on the Bench of the Sixteenth Judicial District are: D. J. Carnes, Sycamore, also on the Appellate Bench, Second District of Illinois: Mazzini Slusser, Wheaton, Illinois, a man of unusual attainments and ability; and Clarence S. Erwin of Elgin, recently elected to fill the unexpired term of the much lamented Henry B. Willis.

COUNTY JUDGES

The County Judges of Kendall County have been men of unusual natural ability, and noted for their wise and humane decisions. If the story of the County Judges could be told by simply writing down the names of those whom this county has honored with this position, the task would be simple indeed, for while the first County Judge, Joseph W. Helme, was elected away back in 1849, he has had but five successors. Judge Helme served his county faithfully in that capacity until 1853 when he was succeeded by Benjamin Reckelson who was elected three times in succession, serving as County Judge from 1853 to 1865.

Judge Henry S. Hudson, an able lawyer and a Judge well capable for service on any Bench under any jurisdiction, served from 1865 to 1902, covering a period of thirty-seven years. He was a credit to himself, an honor to Kendall County, and helped to dignify the office of County Judge. He was succeeded by Wm. Hill, who for many years had been his clerk.

Judge Hill entered upon the duties of the office ripe in experience and well fitted for the duties which that office imposed. He was the oldest child of Thomas P. and Emma M. Hill, and was born November 9, 1851, in the town of Kendall, Kendall County, Ill.; moved to the village of Bristol in 1858 and lived there until the time of his death. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Kendall County Record from 1865 to 1886; was County Treasurer from 1882 to 1886 and County Clerk from 1886 to 1902. He was elected County Judge in 1902 and re-elected four years later. He died in

office May 9, 1909. A special election was called to elect his successor.

Judge George Mewhirter, a lawyer and Democrat, was elected to the short term by a large majority in a county where seventy-five per cent of the voting population were Republicans. He served with dignity until the next election, when the present incumbent, C. S. Williams was elected, 1910.

Clarence S. Williams is a gentleman, scholar, business man and politician of the very best type. He is a gentleman in its true sense everywhere, a self made man, a trustworthy business man whose advice is sought by many, and as a politician knows his friends and stays with them, never allowing, however, his friendship to swerve or influence him in the discharge of his official duties. He is a young man with a family of four fine children, and has before him a future of useful service.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR

The first resident attorney to practice in Kendall County was Robert N. Mathews, who for many years conducted an office at the corner of Oregon Avenue and Vinegar Street in the village of Little Rock. He was a man of good, personal appearance, somewhat fond of dress and an attorney who was interested in those early days in many a quaint and unimportant, as well as many important, matters of litigation. The writer is indebted to A. J. Hunter of Plano, a man now upward of eighty-five years, and who was well acquainted with Mr. Mathews, for the few fragments of history in reference to this once conspicuous lawyer. Mr. Hunter amusingly relates that Mr. Mathews at one time made complaint against two of his neighbors for killing and eating a pig which belonged to the Hunter family. The offenders were indicted and bound over to appear before the grand jury. Mr. Mathews then took the part of the defendants and went before the court and had his neighbors cleared, receiving as his fee forty acres of land. It is said that Mr. Mathews became very wealthy and once owned a large area of real estate in and around the present village of Little Rock. One of his last efforts as attorney at law was the trial of a case in the schoolhouse at Little Rock, in the trial of which he was opposed by a very young but very able member of the bar in the

person of A. J. Hopkins, later U. S. Senator. Attorney Mathews was quite a politician in his time and served one term in the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature.

Among attorneys who lived and practiced in the county since Mr. Mathews began at Little Rock about 1833, were: Cyrus Coy, Geo. Watson, Chas. Lewis, and Albert Cook of Newark, Paul Hawley of Oswego, and Colonel Wilson of Yorkville. Attorneys now living, who for a time resided and practiced in Kendall County are Geo. Neterer and Geo. Hay.

PRESENT PRACTICING ATTORNEYS

Attorneys now practicing in Kendall County are men worthy of extended notice. John Fitzgerald was born in New York in 1849, came to Joliet, Illinois, when very young. He settled in Kendall County when he was but ten years old and this county has since been his home. Using Mr. Fitzgerald's own words, "I was born of poor but honest Irish parents. Very poor, very honest, and very Irish. I am now the only survivor of a large family of children. Married Miss Nora L. Shaver of Oswego, Ill., in 1882. She died in 1903. Have one son, Herbert S., now serving in the Marine Corps of the United States Navy. I enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment in Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1864 when between fourteen years and fifteen years of age and except for a few weeks while in the hospitals at Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., carried a musket in the ranks until mustered out with regiment at Chicago, July 22, 1865. I attended the common schools of Kendall County, both before and after my term of military service, completing my general education at Fowler Institute, Newark, Ill., and then followed farming and teaching, reading law as I had opportunity, until I was admitted to the bar in 1882. I took one year in the Law Department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and since my admission I have practiced law continuously in Kendall County with my residence at Yorkville, the county seat." The above is given in Mr. Fitzgerald's own words because of their simplicity, honesty and modesty, and because no other words can better be used than his. Mr. Fitzgerald served his county as Prosecuting Attorney from 1884 to 1888.

S. P. Barnard, present Master-in-Chancery, was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, in 1847,

was educated at Fowler Institute, Newark, Ill. He served in the Civil War, enlisting while young, served his country faithfully and was honorably discharged. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. He has always been a politician and has held almost every office in the gift of his town and village.

Geo. Mewhirter and his son, Clifford, are practicing law at Yorkville, the county seat. Geo. Mewhirter was born in the village of Bristol, April 8, 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. The younger member of the firm is fresh from law school and is throwing into his work the enthusiasm of youth.

He was born March 11, 1889, and graduated from the law department of the Northwestern University when he was but nineteen years of age and was admitted to the bar as soon as he had an opportunity to take an examination after becoming twenty-one years of age.

R. O. Leitch, practicing law at Plano, Ill., was born August 30, 1872, near Plano. He was graduated from the Plano High School, June 13, 1890; was a graduate from the Lake Forest, Illinois, Law School and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1894. Walter Clyde Jones and Keen H. Addington, editors of "Starr & Curtis Annotated Statutes," also Frank R. Morrison and Sydney S. Goram were members of the same class with Mr. Leitch. Mr. Leitch has been quite prominent politically in Kendall County, having come within one vote in the County Convention of being nominated for County Judge; and so close was his election to the office of States Attorney that he prosecuted a contest. He has been City Attorney of the City of Plano. He is generally trusted and respected by those who know him.

Oliver A. Burkhart was born at Oswego, Kendall County, April 5, 1882, attended the Oswego Public Schools, entered Kent College of Law, Lake Forest University, graduating with degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1903, by examination. He was married June 3, 1908, to Carrie J. Gabel, the daughter of a wealthy Kendall County farmer. Mr. Burkhart first practiced law in Aurora for two years, afterwards operated a bank at Oswego for two years, and was corporation council for the village of Oswego. In 1908 he was elected to the office of States Attorney for Kendall County, which office he has continued to hold until the present time (1913). Mr. Burkhart

is also a member of B. P. O. E. of Aurora. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the M. W. A.

B. F. Herrington was born in Lincoln County, Canada West, now known as Ontario, October 15, 1848. He was educated in the common schools of Canada and at Detroit, Michigan. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Civil War and in 1864 was mustered in as a soldier and became a corporal in Company D, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and served until the end of the war, having been mustered out July 24, 1865. It is needless to say that he was a good soldier, otherwise he would not have spent four years, during the time he should have been in school, in the service of his country. After the war he became a telegraph operator and railroad agent, and for a time was train dispatcher. During his railroad experience he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern at Rochelle and at DeKalb, and by the Illinois Central in various places, principally at Memphis, Tenn. He was at one time assigned to duties as a Western Union dispatcher. He was married October 15, 1874, to Georgia A. Squires of the town of Oswego, Kendall County, Ill. Mr. Herrington was admitted to the bar on July 4, 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, on an examination before the Supreme Court of Illinois at Mt. Vernon, Ill., where his grade was 100. Mr. Herrington has the reputation of being the best technical lawyer, not only in Kendall County, but this part of the State and it is well known that when he is retained on either side of a matter in court that there is going to be a lawsuit unless his opponent brings forward a flag of truce. The late Judge Bishop at one time said of Mr. Herrington, that he was the best constitutional lawyer in Northern Illinois.

Bert Sweetland is the oldest practicing attorney in the county. He was first elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Kendall County in 1872, and served continuously until 1908 with the exception of four years, from 1884 to 1888. His home is at Newark, Ill. Mr. Sweetland was a soldier during the Civil War and he is a man who has a military record of which no person need be ashamed, and of which his county is justly proud.

G. S. Steward is a son of Congressman Lewis Steward, now deceased. He was admitted to

the bar and practiced for a few years in the City of Chicago. He is inclined to literature and, being a man of wealth, has abandoned the law as an active practitioner, giving to it only such time as he feels inclined. His office is at Plano, Ill. Mr. Steward is the possessor of a liberal education, being able to converse in both Spanish and French, has written a number of books, and has polished his learning by considerable travel and experience.

C. A. Darnell was born near Hinckley, Ill., 1866; was educated in the common schools, at Jennings' Seminary, Aurora, and Union College at Merom, Ind. He taught school for a number of years, during which time he prepared for the law, has been in active practice at Plano, Ill., for about fifteen years. He was married to Alice M. Hiscock, June 15, 1898. They have one daughter, Lucille, thirteen years of age.

OFFICIAL RECORD

COUNTY JUDGES.—Joseph W. Helme, 1849-1853; Benjamin Rickelson, 1853-1867; Henry S. Hudson, 1865-1902; William Hill, 1902-1910, died May 9th, 1909; George Mewhirter, 1909-1910; Clarence S. Williams, 1910-1914.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.—A. B. Smith, 1841-1848; John M. Crothers, 1848-1856; George M. Hollenback, 1856-1864; Albert M. Hobbs, 1864-1872, died Jan. 4, 1872; Lyman G. Bennett, 1872, unexpired term of A. M. Hobbs, to 1880; James A. Goddard, 1880-1884; Avery N. Beebe, 1884-1912.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.—Albert Sweetland, 1872-1884; John Fitzgerald, 1884-1888; Albert M. Sweetland, 1888-1908; Oliver A. Burkhart, 1908-1912.

COUNTY CLERKS.—M. A. Fenton, 1841-1849; George W. Hartwell, 1849-1853; Jeremiah J. Cole, 1853-1864, died April 19, 1864; Oliver S. Westcott, 1864, appointed to fill vacancy; Jeremiah Evarts, 1864, elected to fill vacancy; Jeremiah Evarts, 1865-1886; William Hill, 1886-1902; Clarence S. Williams, 1902-1910; Edward Budd, Jr., 1910-1914.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—Ambler Judson, 1849-1851; Ephriam Moulton, 1853-1855; John Van Antwerp, 1855-1857; John McKinley, 1857-1858; I. W. Barnes, 1858-1863; W. S. Coy, 1863-1865.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—W. S. Coy, 1865-1869; J. R. Marshall, 1869-1877; Christ-

opher C. Duffy, 1877-1890, resigned July 8, 1889; A. D. Curran, 1889-1914.

SHERIFFS.—W. M. Fowler, 1848; R. D. Miller, 1850; Charles D. Townsend, 1851-1852; M. Beaupre, 1852-1854; H. M. Day, 1854-1856; Jonathan Raymond, 1856-1858; Wright Murphy, 1858-1860; Dwight Ladd, 1860-1862; Ami D. Newton, 1862-1864; John A. Newell, 1864-1866; Jonas Seely, 1866-1868; Joseph D. Kern, 1868-1872; Ami D. Newton, 1872-1886; Geo. E. Ackerman, 1886-1890; Morgan A. Skinner, 1890-1894; Geo. E. Ackerman, 1894-1898; Samuel Normandin, 1896-1902; Gus H. Voss, 1902-1906; Samuel Normandin, 1906-1910; J. R. Henderson, 1910-1914.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—Jeremiah J. Cole, 1849-1853; Asahel Newton, 1853-1857; H. S. Humphrey, 1857-1863; R. W. Casus, 1863-1865; John C. Taylor, 1865-1869; Milton E. Cornell, 1869-1873; Tunis S. Serrine, 1873-1877; Milton E. Cornell, 1877-1881; William Hill, 1882-1886; Geo. Elliott, 1886-1890; David C. Jenson, 1890-1894, died July 13, 1891; R. N. Newton, 1891-1894; Geo. Ammerman, 1894-1896, died Oct. 10, 1896; Walter Foster, 1896-1898; Clarence S. Williams, 1898-1902; Samuel Naden, 1902-1906; Edward Budd, Jr., 1906-1910; Arthur P. Hill, 1910-1914.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.—Lyman G. Bennett, 1869-1871; Joel H. Jenks, 1871-1879; Carson Phillips, 1879-1884; Newton Young, 1884-1886; Orson Dolph, 1886-1904; Ivan L. Smith, 1904-1912.

CORONERS.—Orris W. Grant, 1874-1878; I. E. Bennett, 1878-1882; R. A. McClellan, 1882-1892; Frank H. Lord, 1892-1900; Amosa E. Field, 1900-1904; T. B. Drew, 1904-1912.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL PROFESSION

THE FAMILY DOCTOR—THE MODERN COMPARED WITH THE PIONEER SUMMONS—A HARD LIFE IN EARLY DAYS—THE PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF KENDALL COUNTY—ORGANIZATION OF THE KENDALL

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—FIRST OFFICERS—AN IMPORTANT BODY—PRESENT OFFICERS.

(By R. A. McClelland.)

The kind face of the family doctor is one of the first which greets us as, with wondering eyes, we gain our first glimpse of this life, and it is often one of the last to bid us farewell as we close those same eyes, and fall to sleep for the long journey to the shadowy beyond. In all life's physical ills, the doctor is generally the confidant and friend. In these days of modern progress, a physician can be summoned by telephone and his aid and advice secured in a few moments, as he probably comes in his motor car, but conditions were very different when Kendall County was in its pioneer days. Then there were not only no easy methods of communicating with the physician, but trained nurses and modern appliances were unknown. The early practitioner, called to the bedside of suffering by one of the men who had ridden many miles, possibly, on horseback, after the day's rounds had been completed, and the horses had been taken from the wagon, in responding had to bear with him his entire equipment in a pair of saddle bags. Riding horseback over the pathless prairie, or through the forest, fording streams, toiling through the deep mud, he would arrive at the distant cabin of the settler, where the anxious faces of those who had awaited him through the long hours brightened, and he was given a welcome equal to that which would have been accorded some supernal being. No white capped nurse stood ready to help him, but efficient service was rendered by the mother or other members of the family, and it is doubtful if those early physicians would have known how to get through a serious spell of illness without the dependable middle-aged woman, either of the family or neighborhood, who always stood ready to "nurse." Hard was the life of the early practitioner, and brave was the fight he made against disease and death, with crude equipment and methods which now seem impossible. Still, from his work and study, have come the remarkable achievements of modern practice and all honor must be paid these men, both in Kendall County or elsewhere for the sacrifices which they so gladly made even to giving up their lives, and always without commensurate compensation.



C. C. Foye

Among the early members of our profession in Kendall County, probably Dr. Gray was the first, although we have been unable to establish the exact year in which he came here. Dr. Kendall arrived at Bristol, in 1836, and Dr. Calvin Wheeler from Hollis, N. H., about the same time. The latter practiced here forty years, dying in May, 1876. Dr. J. T. H. Brady came to what is Little Rock Township in 1838, and Dr. Nelson D. Sweetland came from Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1839. Dr. Temple arrived at Big Grove in 1840. Dr. J. A. Freeman, first president of the Kendall County Medical Society, came to Millington at an early day, and had an office in Newark as well. In Oswego, Dr. D. B. Jewell, Dr. Lester, Dr. Davis, Dr. Young and Dr. Trowbridge were early physicians. Dr. Robert Hopkins was an early practitioner of Yorkville, as were Dr. Hiram Hopkins, Dr. Myon Hopkins, Dr. Redding, Dr. Bennett, Dr. Sherwood, Dr. Grant, and Dr. Harris. Dr. Gilman Kendall came to Lisbon at an early day and built the first frame house in the county. Dr. William Hanna also practiced there at an early day, while Dr. George Green was the first physician at Bristol Station, now Bristol.

During the month of February, 1902, the members of the medical profession of Kendall County being desirous of establishing better professional and social relations between the practitioners of the county, decided to organize what is now known as the Kendall County Medical Society. A meeting was therefore called for February 11, for the purpose of organizing, and the following physicians were present: Dr. J. A. Freeman of Millington, Dr. William H. Hanna of Lisbon, Dr. David Cook of Plano, Dr. J. P. Riggs of Plano, Dr. T. B. Drew of Oswego, Dr. A. H. Churchill of Oswego, Dr. W. E. Kinnett of Yorkville, Dr. H. D. Evenson of Newark, Dr. C. H. Hanawalt of Lisbon, Dr. H. M. Martin of Lisbon, Dr. A. W. Moore of Bristol, and Dr. R. A. McClelland of Yorkville. An election for officers resulted as follows: Dr. J. A. Freeman, President; W. H. Hanna, Vice-president; and R. A. McClelland of Yorkville, Secretary and Treasurer.

During the years the Kendall County Medical Society has been in existence, many changes have taken place in the membership. Dr. J. A. Freeman, the first president, and Dr. H. M. Martin have passed from this life, and several others have moved away, while a number of

new members have been added to the roll. The meetings of the society, apart from the pleasant social relations thus engendered and maintained, have been extremely profitable to the members. Valuable papers have been read not only by the members of the society, but many members of the profession not belonging, have been invited to address the meetings. The Kendall County Medical Society has played an important part in inspiring its members towards the retention of the high ideals which must always belong to the real practitioner.

In the death of Dr. J. A. Freeman, the first President, the district lost a physician of proved ability, unselfish in his service for others, and one whose faithful work during the first years of the society did much to make it what it is today. Dr. Freeman began this practice of medicine in 1855, and died at his home in Millington, May 8, 1904. His son, also a member of the society, took up his father's practice.

Dr. Martin of Lisbon, for two years a member of the society, was a young man of brilliant promise whose sudden death was a great loss to the community, as well as to the association.

The following are the present officers of the Kendall County Medical Society: Dr. J. B. Kinne of Lisbon, President; Dr. F. H. Lord of Plano, Vice-president; Dr. R. A. McClelland of Yorkville, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. R. A. McClelland, delegate to the State Medical Society; and Dr. H. E. Freeman, alternate delegate.

CHAPTER XVII

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES

BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY—FIRST IN THE FIELD—
YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ABLE MINISTERS
—FREE COMMUNION DISCUSSED—PLANO CHURCH
—CHURCH AT LITTLE ROCK VILLAGE—PAVILION
CHURCH—CHURCH AT NEWARK—OSWEGO
CHURCH—LISBON CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH HISTORY—BIG GROVE CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH—YORKVILLE CHURCH—LISBON CHURCH
—OSWEGO CHURCH—LITTLE ROCK CHURCH—
SANDWICH CHURCH—PLANO CHURCH—INTER-

ESTING INCIDENTS—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY—NA-AU-SAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—OSWEGO CHURCH—LUTHERAN CHURCH HISTORY—SOME OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES—SCANDINAVIAN—CATHOLIC—LATTER DAY SAINTS—CAMPBELLITE—METHODISM IN KENDALL COUNTY—PIONEERS OF THE FAITH—MONUMENT TO MEMORY OF REV. WILLIAM ROYAL—FIRST THREE METHODIST CIRCUITS—SOMONAUK OR BRISTOL—MILFORD—INDIAN CREEK—MEAGER REMUNERATION—INDIAN CREEK CIRCUIT—MOUNT MORRIS SEMINARY—JENNINGS SEMINARY—FOUNDING OF GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE—LITTLE ROCK CIRCUIT—PRESENT METHODIST CHURCHES—NEWARK—LISBON,—LISBON CENTER—PLATTVILLE—MILLINGTON—MILLBROOK—YORKVILLE—OSWEGO—PLANO—LITTLE ROCK—BRISTOL—BEST CHURCH EDIFICE IN COUNTY AT PLANO—CEMETERIES—MILLINGTON CEMETERY—LISBON—PLATTEVILLE—LUTHERAN CEMETERY—CHAPMAN—DARNELL—OLD MILLHURST CEMETERY—A FORGOTTEN CEMETERY—PLANO CEMETERY—PIONEERS AND SOLDIERS LIE HERE—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS—UNNOTED GRAVES—PHYSICIANS AND POETS REST HERE TOGETHER—PRIVATE BURYING GROUNDS—ELDRIDGE CEMETERY—GRISWOLD CEMETERY—BRISTOL OR OAK GROVE CEMETERY—YORKVILLE OR ELMWOOD CEMETERY—AGED PIONEERS RESTING HERE—PAVILION CEMETERY—COWDREY CEMETERY—DOUDE CEMETERY—OSWEGO CEMETERY—UNIQUE MONUMENT—WORMLEY CEMETERY—PEARCE CEMETERY—ALBEE CEMETERY—UNION CEMETERY—BRONK CEMETERY.

(By Alfred Cook.)

The Baptists seem to have organized the first church in Kendall County, or at least the first that is still in existence. It was what later became the Yorkville Baptist Church, but had its beginning at the home of Almon Ives of Long Grove, and for four years was known as the Long Grove Church. The Rev. A. V. Freeman, probably the first Baptist preacher in Chicago, preached at Long Grove what may have been the first sermon in Kendall County, certainly one of the earliest, in August, 1834. He also officiated at the first baptism in this county, so far as can be ascertained, when David Matlock, a brother of West Matlock, was immersed in Fox River. Later on, Mr. Matlock entered the Baptist ministry. The Long Grove, or Yorkville Baptist Church was

formally organized by Rev. Jeremy F. Tolman, November 15, 1834, with twenty-nine members, twenty-three of whom were received by letter. There was, before this, a temporary organization, consisting of the families of J. F. Tolman, Almon Ives and their connections. The Northern Baptist Association was formed at Du Page, September 15, 1835, and held its first annual meeting at Chicago, September 21-2, 1836. So far as Kendall County is concerned, it afterwards became the Fox River Baptist Association, and under one name or another, it met several times in this county, at Yorkville, in 1840, 1846, and 1858; at Pavilion, in 1849; at Newark, in 1853; and at Oswego, in 1854. Jeremy F. Tolman was pastor of the Yorkville Baptist Church until 1843, when he was succeeded by James Schofield. The latter gave place to B. H. Webster, in 1846; he to Z. Brooks in 1848. In 1852, J. Young took charge, being there until 1858, when W. M. Haigh became the pastor.

The founder of the Baptist Church of Yorkville, was Jeremy Fisher Tolman, and he was a man worthy of more than passing mention. Born at Needham, Mass., December 17, 1784, he married Betsy Leland, October 25, 1814, and died at Sandwich, Ill., March 24, 1872, his remains being interred at Oak Ridge Cemetery, between Sandwich and Somonauk. His wife died March 3, 1849, and was buried at Upper Alton, Ill. He had two sons who entered the ministry, John Newell, who once occupied a Brooklyn pulpit, and Cyrus Fisher, who was a missionary in Asia, and published the first speller and catechism in the language of the people to whom he was ministering. For thirty-five years he was Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, and at present is engaged in ministerial work at Chicago. Jeremy F. Tolman came of excellent stock, his father, John Tolman, having been a Revolutionary soldier, holding the commission of Captain. The American founder of the Tolman family, Thomas Tolman, grandfather of Jeremy F. Tolman, was born in England in 1608 or 1609, and came to the Colonies. The name Tolman originally meant toll gatherer.

Another interesting character in the history of the Yorkville Church, was James Schofield, father of General Schofield, of Civil War fame, and son of James Schofield. Reverend Schofield was born at Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y..

June 7, 1801, and died at Chicago, February 18, 1888. Married twice, he had twelve children, ten of them having been born of his second marriage. His wives were sisters, and descended from Elder W. M. Brewster, of the Mayflower passengers. General Schofield's mother was Caroline McAllister who died at Freeport, Ill., May 9, 1852. The little building that once resounded to the homely eloquence of James Schofield was later used as a wagon shop, and is still standing. An incident related by those who knew him, indicates his character. A man died leaving no means, and the pastor of his own church refused to bury him. Mr. Schofield not only gladly conducted the services, but declared that he all the more willingly did so, because of the man's poverty.

At a quarterly meeting of the Baptists, held at Plainfield, Ill., in March, 1836, the Yorkville Baptist Church, presented resolutions against free communion, but they failed to pass. Rev. A. B. Hubbard cast the deciding vote, although he was himself in favor of the measure. Rev. I. T. Hinton, an educated Englishman, who favored the views of Robert Hall, had been speaking for open communion, but agreed, upon request, to refrain from mentioning the subject.

Rev. John Beaver who had come to Long Grove in 1834, left the Yorkville Church in 1836, owing to contentions over the communion, and founded a Baptist organization in the vicinity of what is now Plano, the relatives of his wife and some friends becoming its members. This organization was effected at the house of Jacob Crandall, his brother-in-law. The site of this house can still be fixed as it was near the road and on the line between Beaver's farm now occupied by D. M. Baird, and land now owned by James M. Sears. Mr. Beaver preached a sermon in 1836, on the Cornelius Henning farm in the southwestern part of the present city of Plano. The house in which service was held was afterwards purchased by Mr. Beaver and moved to his own farm. In later years, after the farm was purchased by James Henning, this house was moved to Plano, where it now stands on the south side, near the road leading to the river. Rev. Beaver's wife, Helen Clark, had connections who owned much of the land north of Beaver's farm, and one of them, Rev. Heman Winchell, a Baptist, died in the spring of 1843. Both the Clarks and Winchells came from For-

restville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and were closely connected by family and friendly ties. Mr. Beaver preached the funeral sermon of his relative, Mr. Winchell, in the Plano Methodist Church; and continued his good work here until the spring of 1860, when he moved to California with others, his mother-in-law, then eighty years of age, being one of the company that made the trip overland. The hardships were too much for this excellent lady, who died nine days after reaching her destination. Both Mr. Beaver and his wife died also in California, and their ashes lie in the cemetery at Vallejo.

The church that Mr. Beaver founded, soon died out, but a second Baptist Church was organized at Plano, June 7, 1858, with sixteen members, of which D. H. Kinnie became pastor in 1859, living, I believe in the house near the railroad which is now used for a Chinese laundry. This church was also short lived. The present Baptist Church of Plano, was founded by thirteen women in 1877. Rev. O. B. Kinnie, not an immediate relative of the other Mr. Kinnie, did much, a little later on, to contribute to its ultimate success. Still later, another of this name, Rev. Bruce Kinnie, who was not connected with the other two, became one of the pastors of this church. At one time a picture of these three men bearing the name of Kinnie was in a frame hanging in the church building which was erected during the pastorate of O. B. Kinnie.

There was a Baptist organization in Little Rock village for two years, beginning in 1856. B. H. Hicks preached the first year, and D. S. Starr the second, and the society had ten members. It is related of Mr. Starr that, while at Little Rock, he sold a beef's hide by weight to William Templeton, a hunter and trapper of that place, and that when, later, Templeton, came to unroll the hide, he found a stone in it. Much was made out of this, probably very unjustly, as no doubt the hide was rolled around the stone for convenience in doing it up, and Mr. Starr had forgotten to mention the fact. Mr. Templeton took the matter so seriously to heart, that he refused to hear Mr. Starr preach, although it was generally admitted that Mr. Starr gladly recompensed him for the few cents difference when the matter was called to his attention. So

often a trifle of this kind will cause much annoyance if not properly explained.

The Baptist Church at Pavilion was founded by the Rev. Jeremy F. Tolman, May 5, 1843, with forty-four members from the Yorkville Church, ten by letter and twelve by baptism, total sixty-six, and he continued as pastor until 1848, when Shadrack S. Walker came into charge. The next pastor was Ezra Schofield, Jr., who came to the church in 1849, and later was killed in a railroad accident. J. Young succeeded him in 1851, to be succeeded by W. M. Haigh, in 1853. In 1856, E. Gale was made pastor. The organization still exists, and the church building which was begun in 1850, stands on very high ground, being plainly visible to the naked eye by those living far west of Plano.

The Newark Baptist Church organization was formed March 16, 1844, with thirteen members, ten more being soon added. The early pastors were: M. Edwards, 1844; J. F. Tolman, 1845; M. Edwards, 1846; N. Card, 1850; J. Higby, 1851; O. E. Clark, 1855, and N. Ravlin, 1856.

The Oswego Baptist Church was organized May 24, 1848, and its early pastors were: A. Edson, 1849; S. P. Ives, 1852; A. Edson, 1853; D. S. Starr, 1856, and R. A. Clapp, 1858.

The Lisbon Baptist Church was organized January 28, 1858, with twenty-nine members, principally from Newark, although eight joined by letter, and one on profession of faith. N. F. Ravlin was the first pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH HISTORY

The first Congregational Church in Kendall County was that of Big Grove, founded by the Rev. Samuel Gridley, who came from Williams-town, Mass., in 1834, so that this is next to the oldest church organization in the county with the exception of the Yorkville Baptist Church, which had its beginning a little earlier in the same year. The Big Grove Congregational Church began with eighteen members. Meetings were first held at a private house, and for two years in a schoolhouse. The church building, which is said to have been the first in the county, was put up in 1837, and made of logs and slabs, standing on Anthony Litsey's land. This landmark has disappeared. Calvin Bushnall was the first preacher.

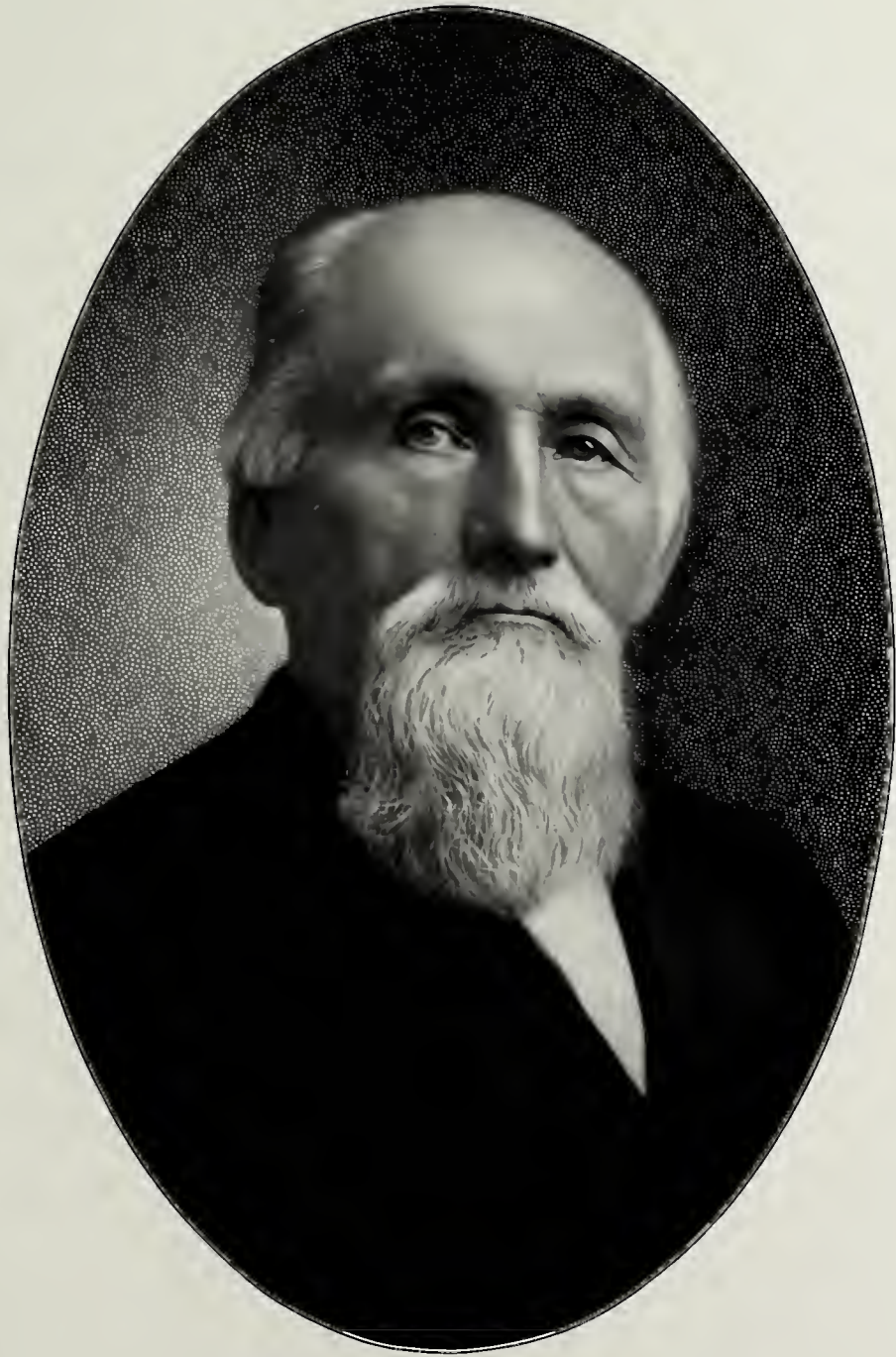
The Yorkville Congregational Church was or-

ganized in 1836, at the house of Elisha Johnson, by a preacher named Parry, the members being: Elisha Johnson, wife and daughter, James Gilliam and wife, and Lyman Bristol. It was from these Bristols that the north side of Yorkville was formerly called Bristol, a name that has been taken by the village on the main line of the Burlington Railroad. The early pastors of the Yorkville Congregational Church were: H. S. Colton, L. C. Gilbert, Henry Bergen, James Hallock, Chauncey Cook, Beardsley Trall, W. Gay, Joel Grant, and D. Webb. Rev. H. S. Colton, it is said, while making a Fourth of July speech at Newark, in 1840, was so jeered at because he expressed anti-slavery sentiments that he retired from the platform before finishing. Rev. Chauncey Cook was the father of Barton Chauncey Cook, the later well known lawyer and Congressman.

The Lisbon Congregational Church was organized March 22, 1838, with twenty-two members, and the house of worship was built in 1853. The early pastors were: H. S. Colton, Alvah Day, Israel Matteson, Daniel R. Miller, William Bridgeman, L. B. Lane, Charles Pratt, Uriah Small, and Edwin Lewis. This church had the great distinction of having had Bishop Charles H. Fowler as one of its members during his young manhood, and also his brother, Henry, his sister Jane, and W. C. Willing, all of whom lived at Newark in their earlier days. Other pastors of this church were: L. Rood, Romulus Barnes, C. L. Bartlett, James Gaylor, George Bassett, Robert Budd, R. Markham, and L. Farnham. Preaching at first was over Massay's store, but finally a meeting house was built in 1849, which was destroyed owing to an accident at an exhibition given in it by a traveling company. A new house was constructed in 1861.

The Oswego Congregational Church was organized May 16, 1846, by Rev. Hope Brown, who was a graduate of Amherst College, and the building was erected in 1847. The early pastors were: J. W. Brown, E. B. Coleman, Russel Whiting, J. Van Anthrup, and Robert Budd.

The Little Rock Congregational Church was founded at the schoolhouse in Little Rock village, April 17, 1853, by Rev. Israel Matteson. There were twelve members, namely: Dr. Westel W. Sedgwick, Stephen B. Stinson, the lawyer, Mrs. Hester Bull, Samuel H. Lay, Mrs. Emily P. Lay, Mrs. Janette Brayton, Mrs. Ruhama P. Evarts, Mrs. Alta Toombs, Jane E.



E. S. Holland

Sedgwick, James H. Lay, Mrs. Eleanor T. Hendee, and Sarah T. Q. Sedgwick. Resolutions were adopted against slavery and intemperance, and Lemuel H. Lay was made Deacon, and Stephen B. Stinson, Clerk, on May 15, 1853. Rev. H. G. Warner was the first pastor, and Israel Matteson the second. On May 10, 1856, however, it was voted to remove the church organization to Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill., where it is now very flourishing. Its second church edifice was lately built, a handsome structure, and Dr. James M. Lewis is the pastor.

The Plano Congregational Church was founded by Benjamin Stephen Baxter, who preached early in 1858. He was so eloquent, that in spite of the spring work on the farms, people neglected it to hear him preach. Great excitement prevailed at his meetings which were held in the old academy building, which has since been moved down town near the railroad, but which then stood on the present site of the school building. A Congregational Society was formed at Plano, May 19, 1858, which probably had about forty-two members. The records of Plano also show that there were forty-two members of the church, although only four of them are put down as joining later than 1858. Sylvanus S. Cobb became pastor of the society, April 1, 1859, but did not remain long, removing to Waynesville, DeWitt County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. The membership rapidly dwindled away, and the church was disbanded. A new Congregational Society was formed at Plano, during June, 1867, by Charles S. Harrison, who later preached in Nebraska. Four persons joined by letter, and nine on profession of faith, making thirteen in all. The present church building was constructed in 1868, \$400 being received from the general Congregational fund. The steeple of the building was struck by lightning in recent years, so that it is now truncated. Rev. Charles Hibbard was pastor in 1869, and I believe that it was he who, when Mary A. Livermore was holding a meeting in the academy building at Plano, advocating as she always did, the cause of women's rights, replied to her in an able address. He afterwards preached at York, Neb. Baxter, the founder of Congregationalism at Plano, was the son of a preacher and was born at Cornwall, Vt., August 8, 1809. He learned the carpenter trade, for which he was well fitted physically, but having a fondness for evangelizing, he first went out with the Freewill Baptists.

but, as he was not particular as to denomination, just so he could preach the Gospel, joined the Congregationalists in Wisconsin, before coming to Plano, and after his work was completed in Kendall County, he returned to Wisconsin and preached at several places, being for some time located at Manston, where he died June 14, 1879. His wife, Sophia Strong, of Berlin, Vt., preceded him to the grave. They had eight children.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY

The Na-au-say Presbyterian Church was at first Congregational in faith, and as such was founded in 1851, and the church building is still in excellent shape.

The Oswego Presbyterian Church was founded in 1853, and the building erected a few years later. The pastors down to recent years were: John McKinney, A. E. Thompson, J. H. Nesbit, H. A. Theyer, H. A. Barclay, W. K. Boyd, J. B. Andrews, and Thomas Galt. The wife of the latter was a speaker and student, and while carrying on her household duties, oftentimes was seen to have a book propped up before her so as to continue her studies.

LUTHERAN CHURCH HISTORY

The Lutheran Church of Lisbon has had two buildings, one erected in 1853, and the other in 1872.

The Oswego Lutheran Church was started in 1853, and a building erected in 1858.

The North Lutheran Church is at Helmer, and there is the West Lutheran Church at Big Grove.

The Plano Lutherans sometimes hold service in a small building of that city.

SOME OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The Scandinavian Church building, which stands not far from the old site of the John Matlock house, a picture of which is still in existence, is sometimes used. Without doubt John Matlock was a brother of West Matlock of Pavilion.

The Plano Catholic Church is in a very prosperous condition, and there is another at Bristol, although the resident priest belongs to Plano. Patrick Doude, a very faithful member of the Plano church, has a grandson at Rome studying

to be a priest. Cardinal Satolli, then Apostolic Delegate, once confirmed a class in the Plano Church building. He was born July 21, 1839, and died quite recently. It will be remembered that this learned prelate was once mentioned as a candidate for the office of Pope.

The Latter Day Saints, of the new organization, came to Plano in 1863. They have a church building which goes by the name of the Stone Church. Elder F. G. Pitt at first preached for this organization at Plano and several others have subsequently held service. At one time this society maintained a free platform, allowing men of various opinions to speak in their buildings. This denomination also had an extensive printing establishment in what is now a part of the Woodman Hall, at Plano. Joseph Smith, son of the founder of Mormonism, lived for a long time at Plano, in the house now occupied by R. E. Lincoln, the jeweler and photographer. Conferences of the re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints, with delegates from all parts of the world, were sometimes held at Plano, and Elder Forscutt, who was an eloquent orator, sometimes spoke on these occasions.

There was an attempt made by the Campbellites to found a church in Little Rock Township. They held their meetings in the Beaver school-house, south of Plano. Rev. John L. Towner of Belvidere, Ill., was employed by them to preach in 1862, and lived in a brick house on the Amor Cook farm, west of Plano, south of the railroad. His son, Horace Mann Towner, then a boy, later went to Iowa, became a jurist, and is now a member of Congress from the Corning District. There is at least one survivor of the church living at Plano, Benjamin Darnell.

METHODISM IN KENDALL COUNTY

Rev. Jesse Walker, whose grave is at Plainfield, Ill., was the general founder of Methodism in Northern Illinois, but he does not appear to have accomplished much in the territory which afterwards became Kendall County. The real founder of this denomination in the county was Rev. William Royal, who started churches as far north as Rockford. He preached at Millbrook, in 1835. At that time there was a small Methodist class meeting at Royal Ballard's home at Millbrook, and another one at Daniel Pearce's home at Oswego. These were without doubt the first class meetings in Kendall County. Rev.

Royal, who was the means of giving Methodism such a start in this part of the country, was descended from a Revolutionary soldier who carried a bullet of the enemy in his body the remainder of his life. William Royal was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., February 24, 1796, and in 1818, he married Barbara Eby. In 1827, they came to Illinois, and he worked at the potter's trade seven miles from the present site of Springfield. A man of deep religious convictions, he was admitted on trial to the Illinois Conference in 1831, and in 1833, was appointed to the Ottawa Mission, being returned to it the following year. Reverend Royal began to influence Kendall County more particularly in 1835 when he was appointed to the Fox River Mission, and at one time lived on the Russell farm at Millbrook. In 1846 and 1847 he was on the Little Rock Circuit, and put up with many of the old pioneers, the children of whom remember having seen him in their youth. In 1853, this excellent man went to the Pacific Coast, by the overland route, and engaged in church work there for some time, dying at Salem, Ore., September 29, 1870, and is buried with his wife in the Rovel Cemetery there. To his memory, a monument has been erected, of the best granite, in the form of a pulpit, with the representation of an open Bible on its top on which is inscribed the following: "Daniel XII., 2, 3," a part of the passage indicated being "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine on as the stars forever and forever." The lot in the cemetery on which the monument stands, is surrounded by concrete curbing, and is cared for by the sexton. There is a picture of William Royal in the Methodist Church of Rockford, and preparations were made to have a picture of him in the Methodist Church of Shabbona, Ill. It is doubtless only a question of time until the Methodists of Plano have a statue of him erected to his memory. Mr. Royal always kept a diary, and fortunately it has been preserved. His grandson, Rev. S. O. Royal, D. D., who is a Presiding Elder in Ohio, intends to publish it. Many matters relating to Kendall County must be recorded in it. His library, records and relics are in the hands of his son, Jason L. Royal of Portland, Ore. Gifted as he was, William Royal only received eighteen and three-quarter cents in money and some produce, for his ministerial duties during 1831. He held a camp

meeting at Sulphur Springs above Ottawa in 1835, at which a man by the name of Gunn, put in the hat two fifty dollar bills, which brought up the entire collection to \$168, but the preacher did not profit by it. Mr. Royal always held family prayer after each meal, and had the reputation of being powerful in petition.

THREE METHODIST CIRCUITS

Three circuits were early started by the Methodists, one in 1837, and the other two in 1839, all of them taking in Kendall County. These were the Somonauk, or Bristol Circuit, the Milford Circuit, and the Indian Creek Circuit. Dr. Arnold was the first preacher on the first named, and lived on his farm of 320 acres. On half of this property, the north side of Sandwich, in DeKalb County is built. There was a Methodist class meeting at the home of Burae Hough, on the farm now owned by John J. Armstrong, two and a half miles northwest of Sandwich. Dr. Arnold founded a class meeting of four members at Chicken Grove. He was a practicing physician who was born in Vermont, and married Dorcas Looftballow of Ohio, who outlived him nearly forty years. Dr. Arnold came to DeKalb County, Ill., in 1836, and died at Long's house, Big Rock, in March, 1845, and he and Burae Hough are buried not far apart in the Pratt Cemetery north of Sandwich. Dr. Arnold's son, Ira M. Arnold of Sandwich, still has the medicine scales, seal, account book, book of recipes, and preacher's certificate, used by his father. The certificate is dated July 15, 1843, and signed by the Presiding Elder, John Sinclair. Before this certificate was given him, he was preaching on trial, unless he had a certificate previously given him. His granddaughter, Louise Ismau, became the wife of Burr Kennedy, superintendent of Deering's Reaper factory.

Elihu Springer, the second preacher on the Bristol Circuit, took charge in 1838, and during that year a class meeting was formed at Yorkville. Unlike most of the early preachers, he was a native of Illinois, having been born in Bond County, July 21, 1811. On March 10, 1833, he married Martha B. Scarritt, a daughter of Rev. Isaac Scarritt. The death of this more than ordinary man occurred at Oconomowoc, Wis., August 21, 1850, of cholera. Mr.

Springer was better educated than many of his colleagues, having been an attendant upon a Baptist Seminary. In addition he was a powerful singer, and could rouse his congregations with his music. A strong disciplinarian, he had great confidence in himself, and was robust and muscular physically. In addition, he was a man of literary attainments, and wrote articles controverting Universalist doctrines which were published in a paper of that denomination, and are probably still in existence.

Austin F. Rogers, the third preacher of the Bristol Circuit, assumed its duties in 1839, and during his incumbency, a parsonage was purchased at Yorkville, in which he probably lived. Later he entered the Illinois Conference, and preached for the Methodist Church, South. Still later, he lived at Leroy, and probably at Heyworth, McLean County, Ill.

Harvey Hadley, his successor, and the fourth preacher of the Bristol Circuit, serving during 1840, was superannuated in 1848, his last appointment being at Knoxville, Peoria District. From there he went to Princeton, Ill., where he practiced dentistry, at last going to California.

The fifth and last preacher on the Bristol Circuit was William Kimball. Yorkville, north of the river, was then called Bristol, and it is a coincidence that Kimball had preached at Bristol, N. H., in 1828. He came to the vicinity of Wheaton, Ill., the latter part of the year 1837, from Vermont, making the trip in a wagon, and built there a log cabin, in which he not only lived, but preached. People came from points six miles distant to hear him, some making the trip with ox teams, and others on horseback, and there were others enthusiastic enough to walk. In 1838, he had a building of logs erected which was used as both a church and school. During the same year he baptized on one occasion several persons in Poplar Creek, and on the way back to the house there was a remarkable demonstration, owing to the excitement that had been created by the ceremony. William Kimball ceased preaching for the Methodist Church in 1842, after his labors in Kendall County, and turned Wesleyan or Protestant Methodist. While residing at Wheaton, he was associated with others in founding its college, which was at first a Wesleyan institution, and was called the Illinois Institute. The Protestant Methodists, as is well known, were opposed to slavery

and secret societies, and Wheaton College has preserved some of the old traditions. Mr. Kimball died at Wheaton, in 1869, his wife Lovisa (Lathrop) Kimball, having passed away in 1867. They had eleven children.

The Milford Circuit was organized in 1839, and for two years, 1839 and 1840, Elihu Springer, already mentioned, was the preacher in charge. In 1841, Rufus Lumey and Harvey Hadley had charge, the latter being a man who had already preached on the Bristol Circuit. The former belonged to the Oneida Conference, of New York, in 1832, at the same time that Jesse L. Peck was a member. Mr. Lumey came to Illinois in 1841 and two years later he became a Protestant Methodist, and was instrumental in forming the first conference of the Protestant Methodists in the west. There was some excuse for the stand taken by him. The Rock River Conference passed a resolution that it was inexpedient at that time, to take any action on slavery. Mr. Lumey's brother became a professor in Wheaton College, while he, on his way to Colorado in 1862, while attempting to cross the Platte River on a raft, fell between two of the logs, and was so injured by their pressing upon him that he sank and was drowned. Always impeded by a habit of stuttering, he sometimes met with incidents that must have tried him. At one time while preaching in the Ryon schoolhouse west of Plano, it is said, his stuttering so terrified William H. Jones, now of Plano, then a little boy, that his sister, Charlotte Jones, now Mrs. William Gifford, was obliged to take him outside.

Wesley Batcheller and Reuben R. Wood were the preachers on the Milford Circuit in 1842. The former was born at Brimfield, Mass., May 28, 1798, but removed to Homer, N. Y., where he married, in 1818, a lady by the name of Martha P. Hall. Belonging to the Oneida Conference, he was placed at different points, and also was for a time agent of the Cazenovia Seminary, and acted as a bible agent as well. In 1836, with his wife and family of nine children, he came to Illinois, settling on Section 11, Freedom Township, LaSalle County, and continued to reside in that locality until his death, March 16, 1891. Reuben R. Wood was born at St. Albans, Vt., December 18, 1891, but came to Grant County, Wis., in 1837, and entering Rock River Conference in 1842, he was sent to Kendall County. Afterwards he returned to Wisconsin. A settler in the Black River pinneries desiring a pas-

tor, subscribed a fund and requested that one of the Methodist denomination be sent them, expressing their belief that such a man would display more activity than any other. Mr. Wood was selected as the one most likely to meet their requirements, and he also preached at a number of other places, rising to be Presiding Elder in the La Crosse District. When the Civil War broke upon the country, he raised a company for the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and was made Captain, and later raised Company A, for the Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; of which he was also made Captain. After the war, he preached for the Methodists in Wisconsin, and for two years in Iowa, but in 1871 left the ministry to engage in farming, thus continuing until 1876. At that time he organized a Congregational Church at Britt, Ia., preaching in it for years. Mr. Wood then organized the Lakeside Congregational Church at Clear Lake, Iowa, where he had before preached for two and one-half years for the Congregationalists. For the next eighteen years, he served as pastor of this church and then retiring, lived in quiet for five years. However, he was often called upon for special work, and preached a sermon the day before his eighty-sixth birthday. His death occurred at Clear Lake, January 17, 1906, and he is buried there beside his second wife.

The preacher on the Milford Circuit in 1843, was Solomon F. Denning, who was born at West Chester, Pa., November 20, 1813, but came to Dover, Ill., in 1835, and two years later married Mary Zeiring of Dover. For some time he served as Clerk of Bureau County, but in 1841, he became an exhorter, and preached on the Princeton District in 1842. The next year he came to the Milford Circuit, and seems to have lived at Plainfield, as I am informed that he occupied there what is described as a skeleton house, and that a bible agent coming along, asked him if he was living out doors. He held a church trial at Millington, the result of which was that two members of the church were expelled, the trouble being a quarrel between the families about farm matters. The next year, on the Sycamore Circuit, he received but fifty dollars quarterage, and forty-eight dollars for table expenses, horse feed and fire wood. His eloquence, however, induced Andrew Brown, afterwards the well known Evanston lawyer, to join his church. At Waukegan, in 1847, he baptized fifteen persons in Sand Lake, being obliged to



Geo. M. Hollenbach

resort to immersion on account of the agitation stirred up by the Campbellites. They had founded a town near Waukegan, calling it Antioch, because it was at the ancient Antioch that the new sect was called Christian, a name the Campbellites desired to appropriate for their exclusive use. Mr. Denning was prominent enough to be made Secretary of the Rock River Conference, and held that position from 1847 to 1892. His death occurred at Sterling, Ill., November 9, 1896.

Stephen R. Beggs and John Huxter preached on the Milford Circuit during 1844. Stephen R. Beggs was of Irish descent on his father's side, and of Dutch on his mother's. He was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 30, 1801, but the family moved to Clark County, Ind., after a short stay in Kentucky, and were in straitened circumstances. Mr. Beggs often used to tell that he was seven years old before he had any shoes. He attended one of the typical log schoolhouses so well described in another portion of this volume, and passed through some exciting times, as during the Pidgeon Roost massacre, his father's house was used as a fort. His uncle was in the battle of Tippecanoe. What he considered the most important event of his youth, however, was his attendance upon a camp meeting held in 1819, seven miles from Louisville, Ky., where he received impressions which later induced him to enter the ministry. He was licensed to preach when he was twenty years old, and in 1822, entered the Missouri Conference, which then extended into Indiana. His compensation for a whole year of preaching was only twenty-three dollars in money, but his board and lodging cost him nothing. At one time the Presiding Elder, when sending him out on a circuit, prayed for him and also for his horse. Some of the ladies of his circuit once made him a coat of blue and white cotton threads, which they wove into cloth, and also trousers, but they were of a poorer quality. When this suit was considered well worn, it was made over. He was also given an old hat, but it was in fair condition. Thus it was that these early preachers of the Gospel took no thought for their material needs, nor did anyone think the less of them for this unworldliness. The conditions prevailing often made the trips of the circuit rider fraught with dangers. At one time when Mr. Beggs was trying to cross Panther Creek, in Woodford County, in 1830, having in the meanwhile joined the

Illinois Conference, was forced to stay all night in a wheat stack. When he became too cold, he would get up and walk about, slapping his body with his arms to restore his circulation. That same year, he preached a sermon at Chicago, and organized there the first class meeting, Elijah Wentworth being a member of it. In addition, Mr. Beggs preached at Oswego and Holderman's Grove, Kendall County, in 1833, and was so pleased with the county, that he purchased a farm at Plainfield for a few hundred dollars, which increased so in value that he lived to see it worth \$25,000 or more. His first wife was Elizabeth L. Heath of Washington, Ill., and some of the children of that union survive. He afterwards married a lady who had been a missionary. The death of this excellent man occurred at Plainfield, September 9, 1895, and he is buried in the cemetery of that place, his monument being near the street. Of powerful physique, over six feet in height, and weighing about 190 pounds, he gave the impression of being able to carry people with him, and his sermons were delivered with a force that was convincing. John Hunter was on the circuit the same year as Mr. Beggs, but only continued in the Rock River Conference for that one year.

In 1845, Levi Jenks and James W. Burton were on this circuit. Levi Jenks was an uncle of Dr. Daniel S. Jenks, for so many years a physician of Plano. Mr. Jenks came from Ohio and settled at Joliet, where he joined the Rock River Conference, remaining in it, however, but four years, when he became a banker at Aurora. While living there he became convinced that the Free Methodists' creed was more to his liking, and joined them in 1860. His death occurred at Alameda, Cal. James W. Burton, the co-worker of Mr. Jenks on the circuit, afterwards went west and joined the California Conference. He died while pastor of the Methodist Church of Cacheville, Cal., Patalama District, in 1864.

The eighth year of the Milford Circuit saw John W. Agard and William B. Atkinson as preachers. John W. Agard was born in Odessa, Schuyler County, N. Y., May 6, 1811, and his father, Horace Agard, was a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church. In March, 1834, John W. Agard married Marcia Thomas, and died at Chicago, October 10, 1881. His speech was characterized often by over-exactness, as stating

that he was converted Monday, March 21, 1831, twenty minutes before noon, which of course must have been eastern time. He professed sanctification in 1841, five years before coming to Kendall County. Mr. Agard, Nathan Jewett and D. C. Howard were the only members of the Rock River Conference who favored the South in 1861. He refused to receive greenbacks for salary on the ground that they were unconstitutional, although he was a very keen business man, the best then in the Conference, it is said, and he was in business on his own account in 1864, at Wyoming, Stark County, Ill., where he had formerly lived. William Burke Atkinson, his helper while on the Milford Circuit, was born at Rathlee, Sligo County, Ireland, July 29, 1821, and came to the United States in 1834. On July 21, 1848, he married Mary Rand of Carthage, Ill., and died at Wahoo, Saunders County, Neb., February 1, 1881. Some years after the completion of his work on the Milford Circuit, he began preaching for the Congregationalists, and had many appointments with them for he was a very eloquent speaker.

Absalom Wooliscroft and James Lazenby were the preachers on the Milford Circuit during the ninth and last year, or in 1847. Mr. Wooliscroft had been an English actor and publisher of revival songs. On coming to this country, he was first in the South, and three years before his arrival in Kendall County, attended a great revival meeting at Lynchburg, Va. It is to his credit that he left the South on account of his convictions regarding slavery. Upon receiving his appointment to the Milford Circuit, he made the mistake of going to Milford, Iroquois County, from whence he had to make the weary trip to Kendall County on horseback. After leaving the Milford Circuit, he preached for a time south of the limits of the circuit that extended into that county. Still later he went on a journey from Washington, Ill., to Peoria, in 1853, and stopped at the house of a friend. Being somewhat indisposed, he asked for some magnesia, but by mistake was given arsenic and died from the dose. He had the reputation of being the most notorious man in Rock River Conference, and Milford Circuit was his only appointment in this conference. James Lazenby, his associate, was born near Hull, England, in 1810, but was brought up at Carlisle to which place his parents moved when he was young. In 1839, he came to the United States,

and in 1843, was on the Ottawa District, and later preached in Wisconsin. A few months after coming to Kendall County, December 21, 1847, he was going in a buggy to keep an appointment, when his horse ran into a fence, throwing him out, head foremost on the frozen ground. The frontal bone of his skull was broken, and he died in about a day and a half, having, however, revived sufficiently to speak to H. R. Smith.

The Indian Creek Circuit began in 1839 and Wesley Batcheller, already mentioned, was the first preacher. The second year, 1840, Asa P. White preached. He was born at Middlebury, Vt., May 15, 1797, and began to preach when he was about twenty-one years old. Coming to Illinois, he joined the Rock River Conference, but was retained only four years after he came to Kendall County. Going overland to California, he reached San Francisco May 10, 1849, and setting up a blue tent on the site of the Powell Methodist Church parsonage, both lived and preached in it. Attracting attention, he entered the California Conference on trial in 1858, and was in full connection in 1860. He continued to preach until within three years of his death, when he was confined to the house, and the greater portion of the time to his bed, being afflicted with paralysis. He died near Calistoga, Cal., November 8, 1873, when seventy-six years old.

The preachers for the third year on the Indian Creek Circuit were Wellington Weigley and Isaac Searles. Wellington Weigley was born at Greenburr, Pa., in 1815, and married Mary Crammer, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Crammer of Rockford, Ill., and had twelve children, four of whom are probably still surviving. He died at Chicago, August 18, 1905. In 1834, Mr. Weigley was in the Pittsburgh Conference, but came with Wilder Mack to the Illinois Conference, in 1835. While a member of the Rock River Conference, he published a book, a copy of which is in the library of Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill. It is a compendium of scriptural proofs, mostly compiled from another work. After serving in Kendall County a year, he left the conference, and became a lawyer at Galena. Isaac Searles, who helped him on the Indian Creek Circuit was born at Hartford, Conn., October 30, 1816, but came into the Rock River Conference in 1841, and was appointed that same year to Indian

Creek Circuit. Later he preached in Wisconsin, and died at Brandon, that State, December 8, 1870.

In 1842, came Rufus Lnmry and David Lewis, the former of whom has already been mentioned. David Lewis began his ministry, which was a long one, in Kendall County, and there are some still living in the county who remember him. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., November 13, 1815, but went to Ohio in 1832, where he learned the carpenter trade, but soon returned to New Jersey where he joined the Methodists. Later he came to Illinois, and was appointed to the Kendall Connty territory. Upon leaving it, he preached the remainder of his life in Wisconsin, and died at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., February 12, 1908. On April 30, 1845, he married at Fond du Lac, Wis., Adelia Worley, with whom he lived for sixty-three years, she surviving him, and both outlived all their children. The preacher of the fifth year of the Indian Creek Circuit was Wesley Batcheller, and of the sixth year, Obadiah W. Munger, with whose labors the circuit ceased to exist.

At the commencement of the Indian Creek Circuit, John Clark was Presiding Elder. He was a man who assisted in founding the Mt. Morris Seminary, and for him the Jennings Seminary was first named. He was one of those, perhaps the principal one, who induced Eliza Clark, wife of Augustus Garrett, to found Garrett Biblical Institute. Another wise Presiding Elder was John Sinclair, who did much for his people. Living on Fox River, six miles above Ottawa, he was well known to the people of Kendall County. In some of his experiences he met with great hardships. At one time, when traveling to Coles Creek through the slush and sleet, he found he could not ride his horse because his leggings were covered with ice, so he took his horse by the neck and let him drag him through the creek. Still another of the Presiding Elders of those early days was S. H. Stocking, who was born at Glastonbury, Conn. Luke Hitchcock was still another, and he held a quarterly meeting, in May, 1845, in Amos Cook's barn, west of Plano, and preached. One of his daughters became the second wife of Bishop Charles H. Fowler.

LITTLE ROCK CIRCUIT

The Little Rock Circuit was established to succeed the three circuits that have already been mentioned, and began in 1845, lasting eleven years, the Presiding Elders during that period being: Luke Hitchcock, Milton Bonene, S. P. Keyes, and O. A. Walker. Obadiah W. Munger and William B. Atkinson, already alluded to, were the preachers on this circuit, the first year. Reverend Munger was born July 9, 1804, probably at Courtwright, Delaware County, N. Y., and became a local preacher, and as such preached 260 sermons. In 1842, he had a traveling connection with the Rock River Conference, and this was developed into a permanent one. In time he became the owner of a portion of the Rowley farm north of Plano. His death occurred at Willmington, Will County, Ill., September 9, 1852, of dysentery, and he is buried in the Oakwood Cemetery of that place. Believing that he was dying, he gave parting charges to his wife, his children and neighbors, one at a time.

Rev. William Royal, already referred to, preached on the Little Rock Circuit for the second and third year, 1846 and 1847. During his first year, he was assisted by William M. Osborne and in his second by James McClane. Mr. Osborne was born April 9, 1823, twenty-four miles west of Cleveland, Ohio, and was living as late as October, 1908, at which time he wrote a letter giving many particulars of his life. He still had sketches of sermons he had preached in Kendall County, in 1846. During the period he was on the circuit he preached at Little Rock, Yorkville, Sugar Grove, Somonauk, Paw Paw, Shabbona, and other places. In the letter he stated he remembered stopping at Tomblin's, a little north of Plano, on the farm still owned by that family. In 1858, according to his own statement, he wrote several articles on his early ministry for the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the Western Christian Advocate, the New York Advocate, and the Home Journal, now the Baltimore Methodist, which are doubtless preserved in files of these papers. After leaving Kendall County, he preached for a long time in Wisconsin, and then went to Maryland where he remained for another long period, continuing his ministerial duties. He had had in all, forty-seven appointments, and while in Wisconsin, worked among the Indians,

at Green Bay, Brotherstown and Stockbridge, during 1849. In 1859-60, he was in charge of Tomah Institute, and in 1862, was a chaplain in the army. In 1865, he was appointed on the Christian Commission, while in the following year, he was connected with an academy in West Virginia, so that his life has been a busy and useful one. He was married three times, first to Mary Jane Seeley of Bigfoot, Ill., August 22, 1847, who died at Hazel Green, Wis., November 8, 1858. The following year, he married Lydia Longwell of New York, who died in Maryland, September, 1872. In 1873, he married Mary Burgess whose father left her \$5,000. Mr. Osborne had a daughter who married Judge William H. Forsythe, and a son, who is in business at Baltimore, Md. Like so many of the pioneer circuit riders, Mr. Osborne was a man of commanding presence, standing six feet in height, and he stated in his letter of 1908, that his hair had changed color but little.

James McClane came from Ireland to the United States in 1842, and attended Mt. Morris Seminary at intervals for several years, or until he came to Kendall County to preach. The family to which he belonged lived at North Grove, Ogle County, Ill. It is thought that his wife was the adopted daughter of Rev. Nathan Jewett.

Seymour Stover preached on Little Rock Circuit during 1848 and 1849, and was born at Bennington, Vt., February 21, 1814, and died at Wheaton, Ill., January 26, 1891. In 1842, he married Lucy A. Patterson, who died the next year, and in 1846, he married at Hennepin, Ill., Maria H. Robertson, who died within recent years. He had a son, who is also in the ministry. Seymour Stover was a scholarly man, and wrote a poem of some length which has never, unfortunately, been given to the public, and is given credit of being the author of some ritual work for the Masonic order. The first year he was on Little Rock Circuit, he lived in a portion of Amos Cook's house, on a farm west of Plano, the parsonage not being fit for anyone to occupy, and was located somewhere north of Mr. Cook's property, but the exact location is not now known.

In 1850, Amos Riley and an assistant, who seems to have been J. R. Dodge, who is buried in the Oswego Cemetery, preached on the Little Rock Circuit, and in 1851 Wesley Bacheller was his helper. Amos Wiley was born at At-

tleborough, Pa., November 26, 1811, and died at Blue Springs, Neb., February 14, 1899. He is buried at Oketo, Kas. In 1837, he married Sarah Deland and they had seven children, five of whom survived him.

Elijah Ransom, the preacher on Little Rock Circuit in 1852, was born at Vienna, N. Y., April 1, 1820, and came to Illinois in 1843. On September 19, 1844, he married Mary J. Irvine at Byron, Ill., which place seems to have been his first appointment in Illinois, but he had already had several in Wisconsin. In 1863, he was chaplain of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the Siege of Vicksburg. He died at the home of his daughter and only child, Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, February 1, 1893, and she died September 2, 1904, the family all being buried at Oregon, Ogle County, Ill. Mr. Ransom was a man of immense weight, and thereby received an appointment to Ottawa, in answer to a question of a prominent member of the Ottawa Church, who wished to know if the Conference had no able bodied man for his church. Mr. Ransom, who at that time was the heaviest man in the Conference, probably was satisfactory.

Little Rock Circuit during 1853, had Stephen R. Beggs, before mentioned. The tenth and eleventh years, 1854 and 1855, A. S. W. McCausland preached, and after that the circuit was closed. Reverend McCausland was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 6, 1825, and received a common school education. He had to work his own way in life, as his father lost his money through signing the bonds of the county treasurer. In order to secure money with which to pursue his studies, Mr. McCausland taught school for sixteen dollars per month, but finally was admitted to the ministry. Prior to entering the Rock River Conference, he had served on two circuits, and during his service on the Little Rock Circuit, caused the building of the church at Plano, and one at Sandwich, called the Asbury Church. There is in existence a leaf from his notebook on which he had written that on January 2, 1853, he had a conversation with Amos Cook, the class leader at Plano, about subscriptions for building a church there. After considerable talk upon the subject, he said that Amos Cook authorized him to sign his name for \$400, and he added that he was of the opinion that the church would be built. The other two leading sub-



JUSTUS W. HOUSE



JANE E. HOUSE

scribers were Sheldon A. Tomblin, and John Wheeler, and these three names are inscribed on marble in the vestibule to the new church which stands on the site of the one which Mr. McCausland caused to be built. The first church was dedicated by L. M. Eddy, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, a bust of whom stands in the library room of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston. After leaving the Little Rock Circuit, Mr. McCausland had other charges, and died while taking care of the second, at Ashton, Ill., April 15, 1867, being buried in the Pratt Cemetery, north of Sandwich, where his wife and two of his children also rest. He had three other children, all daughters, who are still living. One of them, Carrie Adaline, Mrs. Conover, was graduated at Simpson College, and Cedar Falls, Iowa, Normal School. A claim made with relation to Mr. McCausland was that he never wasted a minute, and although large of frame, being six feet, three inches in height, he was very active. In spite of his size, he was very gentle in manner, and the hardest student in the Conference. A man of simple habits, he preached against wearing jewelry, although at a time when there was not much of it in existence there but he seems to have given no offense. Remarkable things are told of his family and also of the family of his wife. His father was John McCausland, who left Virginia because of slavery and settled southwest of the town of Ireland, in Dubois County, Ind. He told of carving his name on the great Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and Gen. Sam Houston, the Texas patriot, was one of his schoolmates. Among his relics still preserved, is an armchair, of old style, with a leaf attached for a writing table, it being the property of Mrs. Dora Soper of Chicago. Reverend McCausland married Sarah Ann Davison, daughter of William Davison, of Harrison County, now West Virginia. Mr. Davison traced his descent from an ancestor who once served as a secretary to Queen Elizabeth. One of his descendants served at the battle of Cowpens and at one time served with a commission under that apostle of Freedom, Patrick Henry. Mrs. McCausland believed herself also related to the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

PRESENT METHODIST CHURCHES

The present Methodist churches of Kendall County, are the result through evolution, of the pioneer efforts of William Royal, and the circuit riders who came after him. The main development of Methodism was up Fox River, but there are some churches of this faith east of Millington, namely one at Newark, one at Lisbon, one at Lisbon Centre, and one at Plattville. Following up the river, there is one at Millington, one at Millbrook, one at Yorkville, and one at Oswego, while the Plano church is two miles from the river, the Little Rock Church at the northern boundary of the county, and the Bristol Church, a few miles from Yorkville. At Millington, then called Milford, a Methodist church building was constructed in 1838. The principal Methodist contributors were: Royal Ballard, R. W. Carnes, Jephtha Brainard, and H. S. Misner, but there was much outside help given. Jephtha Brainard was the man who barely escaped alive from a well that caved in on him. The first service in the new building was the funeral of Jesse Jackson's wife, Elizabeth, Presiding Elder, John Sinclair, preaching the funeral sermon. After a few years, the building became the property of William Gunsel who used it for a barn. The present Millington church building was erected later. The Newark church structure was built in 1854, and dedicated January 25, 1855, but Royal Bullard preached there as early as 1837, over Hollenback's store, and a Methodist class meeting was formed in 1850, of which Elisha Bibbins and G. D. Edgerton, were members. A Methodist church building was erected at Holderman's Grove in 1860, called Fairview Church, which subsequently became Russell Wing's barn. The Methodist meeting house of Lisbon was erected in 1848; that of Plattville, in 1857; and that of Lisbon Centre, in 1867. The Millbrook house of worship was built in 1857, on Millbrook farm, owned by Royal Bullard, and was named by Mrs. Rachel Blending on account of its position on the brook, and it has descended to the town. She subscribed \$100 to the building with a proviso that it be called Millbrook Church. The Yorkville Methodist Church was erected in 1859. The church at Bristol was dedicated ten years later by E. O. Haven, then President of the Northwestern University, later

Bishop Haven. The Methodist meeting house at Oswego was begun in 1849. The one at Little Rock, on the other side of the river, not until 1875, and then there was a union meeting house. Before they erected a meeting house, the Methodists of Plano used McDowell's Hall, over his store, which is the building now used by E. Kendall for a dwelling. While they were finishing the construction of the church building, they probably held some meetings in the Academy building. After the termination of the Little Rock Circuit, in 1855, the Plano Church was for two years an adjunct of the Sandwich Church, and B. L. Winslow was pastor of both. After the close of his pastorate, Plano was supplied for two years, in 1858, by T. B. Rockwell, and in 1859, by Henry Minard. In 1860, Plano became an independent charge, with I. H. Grant as pastor. B. L. Winslow was the father of George Winslow, later a preacher in the Rock River Conference, who was at one time principal of the academy, or preparatory school of the Northwestern University. I. H. Grant was for some time connected with the Conference and was reputed to have possessed excellent judgment. Henry Minard was a well known retired clergyman, who lived for years at Oswego. He was buried in the cemetery there, an imposing monument now rising above his grave. T. B. Rockwell was one of the old preachers who lived at Batavia, Ill., and he had a daughter, Minerva, who married as her second husband, Bishop J. M. Thoburn, and died at Naini Tal, India, October 30, 1862, where she is buried. Their son, the late Rev. C. R. Thoburn, who died at Portland, Ore., May 9, 1899, was often wheeled around Plano when a baby.

Ever since 1864, Plano has been an independent charge, and has had twenty pastors in the order named: William H. Fisher, William H. Strout, James T. Hanna, Sanford Washburn, Frank Curtis, John B. McCuffin, William H. Tibbles, Jacob Hartman, John R. Barns, Robert Proctor, Cyrus C. Lovejoy, John W. Richards, Henry Lea, Will Halford Pierce, Edward J. Rose, Frank R. McNamer, John P. Davies, Harry E. Sweitzer, Frank J. Milnes, and Everett L. Mesevey. The second church building at Plano, was erected in 1905, during the pastorate of J. P. Davies, and is the largest and best church edifice in Kendall

County, and probably the superior of any other between Aurora and Mendota.

CEMETERIES

The greater number of the cemeteries of Kendall County are located at no great distance from Fox River for the reason that the population has naturally been greater along the river. The Millington Cemetery is large and was begun at an early day, an association to take care of it being formed as long ago as 1843. George Hollenback, the pioneer, is buried in it, and a likeness of his log house the first one in the county, is engraved on his tombstone. He was born in West Virginia, from whence he came to Ohio, then to Southern Illinois, and finally to Kendall County. He was a man of considerable prominence in this county, both a grove and creek being named after him or members of his family. His brother, Clark Hollenback, came with him to Kendall County, and the son of Clark Hollenback, George Hollenback, founded Newark, which was at first called after him, Georgetown. The parents and a sister of Bishop Charles H. Fowler, are buried in the Millington Cemetery, for he lived at Newark, his parents having come there from Canada when he was a child. Charles H. Fowler was probably the greatest orator of his class that Methodism ever had, and his discourses were carefully memorized, as were also his prayers, and were very long. Often he spoke two or even two and a half hours, and once his prayer lasted forty minutes, the occasion being the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University, in 1875. What he had to say was always interesting, and he presented, not scattering thoughts, but entire scenes, if I may say so, great masses of thought that strengthened the minds of his hearers, and carried conviction with his words: He is buried at New York City, in a graveyard of millionaires, where the graves are adorned with marble receptacles for the dead, fashioned like Grecian temples.

Colonel Porter C. Oleson is also buried in Millington Cemetery, and his grave covers one of the patriotic soldiers of the Civil War, for he raised Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Newark, in 1861. On the death of Silas Miller, in 1864, who had suc-

ceeded Nicholas Greubel, Porter C. Oleson became commander of the regiment, and was killed at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. His services as an old-time teacher of Kendall County entitles him to additional respect and consideration in a work of this kind.

Eastward and to the northeast of Millington are several cemeteries, that of Lisbon being large, while the one at Plattville is small. The Lutheran Cemetery on the northern boundary of Big Grove Township, and north of Newark, was opened in 1849. Chapman Cemetery, Seward Township, was begun in 1867, the bodies which had been interred in an older cemetery having been taken up and transferred to the Chapman Cemetery. On the west side of Fox River and near the Millbrook bridge, is the Darnell or Sacred Bluff Cemetery. John N. Schneider from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, who owned the saw-mill, and the grist-mill on Big Rock Creek, south of Plano, his wife, and his daughter, are buried in this cemetery:

There was a burying ground west of the stone mill (or Millhurst), on the Samuel Greenfield farm which is now owned by Mrs. George H. Steward, of Plano. Some of the bodies have been taken up, and on those that are left, there are no inscriptions to mark the graves, except in the case of one, and even in this case, that of one of the Greenfield children, it is possible that the body has already been removed. It is believed that in this ground at a very early day, was buried a Scotchman named Thompson, known to John M. Kennedy, the Rogers, and the Bullards. His coffin, it is said, was made of Kendall County walnut, a log of it being hollowed out. Frank Mitchell, brother of John Mitchell, of Spokane, an adopted son of Frederick Post, is buried here, as it also seems are some of the Post and Mihm children. There was another graveyard, it is claimed, on the east bank of Fox River near the site of the old bridge. Another graveyard was probably located in Fox Township, near the railroad, which has become one of the things of the past, its exact location not being known. It is possible that it was on the Austin farm. Buried in it were Alexander Rogers and his wife. He was a Constable of Kendall County, and died about 1849, an Irishman, who immigrated to South Carolina, and from there came to Kendall County with the Bullards, Murrays and Vernons. His wife was

a Scotchwoman, named Mary Kelso, who died of cancer, about 1840. Alexander Rogers, daughter, Ann Eliza Rogers, married John M. Kennedy, and is buried in the same ground, having died October 6, 1852. Three of the Kennedy children, John, James and Walter, are also buried there.

John M. Kennedy, the Scotchman, who owned the farm a little south of Plano, on which the Brown schoolhouse was afterwards built, claimed the land as early as 1834, and was therefore probably the first white settler in the neighborhood of Plano. He and Joseph Weeks kept bachelor hall northwest of what later became the school site. Eleanor Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, a son of Alexander Rogers, and his wife Mary (Cassidy) Rogers, is also buried in this ground, having died about 1844. Sarah Cassidy, a sister of Mary, and wife of William Rogers, son of Alexander, is also buried in this cemetery. William Rogers and his brother John lived on the R. O. Lincoln farm and sold it to the latter and Freeman Gifford. Mrs. E. Dyal and one of the Ryeaths are also interred in this little burial place, as is also Susan Witherspoon, a daughter of John and Susan Witherspoon, who came from South Carolina, but later returned to that State. Over the grave of Susan Witherspoon was placed a brick structure, but it has been destroyed by the ravages of time and the weather, and like the rest of these little mounds, become forgotten and even the site of the cemetery has been lost.

The Plano Cemetery, although not as well situated with regard to scenic beauty as some of the others, is one of the most famous in Kendall County, as some important people have been laid to rest within its confines. Although it is not generally known, a sister of Horace Greely once taught school in a log house that stood on what is the present cemetery ground. The house was probably on the site of the grave of Hugh B. Henning, whose monument is a noticeable feature of the cemetery. When the grave of Jane Steward (Mrs. H. B. Henning) was excavated, some remains of the old log house were still to be seen. The maiden name of the early teacher of this school was Margaret Woodborn Greeley, who was the youngest of the family. She had another brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, whom it is claimed visited her at Plano. She married William

Oscar Bush, who once taught in the Ryon District, west of Plano. Later Mrs. Bush lived at Clymer, N. Y., just over the Pennsylvania line, and near the other members of her family who had gone to Pennsylvania. She had three children, one of them a daughter, Evangeline, a beautiful girl became the wife of Dr. Ross of Clymer. Mrs. Bush was educated by her sister, Esther S. Greeley (Mrs. John F. Cleveland) whose daughter, Cecelia Cleveland wrote a book on the Greeleys. It is universally agreed that the first burial in the Plano Cemetery was that of Oscar Ryon who died of scarlet fever, February 11, 1842. He was a son of William and Eleanor (Robert) Ryon who had come to the vicinity of Plano from Salem, Wayne County, Pa. The funeral was probably held at the Ryon residence west of Little Rock Creek, or at the Ryon schoolhouse near by. Rev. Martin, said to have been a Protestant Methodist, preached and people came to the funeral in lumber wagons. There are those still residing at Plano who recall the event. Mrs. Rebecca Newell, formerly living near Plano, but now of Chicago, says that she well remembers when there were but three graves in the cemetery. Now there are about 1,000. Several of the pioneers of Little Rock Township are buried in the Plano Cemetery, one being Amos Cook, Sr., born in 1764. His is one of the oldest, if not the oldest grave there. By some it was claimed that he was a Revolutionary soldier, but from the date of his birth, this must be incorrect. Amos Cook, Jr., is also buried here, and in this connection it is interesting to note that these Cooks were descended from Thomas Cook of Portsmouth, R. I., who came from the Essex County Cooks of England. Jedehiah Lincoln, also buried here, was without doubt descended from Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Mass., and if this is true, he was a relative of Abraham Lincoln. S. A. Tomblin, still another pioneer whose grave is to be found in this cemetery, came from Orleans County, N. Y., and was the son of Moses Tomblin. Mr. Tomblin served on the Coroner's jury in the celebrated Morgan case in New York State, that was the occasion of much controversy regarding Masonry. Freeman Gifford who lies at rest in the Plano Cemetery, seems to have been descended from William Gifford of Sandwich, Mass., a place by the way from which Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill.,

was named. He claimed to have been descended from Walter Gifford one of the men who helped William the Conqueror gain England in 1066, at any rate he belonged to an old New Jersey family, and came from the same place as the Cooks. When Mr. Gifford reached Yorkville on his way to Little Rock Township, he sat upon a log and wept, so lonely was he for his wife and children back in New Jersey whom he was helpless to bring on to join him, as he did not possess a dollar. His son, Captain B. J. Gifford, who was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, now owns more than 20,000 acres of land in Indiana, and appears to be the greatest financial genius Little Rock Township has produced. He was born west of Plano in a log house.

Another well known man whose remains were interred in Plano Cemetery, was Marcus Steward, the pioneer, and his sons, Lewis and George, and his daughters, Jane and Mary, as well as his wife, the mother of these children, Ursula (Hollister) Steward, are buried beside him. Mrs. Steward was a sister of John F. Hollister. The Stewards came from Wayne County, Pa., to Plano, but were originally from Connecticut. Cornelius Henning, the pioneer who is buried in the Plano Cemetery, was the son of Hugh Henning, a Scotchman, and Catherine (Letcher) Henning, who came from Rensselaer County, N. Y. Hennings have been found in Prussia, Leopold Henning, the Hegelian was one, but whether they are connected with the Scotch Hennings, is not known. It is admitted, however, that Scotchmen immigrated to Prussia at an early day. The name Henning, means, so it seems, home-ruler.

Amos Tenney, another pioneer buried in the Plano Cemetery, came from Hill, N. H., with a wagon drawn by oxen, and located in Long Grove, Kendall County, in 1837, but soon thereafter settled north of Plano. In religious views, he was a Free-will Baptist, and sometimes preached. Descended from Thomas Tenney of Rowley, Mass., he was a relative of Sanborn Tenney the geologist, who was once one of the faculty of Vassar College. John L. Gale, whose grave is in this same cemetery, was from New York City, and made silver spoons, some of which are to be found at Plano to this day. His wife, whose maiden name was Amy Cornell, rests near him, and she appears to have been a relative of Ezra Cornell, the founder of



HENRY S. HUDSON

Cornell University. Johnson Foster, who is buried here, was a son of Giles Foster and his wife Fanny (Cook) Foster, and came of Revolutionary stock. His lineage could, however, be traced back to Lord Foster of Suffolkshire, England. Giles Foster lived at one time at Turin, N. Y., but it is thought he came originally from Connecticut. Other pioneers and early settlers whose graves are to be found in the Plano Cemetery are: David H. Shonts, Nathaniel I. Robbins, Peleg and John P. Jones, William Ervin, Leonard Throop, John Cox, S. A. Oviatt, Ephraim W. Favor, Benjamin J. Beck, Henry Parsons, Walter S. Faxon, and Aaron Lye.

Archibald Sears, the pioneer, buried here, was a surveyor and Justice of the Peace. Alonzo Tolman, the pioneer buried here, was the son of Rev. Jeremy F. Tolman, the founder of the Kendall County churches. Mrs. Elijah L. Hardin, whose grave is found here, was the daughter of Abel Buck, one of the companions of General Washington at Valley Forge. Amos Tenney, John Gale and Cornelius Henning were soldiers of the War of 1812. Many soldiers of the Civil War, are buried in the Plano Cemetery, among them being Captain L. F. Hemenway and Captain Charles Schriver, the latter having been one of those surrendered by Mulligan at Lexington, Mo., military records telling the story. Elijah C. Field, another soldier buried here, was once superintendent of the Reaper factory, and a distant relative of the late Marshall Field, Chicago's merchant prince. Elias Howe Brewster from Connecticut, was a descendant of Elder William Brewster who came to the Colonies in the Mayflower. He was a musician and composed the march which was played at his funeral by the Plano band.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

George Lye who lies in Plano Cemetery, was killed by a fall from a load of hay. Lawrence S. Henning, son of Hugh B. Henning, was drowned in a cistern. George W. Rowley, Jr., was killed by the Cheyenne Indians. E. Rosen-trator was covered up in a well near Big Rock Creek on the lot once occupied by Benjamin F. Jacobs, all of the above now lying at rest in the peaceful cemetery. A child of the Rev. Charles H. Morse, a Congregational preacher, located at one time at Plano, is buried here

without any stone to mark the grave. There lived at Plano long ago, a tailor by the name of Jesse Gardner, who was killed by a stampede of cows, and he is buried in this cemetery, although his grave has not been found. Wilson Dawson, a colored man, came to Plano about the close of the war, and died there from injuries received when he was thrown from his horse. It appears that he is the only one of his race interred in the Plano Cemetery, but the identity of his grave is lost.

There was a Benjamin Fields who came to Chicago at an early day, and was brought to the home of Marcus Steward, Plano, where he died. A note, or perhaps a copy of the original one, has descended to this generation, telling that he was buried in a certain alley of the Plano Cemetery, and perhaps from it the spot could be found, if desired. Rev. Heman Winchell who died in the spring of 1843, just about the time that a certain religious sect believed the world was coming to an end, is said to be buried here, but his grave has not yet been discovered, or any record of it. It is known that two Methodist preachers are buried here, John R. Burns, and Henry Lea, and one Congregational, Henry S. Fish. John R. Burns is one of the heroes lying here, having risked his life at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, to get water for a wounded comrade.

Daniel S. Jenks, for many years the greatly beloved physician of Plano, is also buried here. Two poets hallow the graveyard by the presence of their dust, John F. Hollister and John A. Gaylord, the former of whom was descended from Lieutenant John Hollister of Wethersfield, Conn. John F. Hollister was born at Glastonbury, Conn., possessed excellent mechanical ability, and was a Socialist in his beliefs. A strong temperance man, he advocated women's rights, and sometimes preached his doctrines. In addition he practiced a form of osteopathy, and was something of a dietarian. Together with all these capabilities, he possessed the fire of poetical genius, and published a book of poems, called the "Sunflower." He is said to have named Plano, which means "plain." Why such a name was suggested to him, there is no record to tell.

John A. Gaylord, a Latter Day Saint, wrote several poems on subjects connected with the Civil War, one of which was on Abraham Lincoln. It was sung by the choir in the Plano

Methodist Church, the Sunday evening after the assassination of President Lincoln, when the Rev. J. E. Forester of Aurora spoke.

Nancy Steward (Mrs. Connelly) is also buried in this cemetery. She was a great temperance worker, and an advocate of the rights of women. Hon. Edgar W. Faxon, a lawyer, and founder of the Meramech Club, is still another buried here.

David Evans, who came from North Carolina to Little Rock, is said to have built the first house in the township, the site of which can yet be seen on the banks of Big Rock Creek north of Plano, was, with his wife, Betsy (Swift) Evans, and some others of the family, buried on his farm, but their remains were afterwards taken up and removed to the burying ground at Jericho, Kane County, Ill.

There was, moreover, in each corner of Little Rock Township, a small cemetery, the Shonts Burying Ground being in the northeastern part, on the Daniel H. Shonts farm, now owned by James M. Sears. This is not far from Big Rock Creek, and seven graves are still to be seen there, most of them being members of the Shonts family. North of this one, on the Porter Clark farm, two children of Luther Taylor were buried. The Hubbell Cemetery is in the northwestern part of the township, west of Little Rock village. However, the majority of those who died in the village or its vicinity were interred in Fowler Grove Cemetery which is across the line in Kane County. The Holt Cemetery is in the southwestern part of Little Rock Township, not far from the Tolman schoolhouse. For the greater part, members of the Holt family lie in it. Elizabeth Hall, who died in 1851, aged thirty-six years is one; Harry Spratlin, who died in 1872, aged thirty-six years, and James F. Mundy, who died in 1874, aged twenty-three years, are also buried here. The last named met his death by drowning. He was an Englishman from Newbury, Berkshire, England, and it is strange that he should have come so far to finally find a resting place in this little yard. South of it, on the west bank of Little Rock Creek, the Howlands all are buried. A fence surrounds the graves, and the spot is not far from the place where Mr. and Mrs. Howland lived and labored.

The Eldredge Cemetery was in the southwestern part of Little Rock Township, on the

Barnabas Eldredge farm, east of the present brick house. The greater number of the bodies were disinterred and re-buried in other graveyards, among them being that of a son of Nathan C. Mighell and one of the sons of Freeman Gifford. David Howe, who was covered up in a well on the farm just north of the La Sure farm, was buried in this cemetery, and not removed to another, although the remains are missing. South of here, but on the west side of Big Rock Creek, on the slope of the bluff, under a cedar tree, is a grave marked E. E. It is on what was once a timber lot owned by Walter S. Faxon. Still farther south, but on the east bank of Big Rock Creek, there is said to have been in early times, the grave of a man who was called Buck Landers.

The Griswold Cemetery is also in Little Rock Township, located near Fox River, and close to some Indian mounds. Barnabas Eldredge and many others of the Eldredge family are buried here, including the descendants of John J. Griswold, whose wife was Mary Eldredge. Elisha Griswold has built a concrete vault in it. A relative of the family, Mariah Clark, who died in 1837, was first buried in the old Eldredge Cemetery, but was afterwards taken up and re-buried here. Caroline Brown, first wife of James Griswold, buried here, was of the Hollister family. William Post and his sister, Elizabeth, the latter being the wife of Joseph Mihm, are buried in this yard. They were brother and sister of Frederick Post, the owner of the mills. The Owens and several of the Darnells are buried here, including Dr. William R. Owen, and also William Hiddleston, and sister, Elizabeth Ferguson, he being the pioneer brickmaker. Also buried here are James Noble, Dwight Curtis, Stephen Miller, Lewis Jobes, and John Gilman and his wife, Margaret Jobes, James Ryon, who lived near the Tolman schoolhouse and his wife, Sarah (Tubbs) Ryon. James Ryon was the father of Hiram Ryon, the lawyer of Streator, who went to California. The first person to be buried in the Griswold yard was Daniel Burroughs, Sr., said by some to have been a Revolutionary soldier, although his name does not appear on either the pension or muster rolls. His son, Daniel, is also buried here and he was thought to have been a soldier of the War of 1812. Several of the Wheeler family, including John Wheeler, are buried here, the latter having been one of the three principal

contributors to the building of the first Methodist meeting house in Plano. One of the Partridges, father of Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge of the Civil War, and husband of a member of the Wheeler family, is buried here, as are Josiah Lehman and wife who was also a Wheeler. Mr. Lehman was the postmaster of Penfield during earlier days. The two little daughters of Jacob Cass with their mother, a Wheeler, are buried here. There are people still living who can remember seeing the last three mentioned, together on the veranda of the house which stands just west of the Plano public library.

The Bristol, or Oak Grove Cemetery, is a beautiful one laid out in 1862, on land belonging to Lyman S. Knox. Professor George B. Charles to whom so many in Kendall County have recited, is buried here, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lizzie Wild. James S. Schmerhorn, who was severely wounded in the Civil War, has found a last resting place amid the peaceful surroundings of Oak Grove. Newton S. Grimwood, the early aviator who went up with Donaldson in a balloon, is remembered. An accident followed, and Mr. Grimwood's body was afterwards recovered in Michigan and his remains rest here. Several pioneers and early settlers are interred here, including James S. Cornell, one of the first Sheriffs; J. P. Black; Orrin Kennedy; Deacon Horace Barnes; William Thurber; Lyman S. Knox; J. W. Helme; and John C. Conover, the latter having been descended from the Dutch family of that name in New Jersey who wrote their name Cowenhoven. The lamented Carrie E. Schofield, Mrs. Howard, who rests here, was a graduate of Jennings Seminary. Another is H. G. Sprague of Company D, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who served in the Mexican War. Others buried here are: Colonel J. W. Willet, Captain H. S. Willett and William J. Willett. Other soldiers buried here are: Lyman Childs, I. K. Young, Lyman Knox, Charles Tucker, George H. Young, Otis W. Charles, and Albert Smith. There are also inscriptions for Ira M. and Charles H. Schofield who are buried at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and C. H. Eccles, Company I, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry of the Spanish-American War, is buried here.

The Yorkville, or Elmwood Cemetery, is located on Fox River. There was another ceme-

tery further up the river on its bank, from which most of the bodies were removed to Elmwood. In the older ground were buried Janette Anrietta Herbert and child, but no trace of them have been discovered in the new yard. She was a school teacher of Farmingdale, N. J., and a daughter of Middleton Herbert. Her husband, Morris Cook died during recent years at Steward. Mrs. Cook died in young womanhood, in a house which stood across the road and northwest from the house now occupied by Volney Henning, south of Plano. It was on the William Paul farm. One of the stones which came from the old cemetery, and is now erected in the new one, is to the memory of Asenith Owen, wife of Peter Ennis, the old tailor of Yorkville. She was descended from the Judd family, some members of which had the name Asenith in former times. Therefore she was probably a relative of Thomas and Asahel Judd of Sugar Grove, and descended from Deacon Thomas Judd, who lived at Hartford, Conn., next to the farm on which grew the Charter Oak. Peter Ennis' wife's mother, Nanny (or perhaps Nancy) Judd, married Archabee Owen of Little Rock Township, and is buried in the Griswold yard. Among the pioneers and old settlers buried in the Yorkville or Elmwood yard are: Chauncey Y. Godard, Calvin Wheeler, John Hoyt, David Sinclair, Sarah Ann Hollenback, daughter of the pioneer George Hollenback, James Springer, Clayton Roberts, Eben Chittenden, V. C. Atherton, Thomas Atherton, and Truman Hathaway.

Lyman Lane, one of the pioneers buried here, was over ninety-seven years old at the time of his death. A goodly number of old soldiers also lie here, among them being: L. O. Lathrop, C. A. Lewis, Lieutenant Jeremiah Evarts, Captain R. H. Fleming, Sergeant J. B. Fleming, Henry King, M. A. Lowry, Isaac Chittenden (killed at Alatoona Pass), Albert Chittenden, George Beck, and J. H. Peterson. Martha, wife of the editor, Abraham Sellers, rests here, as does Rev. W. P. Kendrick who was an instructor of President Pierce in his boyhood, and was probably a relative of his. Buried here also, are Rev. Jonas Woodward and Rev. H. S. Colton. Dr. Robert Hopkins, the pioneer physician of Yorkville, has here found a last resting place, as has Judge William Hill. Rollin C. McOmber who once taught

school in the Brown District south of Plano, and who died when only a little over twenty years old, also reposes here.

The Pavilion Cemetery, south of Yorkville, is partly of prairie sod, never having been plowed. Only the later addition to it, has been turned by the plow. John Cook, brother of Amos Cook, Jr., is buried here in the prairie sod, as are several of his grandchildren, and Margaret Conover, or Cowenhoven, wife of his son, Charles M. Cook. Ephraim Moulton, born in 1767; John Matlock and his son, West, and his daughter, Sarah, wife of William Paul; John E. Evans; George Evans; J. W. Evans; William C. Bowne; David Knowlton; Bethuel Clark; Samuel Incho; Charles M. Needham, who was killed at Fort Donelson; Aaron E. Needham; Washington Needham; Lieutenant Thomas Kellett; Dr. Isaac S. Ives, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Deacon Ezra Schofield, who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y.; Deacon Isaac Gale; Margaret, wife of John Ryeatt, who died on January 10, 1850; Aner Clark, first wife of Jacob Crandall and a sister of Helen Clark, wife of Rev. John Beaver, are all buried here. So are Joseph L. and Martha E. Tolman, son and daughter of Rev. Jeremy Tolman. These last two were removed to the Pavilion Cemetery from the Tolman farm where they had been first interred. Some others buried in this cemetery it appears, were first laid to rest in the little graveyard on the Ives farm.

The Cowdrey Cemetery, near the trolley line that runs between Yorkville and Oswego, is well situated on a hill. Here are buried Colonel William T. Cowdrey who came from New York State; William Cowdrey who was quartermaster-sergeant of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry; Captain A. J. Haynes who was assassinated at Marion, Ark., in 1869; William L. Fowler, a soldier, and his wife, Mary. Some old settlers who rest here are: Josiah A. Ferris; Stephen Ashley; Peter Minkler who died at the age of ninety-two years; Prudence Minkler who died aged ninety years; and Smith Minkler and his wife Sarah. There are also buried in this yard, although not named in any inscription: a sister of Richard Bloss a man who lived west of Plano. This family lived in French Creek Township, Chautauqua County, N. Y., but left there and traveling in a cart with a short axle which enabled him to go through timber, went

to Geneseo County, N. Y. A great fisherman and hunter, he established a record for killing bears. His son, William was an expert marksman and wood chopper, and his fame still lingers. A daughter of Perley Bloss, Hannah Caroline, married Paul Colburn, and lived near Little Rock village, Kendall County, Ill. She was an expert in spinning yarn. The name of the sister buried in the Cowdrey Cemetery was either Sarah or Marietta, and she either married a man by the name of Brown, or a relative of that family.

The Doude Cemetery which is a little southwest of Oswego contains the grave of Harvey W. Tooley of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who was a brother of the Plano Tooley who was also a soldier. Zaccheus Higby who attained to the remarkable age of ninety-eight years, is buried in this cemetery, as is J. A. Newall, and some of the Doude family. Giles Doude who lived to be eighty-six years old and his son, Elisha Doude whose wife was Myra Higby, together with Rhoda (Scovil) wife of Giles Doude, are lying here. The father of Giles Doude was Captain Giles Doude, a native of Middletown, Conn., who participated in the battle of Quebec, and was one of those who scaled the Heights of Abraham. The original of the Doude family in America was Henry Doude who settled at Guilford, Conn., and died in 1668. There were numerous descendants of Henry Doude who came to Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill. The Barbers, the Bullocks, the children of Barnabas Howland, and the children of J. N. Schneider who owned the mills, all lie here.

Oswego Cemetery is on Fox River with a strip of woods at its back, that adds much to its picturesqueness. Formerly burials were made about the Baptist Church, but the bodies were transferred to the present ground. The name of George Wooley, together with that of his wife, Emma Frances, appears on a tombstone. It is almost certain that he descended from Emanuel Wooley of Rhode Island, a man from whom nearly all the Wooleys of the country are descended, including the late presidential candidate on the Prohibition ticket. Morris Gray and wife Betsey, John S. Seeley, R. Cooke and wife, Esther; Joseph Ervin and wife, Sarah; Moses Richards and Lysander Walrath are buried in the Oswego Cemetery. So are Zenith Bond and M. O. Throckmorton. The latter was



C. E. Jeter

probably connected somehow with those of the same name in Monmouth County, N. J. Job Throckmorton's tombstone is one of the oldest in the country. Among the soldiers buried here are: Edson W. Wheeler of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; John T. Wormley; G. C. Inman of the Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; H. C. Smith; Samson Pratt; W. C. Minard; A. J. Wilsey; E. C. Darby; Michael Carney; David Jolly; S. Elliott; J. P. Bartlett; D. B. Case; Charles F. Case, who was wounded at the battle of Franklin; Sergeant S. F. Case of the Sixth California Volunteer Infantry; Captain Charles Clinton of the First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry; Captain Edward W. Mann; and Major C. B. Lester of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. Dr. M. D. Davis, Dr. Daniel Smith and his wife, Betsy Parsons, and Dr. D. B. Jewell and his wife, Harriet West, are buried here as well. The preachers laid to rest in this cemetery are: M. C. Warner, Edward L. Ferris, J. F. Page, J. R. Dodge, Henry Minard and wife, Tirzah Cass. The latter came from the region of Hill, N. H., and was a relative of Hannah Cass, wife of Amos Tenney who lived north of Plano. Still another buried here is William P. Boyd who was shot in his office late in 1859, and died on January 5, 1860. The monument that is the most remarkable in the cemetery is that of Stephen Fox. On one side cut in the marble is a medallion of a phrenological bust with the inscription "The proper study of mankind is man." On the other side is an inscription "An honest man's the noblest work of God," and carved in the marble is a representation of this honest man, reposing on a couch.

The Wormley Cemetery, up the river from Oswego, contains the grave of John Wormley's wife, who died in 1815. The remains must have been brought here at a later day. Probably there is no other person so long deceased, buried in Kendall County.

The Pearce Cemetery, situated in the woods, near a creek, above Oswego, contains the graves of the Pearce family and some others. Daniel Pearce, at whose house William Royal organized a Methodist classmeeting at an early day, is buried here, as is his wife, Sarah. He was over eighty-nine years old at the time of his death. Henry A. Clark, well known in Kendall County, is also buried here, and his daughter, Josephine, was the first to be interred within its

confines. George Parker and his wife, Clarissa, are buried in the Pearce Cemetery. He was, probably, the owner of the Oswego mills.

What was called the Albee Cemetery was long ago abandoned as a place of burial. Perry Selvey, son of Walter Selvey, donor of the land, was the first to be interred in it.

Union Cemetery in Na-au-say Township, south of Oswego, was opened in 1850. Mrs. Nancy E. Johnson was the first to be buried in it. It is probable that Elizabeth Pearce, wife of James Titsworth, from Urbana, O., mother of the two wives of Rev. Reuben R. Wood, an early Methodist preacher of Kendall County, is buried here.

Bronk Cemetery of Na-au-say, has been discontinued as a place of burial.

CHAPTER XVIII

JOURNALISM

POWER OF THE PRESS—FIRST NEWSPAPER—KENDALL COUNTY COURIER—JOURNAL—CLARION—RECORD—NEWS—OSWEGO VIDETTE—BALD HORNET—PLANO MIRROR—NEWARK CLIPPER—MILLINGTON ENTERPRISE—OSWEGO HERALD—KENDALL COUNTY FREE PRESS—PLANO PIVOT—PLANO STANDARD—TRUE LATTER DAY SAINTS HERALD—ZION'S HOPE—OTHER NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

(By H. R. Marshall.)

The power of the Fourth Estate has been recognized since the days when ancient Egyptians and Chaldeans traced the records of everyday life upon enduring stone which still bears testimony that from the beginning of time each man has been interested in the doings of his neighbor. Changes have necessarily taken place in the methods of presenting the news to the public, but the desire of the latter for it, has not.

For some years after the earliest settlements in what later became Kendall County, the pioneers were dependent upon outside journals for national happenings, and chance meetings among the neighbors for local news. In time, however,

newspapers were founded, some of which live today, while others after having served their purpose, passed into oblivion. As far as known the Little Rock Press was the first newspaper established in Kendall County, its first number issued in February, 1855, by Rev. Charles S. Fisk, a clergyman of Little Rock. This journal espoused the cause of the expected Joliet & Terre Haute Railroad, declaring that the railroad would erect several churches along its route through Kendall County, but the hopes of the little 9x10 sheet were never realized. For three months the publisher eked out an existence at Little Rock and then the plant was moved to Mendota.

KENDALL COUNTY COURIER

The first journal of importance, however, in Kendall County was the Kendall County Courier, which was founded by H. S. Humphrey in July, 1852, at Oswego. The Courier was neutral politically and its pages were six columns wide. This four-page paper was started by Mr. Humphrey after he had sold the DuPage Observer at Naperville. For a time Abraham Sellers was his associate. In 1855 the paper was sold to W. P. Boyd, who changed the name to the Courier and made it a Democratic sheet which was edited by A. P. Niblo of Newark. After the presidential election the paper died and the equipment was sold to an Iowa printer. The press found its way back to Kendall County and was used by the Kendall County Record in its early days. This attempt at political power proved an expensive one for Mr. Boyd.

The Kendall County Journal was issued at Plano by A. Sellers, but its life extended over but a few months, as the panic of 1857 overtook the proprietor as well as many of his subscribers. The same year saw the establishment of the Kendall County Clarion, which was published at Bristol by William H. Clark. The editor and publisher came from Joliet in 1859 and ran this four-page, six-column paper until the Civil War broke out in 1861, when he enlisted. He disposed of his paper to Titus Howe, publisher, and S. H. Jameson, editor, who let it die during 1861. Mr. Clark was wounded during a battle and returned to Kendall County where he took a second wife and later moved to Michigan.

KENDALL COUNTY RECORD

On May 7, 1864, John R. Marshall established the Kendall County Record, which has had a long and successful career. It is probably the oldest paper in Illinois published continuously by one man. John R. Marshall was mustered out of the army late in 1863 and came to Yorkville to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Perry Marshall. Here, as a printer, he saw the opening for the Record, which he has since operated. The sheet is four-page, six columns, is strongly Republican and operated for the best interests of the community.

KENDALL COUNTY NEWS

In May, 1872, the Yorkville News was established by Callie D. M. and R. M. Springer at Yorkville, but the plant was removed to Plano in 1877. At first the paper was published as a semi-weekly, Republican in politics, but later became a weekly. In 1880, J. N. Marley became editor and proprietor and in 1882 by a purchase the firm became Marley & Cook. F. E. Marley, a brother of J. M. Marley and now editor of the Batavia (Ill.) Herald, took possession in 1884. Since then the owners have been Joseph R. Adams, Frank D. Lowman, Ed. Faxon, Faxon Brothers, George S. Faxon. The paper is now owned and published by George S. Faxon and his son Orson E. This paper was originally called the Plano News and a sheet called the Kendall County News was published at the same office early in 1878 and distributed in Newark. The Plano News name was changed to the Kendall County News in 1881. During the late years of the newspaper life in Kendall County it is found that there are but two papers still published in the county. Both represent a territory that is rich with farming and mercantile business. The Kendall County Record is the older of the two and is published at the county seat, Yorkville. The other is the Kendall County News, at Plano, the city of the county.

In December, 1872, the Millington Enterprise was also established, but we have been unable to learn by whom it was started, or to trace its history.

That same year saw the establishment of the Oswego Vidette. We have also been unable to find who published this paper, and only know

of its history that after a few months existence it was moved to Aurora.

The Oswego Bald Hornet was issued for a few months, during 1855 and 1856, but was not given sufficient support for a long existence. Its editor is purported to have been A. P. L. Dumpling.

There was promise during that year of the establishment of a paper to be called the Newark Journal, but the plans relative to it never materialized.

The Newark Clipper was organized in 1872, and published for some time. Its history however, seems to be a blank.

In 1904 a paper was started in Oswego called the Oswego Herald, with George L. Abbott as editor and C. R. Bruer as publisher. It was Republican in politics. It was operated by Charles E. Lane from 1905 till 1907, when the subscription list was taken over by the Kendall County Record.

Under the editorship of Messrs. A. N. Beebe, now Circuit Clerk, and Dr. I. E. Bennett, a paper was started in 1869 and published by John R. Marshall at the office of the Kendall County Record at Yorkville, called the Plano Mirror. This publication was distributed in Plano and was printed up to 1884 when it was discontinued. The Clipper was a paper published for a short time in Newark by G. H. Hanchett and Chanby Phillips.

One of the early papers of the county was the Kendall County Free Press which was established in 1855 at Oswego under the direction of H. S. Humphrey as editor and publisher. This paper was started after Mr. Humphrey had sold the Courier. The paper ran about two years and was afterwards revived in 1860 and lived for a short time under the editorship of Mr. Humphrey. C. W. Bailey established the Plano Pivot in January, 1885, under the firm name of Bailey & Fox. This paper lasted but a short time. The first issue of the Plano Standard was sent to its subscribers on August 10, 1898, edited by Joseph Adams, with Myron R. Pritchard as publisher. There was trouble between the partners and the business of the firm was finally sold to Faxon Brothers of the Kendall County News. Two church papers have been published in the county, both by the Latter Day Saints. The first was the True Latter Day Saints Herald and was established in Plano in 1860. When the re-organized church moved to

the west in 1880 this publication followed. It was published by Joseph Smith and Henry A. Stebbins, under the direction of the board of publication of that church. Zion's Hope was another paper published under the same direction and was moved to the west at the same time. It was started in Plano in 1869.

From the press of the Latter Day Saints at their headquarters at Plano, have been issued the following publications: Book of Doctrine and Covenants, in 1865; Bible and Testament, printed from plates, in 1867; Saint's Harp (hymn book), in 1870; Book of Mormon, in 1874; Hesperius (a book of poems), in 1875; Discussion between Rev. Shinn and Elder Forscutt, in 1875; and Manual and Rules of Order, in 1876. There have also been issued by other publishers Immaterial Elements, by E. D. Sargent, M. D., of Bristol, in 1873; and History of the Forty-sixth Regiment, by Lyman G. Bennett, of Yorkville, in 1876.

CHAPTER XIX

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(By W. D. Steward.)

SOUND BANKING—FIRST BANKS—FEW BANK FAILURES—EXISTING BANKS—OSWEGO STATE BANK—SEARS BANK, PLANO—FIRST STATE BANK, PLANO—PLANO STATE BANK—FIRST STATE BANK OF MILLINGTON—FARMERS' STATE BANK OF NEWARK—YORKVILLE NATIONAL BANK—FARMERS' STATE BANK OF YORKVILLE.

SOUND BANKING

No community can be stronger than its financial institutions for they reflect the stability of the people as nothing else. Without them industrial and commercial life is at a standstill and the people are financially at the mercy of the outside world. Kendall County long ago recognized this fact and provided that the banks of its centers of commerce were operated by men

of undoubted stability and business experience, and as a result these institutions are among the most reliable of their kind in the State. The present bankers of Kendall County are men of wide and varied experience, whose knowledge of their work is thorough and whose appreciation of their responsibilities is keen and conscientious. Under such favorable conditions, the finances of Kendall County are in magnificent condition, and its bankers justly rank among the foremost in the State.

FIRST BANKS

The first regular bank in Kendall county was established at Plano by E. L. Henning about 1876. Lewis Steward, the founder of Plano, who erected in Plano the first grain elevator, and who added to it by a manufacturing business in which was built the first successful reaper ever operated in the United States, known as the Marsh harvester, because of his prominence and financial responsibility was perhaps the first banker in Kendall County. His office became a general depository for the surplus money of the community, and from this grew a banking business which Mr. Steward, because of his numerous other affairs, soon found burdensome, and turned over to his nephew, Edgar L. Henning, who founded what was perhaps the first bank in Kendall County. It was a private bank, and failed in the panic of 1893. Soon after the establishment of this bank, a bank was organized in Yorkville by Milton E. Cornell, known as the Yorkville Bank. It was also a private institution, and failed in the panic of 1893. A bank was organized in Oswego about 1890 by Levi N. Hall. It was not a very strong institution, and also went down in the financial crash of 1893.

These have been the only bank failures in Kendall County.

As Kendall County controls a vast amount of money, coming from its agricultural and industrial interests, it is but fitting that its financial institutions should handle these funds, making wise and sound investments, transmitting moneys to other localities, and affording all necessary banking facilities to their depositors. Few of the moneyed men of Kendall County seek banking accommodations outside for they realize that the home institutions are fully able to handle any business given them, and that the community

benefits by the proper encouragement of such concerns.

OSWEGO STATE BANK

The existing banks of Kendall County are as follows:

The Oswego State Bank was organized at Oswego in 1904 by Leonard F. Burkhart as a private bank, and became a State bank by reorganization August 1, 1913. The present condition of the bank is:

RESOURCES

Loans on real estate.....	\$ 3,100.00
Other loans and discounts.....	35,622.55
Due from National banks.....	34,207.52
Currency on hand.....	1,336.00
Silver coin on hand.....	134.90
Minor coin on hand.....	7.91
Checks and other cash items.....	872.64
Total	\$75,281.54

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$30,000.00
Undivided profits, net	4.40
Time deposit certificates.....	965.22
Demand deposits	43,742.50
Demand certificates	569.40
Total	\$75,281.54

The officers of this bank are: L. F. Burkhart, president; J. D. Russell, vice-president; C. L. Burkhart, cashier. Board of Directors—L. F. Burkhart, J. D. Russell, Hugh Goudie, J. Clarence Cherry, E. S. Todd, J. V. Jessup, Edwin Hahnenstein.

SEARS BANK

The Sears Bank, at Plano, was established in 1881 by Albert H. Sears. It is a private bank, and has been in continuous operation since its organization. At the time of the panic in 1893 this was the only bank in the county which weathered the storm and it has never failed to meet every obligation in cash. Its resources consist of \$250,000 in farm lands, loans and mortgages. Albert H. Sears is President and proprietor, and H. B. Davis is Cashier.



E. J. Westburn and Wife



FIRST STATE BANK

The next bank to be established in Plano was the First State Bank in the spring of 1909.

The First State Bank of Plano was purchased from Edgar L. Henning in 1897, by Steward Brothers (J. R. and W. D.) and operated under that name as a private bank until 1909, when it was incorporated as the First State Bank of Plano, and since that date, has been in continuous operation, with a steadily increasing annual business. The present financial condition, according to statement of August 11, 1913, is as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans on real estate.....	\$30,355.00
Loans on collateral security.....	21,340.00
Overdrafts	587.42
Banking house	5,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	500.00
Due from State banks.....	37,493.29
Due from National banks.....	4,357.26
Cash on hand, currency.....	3,454.00
Cash on hand, gold coin.....	1,287.50
Cash on hand, silver coin.....	942.40
Minor coin	61.86
Check and other cash items.....	455.46
Total	\$198,174.94

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	14,000.00
Undivided profits	194.06
Savings deposits	33,109.21
Demand deposits	102,681.31
Demand certificates	23,190.36
Total	\$198,174.94

Its officials are: Frank H. Lord, President; James M. Sears, Vice-president; Charles M. Jones, Cashier; H. E. Mighell, assistant cashier. The Board of Directors—Frank H. Lord, James M. Sears, G. S. Steward, Chas. A. Steward, F. E. Whitfield, W. D. Steward, C. E. Jeter, C. M. Steward, A. E. Lord.

PLANO STATE BANK

The Plano State Bank was established September 8, 1909. The financial standing of the

institution according to the statement of August 11, 1913, is as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans on real estate.....	\$ 17,291.00
Loans on collateral security.....	42,367.10
Other loans and discounts.....	75,607.48
Overdrafts	905.90
Banking house	6,404.52
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,983.89
Due from National banks.....	24,070.99
Currency on hand.....	4,162.00
Gold coin on hand.....	747.50
Silver coin on hand.....	515.00
Minor coin on hand.....	338.16
Checks and other cash items.....	416.99

Total\$176,810.53

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Undivided profits, net.....	6,366.86
Time certificate deposits.....	46,325.19
Savings deposits, subject to notice....	15,594.45
Demand deposits	69,519.26
Demand certificates	4,004.77
Due to banks.....	10,000.00

Total\$176,810.53

The officers are: John E. Turpin, President; S. Toombs, Vice-president; Walter M. Foster, Cashier. The Board of Directors—J. E. Turpin, S. Toombs, T. P. Tyler, E. W. Tyler, R. Sauer, W. C. Thompson.

FIRST STATE BANK OF MILLINGTON

The First State Bank of Millington was established at Millington, October 10, 1910, succeeding the Bank of Millington, organized as a private bank January 1, 1895, by Walter Finnie and C. H. Pluess. Officers and directors have remained the same as given since its reorganization as a State bank.

Its financial condition is as follows according to the statement issued by the bank August 11, 1913:

HISTORY OF KENDALL COUNTY.

RESOURCES

Loans on real estate	\$ 47,800.00
Other loans and discounts	60,045.94
Overdrafts	154.84
State, county and municipal bonds..	4,300.00
Public service corporation bonds ..	5,000.00
Other bonds and securities	44,250.00
Banking house	1,650.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,269.50
Due from State banks	20,220.21
Currency on hand	3,155.00
Gold coin on hand	70.00
Silver coin on hand	522.50
Minor coin	192.49
Clearing house exchanges	23.00
Check and other cash items	16.12
Total	\$188,673.60

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	7,500.00
Undivided profits, net	2,579.86
Time deposit certificates	41,156.04
Demand deposits	69,172.03
Demand certificates	38,522.44
Due to banks	4,743.23
Total	\$188,673.60

The officers are: Charles H. Pluess, President; Walter Finnie, Vice-president; Roy W. Scoggin, Cashier. The Board of Directors—C. H. Pluess, Samuel Naden, O. L. Miller, Walter Finnie, Louis Weeks, J. R. Jorstad, Roy W. Scoggin.

FARMERS' STATE BANK

The Farmers' State Bank of Newark was established at Newark, November 28, 1910, and has erected a fine new bank building, thoroughly equipped for its business. Its present financial condition according to statement of August 11, 1913 is as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans on real estate	\$ 77,244.00
Other loans and discounts	27,122.32
Overdrafts	3.05
Banking house	4,729.50
Furniture and fixtures	2,156.00

Due from State banks	4,793.23
Due from National banks	2,540.48
Currency on hand	1,132.00
Gold coin on hand	270.00
Silver coin on hand	408.25
Minor coin on hand	29.42
Check and other cash items	88.70
Collections in transit	27.75
Total	\$120,544.70

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	6,250.00
Undivided profits, net	1,602.50
Time deposit certificates	44,811.56
Demand deposits	32,177.66
Demand certificates	10,702.98
Total	\$120,544.70

The officials are: N. P. Barnard, President; Harry Page, Vice-president; O. L. Miller, Cashier. The Board of Directors—N. P. Barnard, Harry Page, O. L. Miller, Samuel Naden, Louis Weeks, L. W. Weeks, C. H. Pluess.

YORKVILLE NATIONAL BANK

The Yorkville National Bank was established at Yorkville, in 1902, succeeding the private bank of Newton Brothers, which had built up a large business. Under the reorganization these gentlemen were retained, William R. Newton, as President, which position he still holds and Robert R. Newton, as Cashier, which position he filled until his removal to Billings, Montana, in the fall of 1908. He was succeeded as cashier by Roy E. Lane, who had been assistant cashier, having succeeded Robert A. McClelland in that position, who had succeeded C. S. Williams, when that gentleman resigned the position to become County Clerk of Kendall County. Mr. Lane served as cashier until he resigned in 1910 to go into business for himself. He was succeeded by Bernie J. Stumm, who was promoted from the position of assistant cashier, to which office he had been elected in 1909.

In 1911 the bank erected a fine new building of red pressed brick, trimmed with white Bedford stone, on one of the best business corners. It has the most modern equipment, including

safety deposit boxes, and an electric burglar alarm system, installed by the American Bank Protection Company. The business of the bank has, of course, fluctuated with trade conditions but a fair idea of its strong and consistent growth may be had by reference to the following statement of its deposits on a certain day of each year for the past ten years. June 14, 1904, \$103,347.90; June 14, 1905, \$109,795.96; June 14, 1906, \$111,549.90; June 14, 1907, \$124,563.07; June 14, 1908, \$125,421.85; June 14, 1909, \$129,990.00; June 14, 1910, \$149,694.51; June 14 1911, \$161,973.45; June 14, 1912, \$265,479.77; June 14, 1913, \$248,860.59. The financial condition of the bank according to statement of October 1, 1913, is as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$141,850.86
Overdrafts	38.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation ...	12,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	36,977.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	8,500.00
Due from National banks	4,117.78
Due from other banks and miscellaneous sources	10,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents.	62,435.25
Checks and other cash items	125.63
Notes of other National banks.....	165.00
Fraction currency	1,091.14
Lawful money reserve in bank	12,930.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	625.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$291,356.14

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	4,790.34
National bank notes outstanding ..	12,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	145,917.96
Demand certificates of deposit	22,195.18
Time certificates of deposit	60,952.66
<hr/>	
Total	\$291,356.14

The present officials are: William R. Newton, President; Solon Boomer, Vice-president; Bernie J. Stumm, Cashier; N. T. Morley, assistant cashier. The Board of Directors—William Hill, served until his death in 1909, being suc-

ceeded by his brother, Fred G. Hill, A. D. Havenhill, Frank Fasmer, Solon Boomer, William R. Newton, L. J. Jeter, Herman Ebrecht.

FARMERS' STATE BANK OF YORKVILLE

This bank was established in September, 1913, and now (November, 1913,) the ground floor of the Mewhirter building, which has been purchased by the new organization is being completely remodeled for their occupancy. It will be fitted with modern equipment, including fire and burglar proof vaults. The capital stock of the bank is \$30,000.00, with a surplus of \$1,500.00.

The officials are: George Mewhirter, President; Fred Bretthauer, Vice-president; Clarence W. Beecher, Cashier.

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

THE FARMER A POWER—RAPID PROGRESS—PRESENT STABILITY—KENDALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—KENDALL COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION—OFFICIALS—FARM PRODUCTS AND PRICES—FIRST BLOODED STOCK—KENDALL COUNTY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—THE PLANO BREEDING ASSOCIATION—TOTAL ACREAGE—TAXABLE VALUATION.

THE FARMER A POWER

The first man and woman tilled the soil and from it drew sustenance, and from the beginning of the world until today, it is from the farmer that the world draws its food supply. No invention of man can take the place of the agriculturist. He can be aided in his labor by machinery, but his mind must direct the operations and his interest stimulate the business activities of this most honorable of callings, or there is no appreciable output of produce.

Pioneers of a new region seek first for land that will respond to cultivation. They do not plan then for teeming cities, but for fertile farms. The former are the natural outcome of the latter. The farmer must have a market

for his produce; hence the cities. In nothing is the progress of the age shown more decidedly than in the advancement that is being made in the science of agriculture. The smallest farmer of today understands intensive farming, dry farming, drainage of bottom lands, irrigation of arid districts and scientific methods of enriching worn-out soils. He is not content with his own experience, but seeks enlightenment from journals published in his interest and from the government reports and experiments. The most expensive improved machinery is bought by him for he realizes its worth and the saving it will be to him, and as a result of all this progressiveness, he is today occupying a position in the financial world second to none in the country.

When Kendall County was new as an organized body, the farmers of this region were content to cultivate their land as did their fathers in the older districts of the country, but there has been an awakening, and the agriculturalists here are now fully abreast of the times. There are no more finely developed and improved farming properties in the State than those to be found in a day's trip through Kendall County. Their buildings are in accord with their land, many of their residences being heated and lighted in conventional city style, while their stock is taking blue ribbons at the stock shows throughout the country. Many of the farmers own automobiles, and electric motors on their farms supply power for operating machinery.

KENDALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Kendall County Agricultural Society was organized in 1854, and held their first agricultural fair at Oswego the same year. The following year (1855) it was held at the same place and the next year (1856) in Plano. Later it was removed to Yorkville, where it continued to be held until 1907, since which time no fair has been held in the county. Among the early presidents of the society were: John S. Seeley, William Grimwood, Alonzo Hallock, Andrew Welch and E. W. Barnes. Among the early secretaries were: James M. Gale, A. N. Biebe, L. G. Bennett and Daniel Haight. The organization was changed to a stock company in 1894, under the name of the Kendall County Fair Association. The first officers under the reorganization were: President, H. P. Barnes; secretary, Robert N. Newton. In 1907, the last

year in which a fair was held, the officers were: President, Abner P. Updyke; secretary, Arthur P. Hill; treasurer, William T. Boston. No fair was held in 1893, on account of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. With that exception a fair was held in Kendall County annually from 1854 to 1907 inclusive.

FARM PRODUCTS AND PRICES

Kendall County grows the following products in large abundance: Corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and potatoes, and in limited quantity, rye, millet, barley and buckwheat. Apples and peaches do well. Small fruits and garden vegetables are produced in ample quantity. As early as 1845 Kendall County raised nearly 500,000 bushels of wheat and about 540,000 bushels of corn. In 1912 it produced 10,340 bushels of wheat and 3,081,031 bushels of corn. During 1856 prices were quoted on farm products as follows: Corn, 35 cents per bushel; wheat, \$1.25 per bushel; barley, \$1.00 per bushel; potatoes, 37 cents per bushel; pork, \$5.00 per hundred weight; butter, 20 cents a pound; cheese, 10 cents per pound, and eggs, 22 cents a dozen. Prices on the same commodities for 1913 show the following quotations: Corn, 70 cents a bushel; wheat, 95 cents a bushel; oats, 45 cents a bushel; potatoes, 90 cents a bushel; pork, \$8.00 per hundred; butter, 32 cents a pound; cheese, 25 cents per pound, and eggs, 34 cents a dozen.

The total amount of the following farm products raised by Kendall County during 1912 aggregated: Corn, 3,081,031; wheat, 10,340 bushels; oats, 2,550,150 bushels; timothy hay, 17,229 tons; clover hay, 1,351 tons; wild hay, 78 tons; millet, 24 tons; rye, 118 tons; barley, 9,055 tons; buckwheat, 420 bushels; Irish potatoes, 22,292 bushels; timothy seed, 4,249 bushels; clover seed, 384 bushels; honey, 1,188 pounds. The value of eggs sold was \$40,706, and of poultry sold, \$31,991.

FIRST BLOODED STOCK

The first man to bring blooded stock into Kendall County was Lewis Steward of Plano, who introduced blooded horses, cattle, and Shetland ponies. Others who early introduced blooded stock into the county were: David Goudie, George Parker, John Murley, John Seeley, and A. D. Havenhill.



B. B. Larson



MRS. B. B. LARSON

The largest stock farms now in Kendall County are those of James M. Sears, Charles C. Pope, Fred F. Schneider, Fred G. Palmer, Dan Palmer and the Thomas brothers. The total amount of stock raised during 912 in Kendall County aggregated: horses, 8,668; cattle (all ages), 12,050; sheep and lambs, 3,410; hogs and pigs, 19,047.

In 1854 the Kendall County Protective Association was organized to search for, and return stolen horses and other stock and to detect the thieves.

The Plano Breeding Association was organized in the early seventies for the purpose of raising the grade of horses in the county. Lewis Steward was its first president, and N. B. Jacobs, manager.

TOTAL ACREAGE

The total acreage under cultivation in Kendall County is 153,735. The total acreage in pasturage is 29,656, woodland in county is 11,682 acres, the uncultivated lands, 3,545 acres. The town real estate totals 3,737 acres, making a total acreage in the county of 202,355. All townships are of about equal importance agriculturally, this being essentially an agricultural county.

The total taxable valuation of Kendall County farms for 1912 amounted to \$4,479,249.

CHAPTER XXI

LIVE STOCK AND ITS IMPROVEMENT IN KENDALL COUNTY DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIVE STOCK—HORSES—
NATIVE STOCK — SAMPSON — MORGAN—HAMBEL-
TONIAN — CLYDESDALE — SHIRE — NORMAN —
PERCHERON NORMAN—CATTLE—THE COW AS AN
ASSET — DEVONS — DURHAM — SHORTHORN —
POLLED ANGUS—RED POLL—HEREFORDS—HOGS—
RAZORBACKS — AUTHOR ONCE IN DANGER FROM
THEM — IMPROVED BREEDS — CHINA — BYFIELD
— ESSEX — BERKSHIRE — CHESTER WHITE —

DUROC JERSEY — POLAND CHINA — SUCCESSFUL
BREEDERS IN THE COUNTY—BREEDING AND FEED-
ING HOGS A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY—SHEEP—NA-
TIVE BREED POOR — COTSWOLD — LEICESTER —
BECKWELL — MERINO — SHROPSHIRE — DOWNS
— HAMPSHIRE — OXFORD — POULTRY — COM-
MON BARNYARD FOWL — SHANGHAI — DOMI-
NIQUE—PLYMOUTH ROCK A STANDARD—HEAVY
BREEDERS IN THE COUNTY.

(By A. D. Havenhill.)

Having been requested to furnish this history of Kendall County with a few lines relative to live stock in Kendall County and its improvement during the past fifty years, I will endeavor to be brief and write principally from memory as the facts occur to me, of conditions existing from my boyhood to those which prevail today. I will call your attention only to the five different breeds of live stock usually kept on Kendall farms, namely,—horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and take them up in the order named.

HORSES

Beginning with the horse, for in my opinion he stands in his relation to man the most useful and necessary of all of the animal kingdom, I am going back to the primitive days of this section of the country. Then we find that the early settlers coming in covered wagons, so-called prairie schooners, brought with them a horse or horses. In these wagons a few household utensils and possessions were stowed, as well as the women and children of the family. The men usually made the trip on foot, driving the horses. These early settlers generally located along the streams whose banks were covered with timber, or they crossed the prairie to the inland groves, which were found on the land slightly elevated above the broad, flat, surrounding country. Many of the pioneers took up claims around these groves of excellent timber. The first thing they did after arrival, was to build a log cabin and the next to break up a patch of ground on which to raise some grain. This had to be done with oxen, as the horses in those days were undersized and too small for such heavy work. In the course of time the rich land responded bountifully with large yields of grain which had to be hauled many miles to market. There were no railroads in those

days, and the farmer found the oxen too slow, and the horses they possessed too small, for agriculture and hauling. Hence they began to consider how they could improve their horses. Probably the start in that direction was the introduction of a larger horse called the Sampson breed, generally bay in color. Some improvement was made by crossing these horses with the native mares, although not enough speed could be developed to meet the requirements of the people.

Following this was the introduction of the Morgan breed, a superb horse with fine head and neck, and good action, and also the Hambletonian, a little more leggy horse which had greater speed. Both of these breeds crossed very well with the larger class of mares then on hand, and made fairly good road horses, but none were sufficiently large to handle the heavy plows and drags as well as the other machinery of the farm. Because of this, the Clydesdale breed was introduced from Scotland. It was a heavy, large-boned horse with good, strong legs. At the same time the Shire horse was imported from England, a good, blocky, heavy horse, generally bright bay in color. Both these breeds crossed well with the stock mares on hand at that time. One difficulty arose. These breeds had a large amount of hair on the lower part of the legs, which, when brought into contact with the rich, heavy soil and muddy roads, impeded their speed. However farmers were able to sell many of the fine, large colts, produced by the cross, to city buyers with whom they were in demand for heavy trucking on the paved streets in growing cities.

Another attempt was made by the introduction of the Norman breed from France, a large horse, dapple-grey in color. The Kendall County breeders had to stand considerable ridicule from other breeders, especially those who fancied the Morgan and Hambletonian, who declared that the Norman horses had heads as large as a barrel, and legs as long as mileposts with the big ends down, but time proved that the Normans had come to stay. Another French breed which followed was the Percheron Norman, grey in color with fine head and neck, round bodies, smooth hips and excellent legs, some of these weighing from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. It was claimed that they could travel fifty miles in a day, and draw a fair-sized load, thus possessing both speed and draft ability.

Owing to these characteristics, it is not strange that these horses stood in high favor with most of the farmers. By crossing with the large mares now doing farm work, the county was soon full of fine, large young horses four or five years old. The country was continually traversed by buyers from cities, especially New York and Chicago, and it seemed impossible for the farmers to breed them fast enough.

At present, while it is claimed by motor lovers that this is a horseless age, I claim that a good horse is as valuable today to wear out as he ever was, and always will be, and as a proof of what I say, whenever I take a trip to any one of the large cities, I observe the immense amount of traffic carried on by these noble animals. Again when I spend a day at the International Live Stock Exposition, held annually at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, I take a look at some of the fine animals owned by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and many other large firms, and notice the pride taken in them by their owners. I look at the great four-horse teams of elephantine size, of more than a ton weight each, covered with harness, mounted with silver, bronze and gold that glitters in the sunlight, and I am almost bewildered at the wonderful improvement which has been effected in these horses during the past fifty years. More than ordinary credit is due to Edward Budd for the interest he took during his active years, in breeding for Kendall County, some of these magnificent horses.

CATTLE

The pioneers of Kendall County brought with them into their new homes, excellent brindled cows, each of the prairie schooners, if the owners possessed any measure of means, having one or more of these cows tied behind. In fact, without a cow, the long journey was a difficult one, lacking then both milk and butter. It may be interesting to note the primitive method of churning on those trips. When camp broke each morning, what remained of the morning milking was put in a bucket and hung beneath the wagon, and the constant motion produced butter for the evening meal. The industrious housewife, while the men were making camp, would separate the butter from the buttermilk, and work in a little salt, giving her family a delicacy for which her grandchild-

dren of today are willing to pay fabulous prices.—fresh made country butter.

Some of the settlers also brought with them oxen to do the heavy work, and these, with the cow, were about all the cattle to be found during the primitive period, but the pioneers were quick to recognize the ideal pasturage offered by the rich grasses, wild flowers and prolific growths of the prairies, and soon herds of cattle were sent in from the earlier settled States. They were generally of many colors and poorly bred, but they consumed a large amount of the wild grass, and made very good beef. As time moved along the settlers began to raise large amounts of corn which was piled high in rail pens, and it became necessary to breed and improve the beef quality of the cattle to consume the corn. Instead of hauling it to market in wagons, the settlers realized it could be driven on foot with greater profit, to say nothing of the residue left to enrich the land.

The first improvement in the cattle that I remember was the introduction of a small, tidy animal called Devons or Devonshire, which improved the native cattle somewhat, but owing to its small size, was soon destined to be superseded by a larger breed called Durham, principally from Ohio, which had been settled some eighteen or twenty years before Illinois. While the Durham cattle were raised mostly for beef, there were many cows among them which were excellent milkers. They were a little too angular, however, for the best beef type, so a little later the Shorthorn cattle were imported from England, proving a satisfactory breed. The Polled Angus, a strictly beef type, and the Red Poll, with both beef and milking qualities, came later. The Whiteface, called Herefords, a purely bred beef cattle, are also to be found in large numbers in Kendall County. Great credit is due the Kendall County breeders of the four different breeds which are so valuable today, and if any admirer of live stock will visit some of the fine stock farms of our section, especially if he be one who remembers something of early conditions, he will be liable to exclaim: "Great has been the improvement in cattle during the last fifty years in Kendall County."

HOGS

I now come to the most important part of my article, swine husbandry, commonly called

hog growing. The hog is sometimes, and truly, called the "mortgage lifter."

Here again I find my memory going back to my boyhood days, and I see in my mind's eye a long, slim animal with a long nose and a comb of stiff bristles beginning between the ears, extending back over the neck and on top of the shoulders, along the entire length of back down to the end of the tail, and ending with a long brush of hair. These hogs were always white, sandy, or sandy and white spotted. Each bristle on this breed meant fight. These hogs were very prolific and as many as twelve or thirteen of these little "razorbacks" were raised by the mother hog at one time. These mothers knew how to protect their young, and woe be to the person who made one of her progeny squeal. His only safety lay in climbing a tree or making a record as a sprinter. This same type of hog seems closely allied to the wild hog of Europe, and we are told that they were introduced into America soon after it was discovered by Columbus. About 1538, a few were turned loose in Florida by De Soto, one of the early explorers. About 1600, the French introduced them into Canada, and soon after this date the English brought hogs into Virginia, where they increased so rapidly in a few years that the settlers of Jamestown had to build a strong palisade fence to keep them out. However, the introduction of the hog during the primitive days of Kendall County was done by the early settlers. Usually a few pigs in a box or crate were tied to the prairie schooner, and when settlement was made they were turned out to shift for themselves, and as there was nothing growing at that time on the broad prairies upon which they could subsist, they naturally took to the timber belts where wild plums and fruits were plentiful, and walnuts, butternuts, two varieties of hickory nuts and the many kinds of acorns were produced in large quantities. Upon them the pioneer hogs fed, and most excellent bacon was developed, and all the settlers had to do when the family got out of meat was for the man to take a rifle, go out cautiously into the wood, and help himself. However, man, with his sharp axe and ruthless hand, wellnigh exterminated all of those fine nut-bearing trees, and other means had to be adopted for providing proper food for the hogs.

Before taking leave of this portion of the sub-

ject, I want to relate a little incident which occurred to me during my boyhood, with relation to these long-nosed denizens of the forest. When quite a chunk of a lad I used to go to the groves to gather some of the fruit and nuts, of which I have just been speaking, and one day while searching in Big Grove, the largest tract of timber in Kendall County, for plums, the old dog who always accompanied me, suddenly aroused one of the mother hogs which had a litter of small pigs. A warning note was sounded and almost immediately the whole woods seemed to be alive with wild hogs. I immediately beat a retreat, and fortunately for me and the old dog, a large oak tree had blown down near the thicket, resting partly on its roots, and the other end on its tops. The log must have been about six feet from the ground. I was soon on top of that, and to make it a little safer, I climbed one of the branches until I was fully ten feet from the ground, where I could plainly see what was going on. The old dog by this time had come out of the thicket into a small opening near the prairie, followed by a surging mass of these wild creatures, who seemed to form a circle in the small clearing protecting the little ones in the center, while the outside of the circle presented a solid front of long-nosed, sharp-toothed, frothing open mouths. It seemed to me then that there were more than 500 of them. Round and round that ring, the old dog went, barking, vainly trying to get hold of one of them, but finally he made a break for the tree tops where I was, and at last landed there in safety. It was amusing to me to see them try to climb that log to get him, but fortunately hogs were not built to climb trees. By this time the old dog was tired and soon quit barking. The hogs then began to rub their noses together and depart in bunches in every direction, and in a short time not a hog was to be seen or heard. Now I thought this is my time, so I climbed down from my perch, and quickly made my way to where my old horse was tied, and when safely astride of his back, I was soon galloping towards home. Needless to say, I did not get any more plums or nuts that day, nor did I want any.

As in the case of raising cattle, the Kendall County farmers found that it was more profitable to feed their large crops of corn to stock, than to haul it to market. In order to improve upon the wild breed of hogs, many different breeds were introduced, one of the first of note being

the big China. About the same time came the Byfield, the Essex and the Berkshire, the last being the most thoroughbred of all. Still later on the Chester White was crossed with the Kendall County hogs, as were the Duroc-Jersey breed, fair progress being made in all of the cross breeding. I think, though, that I am warranted in saying that the greatest improvement in hogs by any one breed has been wrought by the Poland Chinas, especially where corn is largely fed. They originated in Warren and Butler Counties, Ohio, and were first called a mixed breed, as they were produced by crossing six of the best breeds in America. This of course took a number of years, but when those sturdy old farmers secured a type they deemed best, they continued to breed that line. About 1872, the National Swine Breeders' Association gave this breed the name Poland China, thereby making the breed standard. From that time to this, this breed had taken high rank in the corn belt, being regarded as the best all round hog in the world.

I do not know how I can better interest my readers than to mention some of the early breeders of this much improved animal. Among them were W. T. Linn, who took great interest in breeding the type which he thought would best suit the feeders, and for a number of years he raised and sold many of these fine hogs. He also took the first grand champion prize over all breeds on a two-year old barrow, weighing nearly 900 pounds, shown at the National Live Stock Exposition in the old Exposition building on the Lake Shore, Chicago, the date of which I have forgotten, but anyone interested who will take a little trouble to look up the report will find it there. About the same time J. C. Shaw and the Boomer brothers bred the Poland Chinas largely. Fred and Dan Palmer, two lads then in their teens, also bred some of this fine stock, and I think I am warranted in saying that they have raised and sold more good stock hogs of this breed in Kendall County than any other firm in the State. There were two more big breeders of swine in Kendall County. In 1875, John Ruble, now more than eighty years old, and nearly blind, and his brother-in-law, T. J. Phillips, who lived to be over ninety, but is now deceased, were both excellent farmers who lived near Newark, one of the oldest towns in the county. A little prior to this date, A. C. Moore, living near Carbon, Fulton County, Ill., adver-



EFFIE LIPPOLD AUGUST LIPPOLD, Jr. LILLIE LIPPOLD
MINNIE LIPPOLD AUGUST LIPPOLD

tised some of the Poland China animals. Both Messrs. Phillips and Ruble desired some of these pure bred animals, and Mr. Ruble made the trip to Carbon with a lumber wagon and farm team. The trip was a long one for those days, more than 150 miles, but on the afternoon of the third day he arrived at the A. C. Moore farm, the well-established home of the Poland China hogs, where for the first time Mr. Ruble saw a large number of these fine swine, of different ages and sizes, but all possessing the type peculiar to that special breed. He stayed all night and in the morning purchased five pigs, three sows and two males. They were placed in a small crate, and Mr. Ruble told me himself that he easily lifted it up from the ground and placed it in the lumber wagon. The price for which he obtained these five pigs was \$125, and as at that time money was not as plentiful as now, this was a large amount, for one could buy ordinary pigs of that size for from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. He journeyed home with his prize-winning pigs, and they were viewed with delight by his family and neighbors. For many years he bred, raised and sold many of these fine animals with profit to himself and to those who purchased from him.

In conclusion, I will say that more mortgages have been raised by the breeding and feeding of hogs than by any other kind of live stock.

SHEEP

The next live stock to be considered are the sheep, and their improvement. Raising sheep is one of the oldest industries known to man, ancient history, both sacred and profane, telling of the shepherds who guarded their flocks by day and by night. The history of sheep raising in this county extends back about fifty years. Quite a number of the pioneers owned a small number of sheep, usually ten or a dozen to a flock, although some numbered as high as twenty to twenty-five. The breed was of medium size, naked faced, with no wool on the legs or lower part of the body, but very hardy, costing little or nothing, running about the settlements, producing a coarse, strong fibre of wool. The sheep were sheared annually, and the wool was carded, spun and woven into cloth for the use of the settlers. This was generally done by hand, but later on was taken to small factories located on the streams, and manufactured there. These sheep were of no identified breed. It was not known for some time that there were rich

grasses grown on the prairies annually, that went to waste, or were burned over, but eventually, quite large flocks of somewhat improved breeds, mostly Merino, came into the county, from older States, to graze on the broad prairies, and with some profit to their owners. It has long since been recognized that the rich land of Kendall County is too valuable to be used for grazing exclusively. As the prairies became broken up and used for grain cultivation almost entirely, the farmers became aware that the soil was growing poorer, and turned their attention to the raising of more or less sheep. As a result the breeds began to improve. The introduction of the coarse wools from Canada, such as the Cotswold, Beckwell and Leicester, all large sheep, which were kept in small flocks, proved profitable to the owners. At the same time the Merinos were pushed westward, where they could be kept in larger flocks. In their place came the Shropshire breed, introduced from Canada, and also from England. These sheep were at first a cross bred of the larger Downs, Hampshire, or Oxford, and the little compact Southdown of England, and at the present time are a standard breed for both wool and mutton. The typical Shropshire at the present is a broad, low down, blocky sheep, of good size, with heavy fleece of medium wool clear down the legs to the toes, to the eyes and end of the nose. Kendall County now breeds the fine, large Cotswold, the beautiful Leicester, the large Downs, Oxford and Hampshire, with the Shropshire predominating as the favorite. All, however, have excellent qualities, and each have their admirers. They are valuable for weed gleanings, fertilizing and wool and mutton producing. Many of the advanced farmers are waking up to the fact that a few of the improved breeds can be kept on the farm at a profit, and all seem anxious to get the very best. However, the choice of one farmer might not suit another, and the wisest rule to follow is to buy the type of sheep best suited to individual needs. The judicious farmer will study the habits of his sheep, take care of them, kill all the worthless dogs that come prowling around to worry them, and very soon his property will be cleaner, grow richer, and produce larger crops, with more profit than ever before.

POULTRY

I fear my article is already too long, but in conclusion, I must write a few lines relative

to the improvement in poultry, for surely fowls are live stock, and no doubt in proportion to the amount of capital invested, will compare favorably with any other class. When a small boy I used to visit my grandmother who kept a large number of chickens, and many times I went with her to see them fed. I noticed that they were of many colors and about the same size. Here and there a long-legged pullet which could cackle the most, seemed to be the ideal bird and a medium-sized rooster, generally red and black with red or yellow neck hags, two extra long feathers growing out over the top of his tail, which could crow the loudest, was the ideal cock to breed from. Without doubt grandmother's poultry compared favorably with the rest of the chickens in the country at that time. They were good layers and excellent for table use, to which any small boy could testify. As time passed, however, the admirer of poultry, like the breeder of other live stock, did not remain idle, and soon by the introduction of new blood, an improvement could be seen. By far the most notable breed was that of the Shanghai, and as I remember them, they were of monster size, clumsy, coarse-meated and very nude, many of them did not feather out till nearly grown. Their day passed, and they dropped out almost entirely. Other varieties were introduced, the most important of which was then called the Dominique, a fine fowl, corresponding very closely to the present Plymouth Rock. About this time, a little incident occurred in Kendall County, pertaining to poultry, which I am sure will prove interesting.

A poultry show was held at Chicago, and a man living there by the name of Wentworth, familiarly known as "Long John" Wentworth, editor of the Chicago Democrat, owned a stock farm at Mt. Summit, near the city, and he offered an extra prize of \$25 for the best trio of birds consisting of two pullets and one cockerel. He was a very large man, and I remember seeing him once when I was a lad, at Ottawa, while he was making a speech from a platform. He appeared to me a giant in mind and body, and as I think of him now, it seems to me that either one of his lower limbs was as large as the body of a good-sized man. The much talked of poultry show came off in due time, and that splendid man, John Seely, who lived a long time on a farm near Oswego, Kendall County, and whose memory we all delight

to honor, was breeding Dominiques at the time. He selected a trio of his best fowls, took them to the show, and to his delight, won first prize. He told me that the big man paid him the \$25, and took the trio to his farm for breeding purposes.

Up to that time it was possible to buy all the poultry a span of horses could haul at from fifteen to twenty-five cents each, but Mr. Seely's birds sold for more than eight dollars each, and he had many more equally good. Ever since that time, great interest has been taken in the breeding and raising of improved poultry in Kendall County, and I believe that more fine breeds of poultry can be found in Kendall County, according to its size, than in any other agricultural county in Illinois. Heavy breeders are the Tarbox Brothers, whose many yards are full of fine poultry. Another breeder is Dan Palmer who specializes in Plymouth Rocks, with which he has taken many prizes at numerous poultry shows in the State. There are many others who have placed Kendall County among the leaders in poultry raising, and their farms are all worth a visit.

My part in the writing of this history is completed. In conclusion, I want to say that I trust due credit will be given the many breeders who have spent their time and money in improving the various kinds of live stock, and that their part in the development of Kendall County will never be forgotten.

CHAPTER XXII

MANUFACTURING

INDUSTRIAL PROMINENCE OF KENDALL COUNTY—
 OSWEGO BROOM FACTORY ONE OF THE FIRST
 —YORKVILLE PAPER MILLS—NEWARK BARREL
 FACTORY—GRIST AND SAW MILLS—PLANO HAR-
 VESTER WORKS—SUCCESS OF THE MARSH HAR-
 VESTER—AUTOMATIC TWINE BINDER DEVELOPED
 —REMOVAL OF PLANT TO NORTH CHICAGO—
 PLANO STEAM POWER COMPANY—PLANO MANU-
 FACTURING COMPANY—PLANO IMPLEMENT COM-
 PANY—PLANO STEEL WORKS—COMBINATION

METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY—BESSEMER SPIKE, NAIL AND STAPLE COMPANY—KELLOGG HARVESTER COMPANY—INDEPENDENT HARVESTER COMPANY—OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—KELLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—EARL MANUFACTURING COMPANY—EARL METAL BED COMPANY—MARK IRON AND STEEL COMPANY—GLOBE IRON WORKS—NAYLOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY—OTIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—BAKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY—AMERICAN MANUAL TRAINING COMPANY—RESEARCH COMPANY—MANUFACTURE OF CORN CULTIVATORS—TANNERIES—MILLINGTON WOOLEN FACTORY—MILLINGTON ENAMEL WORKS—MILLBROOK SHOPS—BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY—RIDING PLOWS MANUFACTURED AT MILLBROOK—KENDALL COUNTY INVENTORS.

(By Albert H. Sears.)

Kendall County is proud of the fact that within its confines flourish some very important industries that give employment to thousands of men and whose products are distributed to every part of the civilized globe. Industrial life presents many complicated features, but when manufacturing plants are located in districts somewhat removed from the baneful influences of over-congestion, better results ensue, for the workmen can live amid healthy conditions. Many of them in Kendall County own their own homes and have developed beautiful grounds and valuable gardens during their spare moments, which would be impossible where land rents are prohibitive to those who are not capitalists.

The early history of manufacturing life in Kendall County is interesting not only because it affords a vivid contrast to present conditions, but also because it shows that the same dominant spirit that now prevails animated the men who settled this locality, and were the pioneers in its industrial life as well as in other ways. While a number of grist and sawmills were built during the early history of Kendall County, these cannot be correctly said to bear an important part upon the industrial life of the locality, for they were operated by the owner, and were only local concerns.

One of the first industries, without doubt, was a broom factory, started in 1854, at Oswego, by Adam Armstrong, but its life extended over but a few years. The Yorkville Paper Mills were

built in 1855 by E. A. Block. The output was a good quality of white print paper, and the mills were operated until late in 1876, when they were closed. A barrel factory was started at Newark, in 1855, by a Mr. Moore. Frederick Post, a Prussian, who came to this country in 1850, built a dam across Little Rock Creek, in 1857, for his gristmill, which was erected that year, and another across Big Rock Creek for his sawmill. He opened roads, added a lime kiln of 800 bushels capacity to the small kiln already there, and drew a heavy patronage to the place, but the sawmill dam was washed out in 1869, and circumstances carried the tide of business elsewhere.

THE PLANO HARVESTER WORKS.—The most important industries of the county center at Plano, and its manufacturing history begins with the work C. W. and W. W. Marsh began on a harvester for small grain in 1857, which they designed to be in advance of anything in that line previously attempted. Up to 1860, they built numerous experimental machines, and during the winter of that year John Hollister and W. W. Marsh built one at Plano which was improved in many points over the previous models, and on trial it was found to work well. This was the initial harvester. In the autumn of 1863, the manufacture of this machine, known as the Marsh harvester, was begun at Plano by C. W. Marsh and George Steward, under the firm name of Steward and Marsh, Lewis Steward furnishing the necessary capital. These harvesters were manufactured in the shop which had been formerly used by Latham and Doty as a sash and door factory. For the harvest of 1864, fifty machines were begun, and twenty-six of these were finished. The remainder were completed for 1865. In 1866, 100 harvesters were made in the Plano works.

W. W. Marsh came into the firm in that year, and the name was changed to Marsh Brothers and Steward. The pioneer difficulties incident to such undertakings were about all overcome, and the Marsh harvester was an assured success. During 1867-7. 600 harvesters were manufactured. In 1868, Lewis Steward was taken into the firm as an open partner, the style becoming Marsh, Steward & Co. The volume of manufacturing steadily increased. In 1869, 750 of their machines were manufactured; in 1870, 1,000; in 1871, 1,400, and the same number in 1872. In 1873, 2,750 were made; in 1874, 5,000,

while during 1875-6, there was an output of 10,000 harvesters. In October, 1875, the business was sold to Gannon and Deering, of Chicago, who continued to run the works under the firm name of Gannon and Deering until 1879, when E. H. Gaunon sold his interest to his partner, the late William Deering. Mr. Gannon died in Florida in December, 1913. Mr. Deering continued to operate the plant at Plano until the summer of 1880, when he removed it to North Chicago.

Prior to 1876 the Marsh harvester was what is known as a hand-binder, on which two men rode, and bound the sheaves by hand. In the season of 1876, an automatic binder had been developed using wire for the band, which was an invention of the Gordon brothers of Auburn, N. Y., and John Hollister of Plano, Ill. The wire binder continued to be manufactured until the twine binder was developed in 1879 and 1880.

In December, 1880, the Plano plant of William Deering, then not in use, was purchased by Albert H. Sears of Plano, who had been in the employ of the harvester works for a number of years. In the following January, Mr. Sears transferred the plant to the Plano Steam Power Company, which was composed of leading citizens of Plano, who, within a few weeks thereafter leased it to a new organization known as the Plano Manufacturing Company, organized for the purpose of manufacturing harvesting machinery similar to that formerly made by William Deering. The capital stock of this new company was \$100,000, all paid in. The Board of Directors consisted of W. H. Jones, G. W. Chamberlain, Dr. Huse, Lewis Steward, and Albert H. Sears, the officers being, W. H. Jones, President; Lewis Steward, Vice-President; G. W. Chamberlain, Secretary, and Albert H. Sears, Superintendent. Manufacturing was begun in March, 1881, and 275 automatic twine binders were produced the first season, the machine proving a great success, and 100 mowers were also produced that same season. The following year 2,000 binders and 1,500 mowers were made, and the output constantly increased until it reached 10,000 binders, and 15,000 other agricultural implements, consisting of mowers, headers, hay rakes, etc., annually.

In 1883, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, and in 1884, to \$500,000, to care for the rapidly increasing demand. This business paid large profits reaching almost \$500,000 of net

profits in 1884. Men to the number of 700 were employed. In 1893, the Plano Manufacturing Company transferred the business to West Pullman, Ill., where a new plant was erected for them by the West Pullman Land Association, and other concessions made them equalling a \$500,000 bonus for the location of the business at that point.

PLANO IMPLEMENT COMPANY.—About 1895, the Plano Implement Company was organized by local interests for the manufacture of the Davenport Potato Planter, which purchased the plant formerly occupied by the Plano Manufacturing Company. This company was operated for about a year, and the plant and business was sold to Albert F. Sears, who continued to conduct it, manufacturing the Sears cultivators, harrows, pulverizers, corn planters, handy carts, Pope spreaders, Sears' automatic potato planters, metal beds and lawn furniture. He continued this enterprise until 1910, when the business and plant were purchased by the Independent Harvester Company.

PLANO STEEL WORKS.—This company was organized July 19, 1885, with a paid up capital of \$70,000, for the manufacture of steel bars and steel implement wheels. The first officers were Lewis Steward, President; William Taylor, Vice-President; W. G. Coolidge, Secretary; E. L. Henning, Treasurer; and Malcolm McDowell, General Manager. The works were erected just east of Plano on the banks of Big Rock Creek, and consisted of a small, fully equipped rolling mill, foundry and machine shop. The plant was operated for about a year, but on account of the mill being located so far from raw materials, it was found impossible to compete with the large mills having all the advantages of location. In 1886 a new board of directors was elected, and Albert H. Sears was made President and General Manager. After careful consideration, it was decided to close the business, and later the plant was leased to the Combination Metal Manufacturing Company of Chicago, who operated the mill to make steel, which they manufactured into horse shoes. After about a year of operation, this company closed. Soon afterward the plant was leased to the Bessemer Spike, Nail, and Staple Company of Sharon, Pa., which manufactured railroad spikes, cut nails and staples for several years until the business was closed up in the summer of 1892.

About 1895, the plant was sold under a receiv-



AUGUST G. MOENKEMEIER AND FAMILY

ership, and the machinery was purchased by A. H. Sears and removed to the old harvester plant which he had then also recently purchased. Later Mr. Sears sold the rolling mill machinery to an eastern syndicate which shipped it to East Chicago, where it became a part of the Emlyn Iron Works, then under construction. The buildings were bought at the receiver's sale by a junk dealer from Aurora, who later sold them to W. H. Long and Son, who converted the plant into a wood working one and operated it for several years, when they in turn sold it to the Kellogg Harvester Company, which became the Independent Harvester Company, December 27, 1904, these buildings now forming a portion of the plant of the latter company.

THE INDEPENDENT HARVESTER COMPANY.—The largest manufacturing institution in Kendall County today is the Independent Harvester Company of Plano, which was organized December 27, 1904, by W. C. Thompson and E. M. Kellogg, the latter being the inventor of a corn harvester, while Mr. Thompson undertook the financing and promotion end of the enterprise. The fact that Plano was the birthplace of the harvester industry, and that in it was built the first successful harvester, was the determining influence which prompted these gentlemen to select Plano as the place for the development of their plant. The beginnings were small, Messrs. Thompson and Kellogg obtaining a frame building at Plano, in which they attempted to perfect the corn harvester. They met with numerous and great obstacles, and were becoming discouraged, when the idea came to them that if they could interest the neighboring farmers in their enterprise success would be assured. This they did, organizing a farmers' company on the semi-co-operative plan. From these humble beginnings grew the Independent Harvester Company of today, which is now composed of more than 25,000 farmers throughout the Middle West, and which has, at Plano, a large manufacturing plant in which are produced a very complete line of farm implements.

The inventive genius to whom belongs much of the credit for the development of this enterprise is Joseph Boda of Plano. He has accomplished great results for the company in perfecting their line of implements. No better or more completely equipped plant of its size exists today than that of the Independent Har-

vester Company, nor does any line of machinery surpass its product as far as quality is concerned. The company manufactures harvesters, mowers, spreaders, plows, harrows, cultivators and gasoline engines. W. C. Thompson was president until June, 1913. On that date William Deering Steward, who for fourteen years had been Mayor of Plano, and for the same length of time President of the First State Bank of Plano, was elected president of this concern. A new Board of Directors was elected at the same time. Mr. Steward has shown fine executive ability in re-organizing the company, straightening out all complications, and managing its affairs, in all of which he has been ably assisted by his board.

OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.—About 1898, the Kelley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of picture frames, moved to Plano, having been given a bonus by the citizens as an inducement to locate there. They bought one of the buildings belonging to the old harvester works, and there operated a picture frame factory for about twelve months, when they failed. The same building was then purchased by the citizens, and given as a bonus to the Earl Manufacturing Company, which afterwards moved to Plano from Libertyville, Ill. This concern manufactured ladders, step ladders and lawn swings, and operated the factory from 1899 until about 1908, when they also failed. F. H. Earl organized the Earl Metal Bed Company about 1907, for the manufacture of metal bedsteads at Plano. After about a year of operation, the business was purchased by the citizens of Pana, Ill., and it was moved to that place.

About 1899 the Mark Iron and Steel Company was organized by a Mr. Mark of Chicago, with local capital. The purpose was to establish a malleable iron foundry at Plano, which was completed and operated for a time, but the enterprise proved unsuccessful, and the business was closed. The plant was later taken over by the Globe Iron Works, a business which was moved to Plano from Chicago, in 1906. This company operated the plant for a time in the manufacture of structural iron work for Chicago builders, but failed after a few months. Next this same building was taken over by the Naylor Manufacturing Company, which moved to Plano from Downers Grove, Ill., and began manufacturing steel disc harrows. After operating about two years, the concern failed.

THE OTIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in 1906 with Chicago and local capital for the purpose of manufacturing seats for churches and other public buildings. The business ran for a number of months and then failed. Succeeding this company, in the building which they had occupied, was the Baker Manufacturing Company, which moved to Plano from White City, Kas., in 1908, to engage in the manufacture of road grading machinery. The managers were Mr. Baker of Chicago, and James and Robert Osten who managed the factory at Plano. This was a very worthy proposition and did an excellent business, but in 1912, the firm moved to Springfield, Ill., on account of concessions offered by the people of that city.

THE AMERICAN MANUAL TRAINING COMPANY, manufacturing supplies for manual training schools and classes, came to Plano from Chicago about 1906, and built up a steadily increasing business in that line of goods.

THE RESEARCH COMPANY of Plano was organized in October, 1912, for the purpose of developing new devices. The officers then were and still are: F. E. Marsh, President and Treasurer, and E. E. Gray, Secretary. The company owns the stock of the Gray Pneumatic Gear Shift Company of Chicago, and has developed the Gray Pneumatic Gear Shifting device for the starting of motor engines by the use of compressed air, without cranking, and shifting the gears by the same means, without the use of levers, also applying the brake by the same power. The device is applicable to all automobiles, motor boats, and all motor driven machinery. This company has also developed a machine by means of which garden seeds are inclosed in a paper tape, properly spaced for planting, the tape being wound on rolls on small spools, and inclosed in a cardboard container. In use the ground is prepared by running a furrow with a hoe, and in one end of this furrow the tape is pinned, and stretched to the opposite end, where it is also pinned. The tape is then covered with earth in the usual way, and the planting is done. It is claimed for the device that beside the saving in time and labor, the seeds germinate thirty-six to forty-eight hours sooner than when planted according to the old method.

In 1860, Nelson Messinger of Newark, Ill., brought out his "Gopher" or corn cultivator.

It became very popular and was manufactured for many years at Millbrook, Kendall County. Farley Freeland had invented a "Gopher" in 1858, and it seems to have been at that time that this name was first applied to the implement.

In 1864, a tannery was built at Plano by Mr. Gardner of Yorkville, Ill., which had a capacity of 600 tons of tanbark, and 3,000 hides annually. This was destroyed by fire in 1866, and later another and larger tannery was built on the same site by Lewis Steward. Of the latter, B. F. Jacobs became Superintendent in 1868. There was also a tannery at an early day, at Yorkville, owned by Wellington Mason.

THE MILLINGTON WOOLEN FACTORY was built at Millington by a stock company, and began running in 1868, with Dwight Curtis as Superintendent. The machinery for this factory was made in and shipped here from Worcester, Mass., and was adapted to the manufacture of all qualities of yarn, flannels and fine doeskin. The original company later leased the plant to other parties who failed and the mill was closed about 1871.

THE MILLBROOK SHOPS were built about 1872 by Edward Budd to be used as general machine shops, but he specialized on making "Gophers" or corn cultivators, and riding plows.

In 1876, the MILLINGTON ENAMEL WORKS were founded, and the plant built by a stock company at a cost of \$13,000 for the purpose of manufacturing enamel brick by a process invented by D. W. Clark of Park Ridge, Ill. Unfortunately this plant was destroyed by fire before any product was finished.

A boot and shoe factory was established at Plano in the early seventies, and for some years produced \$25,000 worth of stock each year, continuing to operate for a number of years.

Riding plows were manufactured at Millbrook and in 1873, James C. Carns took out a patent on a mode of attaching the plow to the frame by which the draught was much lessened.

KENDALL COUNTY INVENTORS

Many inventions have had their inception in Kendall County, among them being those of Jacob Zimmerman of Oswego, who, in 1855 produced an improved cultivator; Parley F.

Freeland of Newark, who, in 1859, produced a machine to pulverize the soil and kill the weeds; F. and P. A. Misner who, in 1860, produced a double cultivator, with projecting wings, designed to work both sides of the row at one operation; Nelson Messenger of Newark, who, in 1860, produced the Messenger "Gopher" with blades fifteen inches long attached to the machine by a patent angle, manufactured extensively at the Millbrook Works. Mr. Wilkinson of Plattville produced, in 1877, an improved "Gopher" shovel; in 1864, Ezra McEwen of Lisbon Township, produced a riding "Gopher," with adjustable blades to run deep or shallow, and also reversible to throw the dirt away the first time through; Nelson Messenger in 1876, further improved the "Gopher" which he had manufactured at Ottawa. George Cook of Bristol Station, in 1862, produced a jointed harrow, designed to prevent clogging, while in 1877, Isaac Harris of Pavilion, produced a riding harrow. In 1864, Ezra McEwen manufactured an improved reaper, at Lisbon, and was followed by Keith and Stevens in 1867. In 1868, several of these reapers were made in a shop at Long Grove. In 1846, a self-raking reaper was introduced by a Mr. Smith, but was not practicable because too complicated. Messenger and Preshur, in 1853, built twenty reapers at Newark, after the Green patent. The following year, Lott Preshur made several on his own account after the plan of the Rugg machine. Some of these cut a swath ten feet wide. In 1876, John F. Steward manufactured a mower at Plano, which had a device to tilt forward the cutter bar while passing over uneven ground. Ezra McEwen made mowers of his own design at Lisbon, in 1848. Keith and Stevens also manufactured a number of Haines headers in 1848, but reapers and headers were later supplied by harvesters on which the grain is bound as it is cut.

The manufacture of the Marsh harvester was begun at Plano in 1863, and five of the patents which cover it were conceived in this county. N. F. Kennedy and F. J. Coddington in 1877, took out two patents on improved appliances to elevate the grain. Coddington and Steward in 1876, patented a new raising and lowering device which was extensively used, and John F. Steward patented, in 1876, an adjustable reel, which was thereafter used on all Plano harvesters. They also patented a

self-leveling device for the binder platform. Ezra McEwen, of Lisbon, patented and began the manufacture of an improved harvester in 1873. The Gordon binder was manufactured at the Plano works, and ten of the patents covering it were taken out by Kendall County inventors.

Sylvester E. Ament, of Fox Township, in 1864, patented four improvements on revolving horse hay rakes. In 1867 he also patented a number of improvements on a horse hay rake on runners, and Edward G. Ament of Newark, in 1875, patented still further improvements on the horse hay rake, making it then of simple operation. Albert Keith, of Lisbon, patented in 1862, an adjustable grading and excavating machine. Jacob Zimmerman, of Oswego, patented, in 1862, an improved road scraper, and Frederick Post of Little Rock, in 1868, patented a riding scraper, Edward G. Ament, in 1876, patented a barn yard scraper. Elbridge Gale of Yorkville, patented in 1872, a portable wire fence, made in sections and looped together. A. V. Wormley of Oswego, patented in 1873, a barbed wire fence. Hamilton Cherry and Sheldon H. Wheeler of Na-ausay, patented in 1877, an improved barbed wire fence, and G. G. Hunt of Bristol, in the same year patented a still further improvement on barbed wire fencing. He also patented five improvements in stove construction, covering illumination through mica windows, removable coal reservoir, etc.

John F. Steward, of Plano, patented in 1875, two improvements on stereoscopes, one for independently adjusting eye pieces, and the other for an improved revolving stereoscope capable of showing 300 pictures. He also made other improvements in conjunction with his brother, Aurelius Steward, including some on sewing and knitting machines. Aurelius Steward, in 1877, patented a ruffling attachment for sewing machines, and his brother, John F., invented a knot indicator for sewing machines. Walter Aitken, of Newark, patented in 1862, a current water wheel which was designed to rise and fall with the water. Frederick Post, patented in 1867, a water-wheel with additional buckets, and in 1868, an adjustable lower shaft wheel for same, which could be regulated to the amount of water. Walter Aiken also patented, in 1863, an improved propelling apparatus for steamboats. H. W. Farley of Oswego, patented

in 1876, a system of transportation for freight by means of a continuous belt propelled by stationary power.

D. M. Haight of Oswego, patented in 1876, an oil dispenser. M. C. Richards of the same place, in that same year, patented an oil pump and measurer; C. J. Morgan of Bristol Station, patented in 1875, a glycerine dispenser for druggists' use in dispensing heavy oils. D. M. Haight patented in 1877, a rope reel to retail cordage from the original coil. A. Steward, of Plano, patented in 1868, a thread show case, and as early as 1862, had patented a combined yard measure and clipping scissors. G. G. Hunt patented in 1863, a smoke burner for locomotive furnaces, and in 1864, patented the same kind of an appliance for tubular boilers. In that same year he had also patented a device for removing car wheels without disturbing the trucks, an oil reservoir and neck for car wheel journal and boxes, and an improved axle for railway cars. He had patented in 1855, an improved double set reed board for cabinet organs, and in 1864, a double acting churn. G. H. Carver of Plano, patented in 1877, a device for catching mail bags by fast, through trains. I. S. Soten of Bristol Station, patented in 1876, an improved express and baggage truck. V. R. David of Newark, patented in 1857, an improved lock. E. G. Ament patented in 1864, a portable capstan on wheels. M. C. Chapman of Oswego, patented in 1865, an improved thill coupling. Frederick Post of Little Rock, patented in 1865, a pulverizing land roller with a marker attachment. Oliver Herbert of Oswego, in the same year, patented an improved carriage seat spring. V. R. David of Newark, patented in 1868, an improved washing machine.

In 1868 J. F. Hollister of Plano, patented a globe joint connecting the sickle with the pitman in harvesters which has been extensively used. In 1871, he patented an improved device for joining the side and end timbers of bedsteads, and in 1873, an improved machine for punching holes in leather. Ezra McEwen of Lisbon, patented in 1876, a double cylinder corn sheller. J. B. Poage of Oswego, patented in 1876, a combined baby chair and walker. A. C. Gable of Yorkville, in the same year, patented an improved sod cutter. J. H. Brin hall, Jr, of Millington, patented in 1875, a cylinder wind mill. I. S. Doten patented in 1877, revolving spectacles with different foci so that

the same pair could be used for both near and distant work. Clinton Merrick of Yorkville, patented in 1877, a bedspring with raised head for invalids. Nathan Allen of Bristol patented in 1877 a honey extractor. E. G. Ament of Newark patented in 1867, a corn shocker. Certainly Kendall County has contributed greatly and beneficially to the field of invention.

CHAPTER XXIII

LIBRARIES

FIRST CIRCULATING LIBRARY—LITTLE ROCK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION — SITES OF LIBRARIES — PLANO — YORKVILLE—NEWARK—OSWEGO—PRIVATE LIBRARIES—KENDALL COUNTY AUTHORS.

(By Mrs. Maude E. Henning.)

The first circulating library in Kendall County was located in Little Rock, sixty years ago. It was known as the Little Rock Library Association, and was supported by subscription. On January 1, 1851, the amount of \$84 had been raised, and on January 8, 1851, the first bill of books was purchased by J. D. Dunning, E. H. Burdsall and Jesse Brady. The Association was formed and the Library established January 13, 1851. W. W. Sedgewick was chosen Librarian. There were 408 books listed in the catalog and 100 members. The books circulated until 1863. After that no record was found until January 27, 1883, when, through the instrumentality of Jesse Brady, Wallace Bartlett and others the Association was re-organized, and the following officers elected: President, Jesse Brady; Librarian, J. S. Hatch; Financial Committee, A. Scott, A. Hunter, and H. Abby. Funds being low, the Library Association soon disbanded, and all that remains of the first library in Kendall County are about 250 books in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Little Rock.

PLANO

The Little Rock Township Public Library is located in Plano. The idea of a public library in

Plano was discussed by a number of citizens in a general way until it led to an informal meeting held at the Steward Brothers' Bank. Among those present were E. W. Faxon, J. R. Steward, Dr. I. E. Bennett, L. D. Henning, C. M. Morris, C. A. Darnell, Alfred Cook, and Dr. F. H. Lord. A subscription list was started, the persons so solicited giving either money or books. About \$80 was raised in this way and a number of books donated. This was the beginning of the Plano Public Library, as it was then called. On the 18th of February, 1900, an appeal was made to the City Council for help. Mayor W. D. Steward, with the advice and consent of the City Council, agreed to allow \$300 a year for library purposes, and appointed nine directors as follows: E. W. Faxon, Dr. I. E. Bennett, L. D. Henning, C. A. Darnell, G. S. Steward, J. R. Steward, Prof. A. Cook, C. M. Morris, and Dr. F. H. Lord. The Board met and elected the following officers: President, E. W. Faxon; Vice President, J. R. Steward; Secretary, C. A. Darnell; Financial Secretary, J. S. Steward. Committees were appointed to solicit books and funds, and on April 10, 1900, a room was secured, on Main St. over Mr. Alfred's meat market. A book social at the home of J. R. Steward secured forty-six books for the Library. It was opened to the public September, 1900, John Hill having it in charge. No record was kept of the books at this time, and on January 26, 1901, all the books were called in, and the Library was closed for a short time. Later the books were numbered, new books purchased, and on February 23, 1901, Mrs. Maude E. Henning was elected Librarian, and the Library was opened once a week to the public.

In September, 1901, a movement was made toward making it a township library, and in April, 1902, by a vote of the people, a tax of one and three-fourths mills was levied for the support of a library, and it was named the Little Rock Township Public Library. The first officers and members of the Board were as follows: President, E. W. Faxon; Secretary, C. A. Darnell; Treasurer, J. R. Steward, and H. D. Henning, L. D. Henning, and Dr. I. E. Bennett. In September, 1902, the library rooms had to be vacated, so rooms were secured in the same block, over C. M. Morris' store. The Board, realizing that a permanent location for the books was necessary, purchased the lot on which the building now stands, in 1904. Steps were taken

towards securing a gift from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. During the summer of 1904, Professor Alfred Cook called upon Mr. Carnegie's secretary in New York, asking for a donation for a library building. The secretary forwarded a blank to the secretary of the Library Board, which was filled out and returned to him. The questions having been satisfactorily answered, a gift of \$9,000.00 came without delay. The building committee were L. D. Henning, J. R. Steward, and Dr. I. E. Bennett, and the building was begun in July, 1905. Before it was completed the committee felt the need of more money, wrote to Mr. Carnegie stating the facts, and received \$1,250.00, making a total gift from this philanthropist of \$10,250. The members of the Library Board for 1905 were as follows: President, J. M. Sears; Secretary, Dr. I. E. Bennett; Treasurer, J. R. Steward, and L. D. Henning, H. D. Henning, and G. S. Faxon. In March, 1905, the Library lost one of its founders and most able workers in the death of Mr. E. W. Faxon.

The new Library building was opened to the public in June, 1906. The electric light fixtures were given to the Library by the Saturday Night Club, and a Grandfather's clock by the Woman's Club of Plano. On March 1, 1911, Mrs. Mande E. Henning resigned after serving ten years as Librarian, and the Rev. C. E. Boyer was elected to fill the position. On May 1, 1911, there were 5,800 volumes in the Library, 1,500 being juvenile books. There have been 1,500 borrowers' cards issued. The following officers were elected April 24, 1911: President, Dr. I. E. Bennett; Secretary, H. D. Henning; Treasurer, J. R. Steward, and L. D. Henning, J. M. Sears, and G. S. Faxon. The Library is now open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of each week. A large number of books have been given to the Library by the people of Plano and surrounding towns. E. L. Henning has given the largest number of valuable books, among them being over 100 volumes of bound magazines. The Young Ladies' Whist Club gave complete sets of Kipling, Scott and Shakespeare.

YORKVILLE

The Union Library Association was incorporated some time in the early seventies, and the shares were \$5 each. The Library was located at Yorkville in the Kendall County Bank, with

Mrs. John Cass, who was in charge of the bank, as Librarian. It remained there until the reading-room was built, when it was removed to that place and turned over to the care of the W. C. T. U. Others than the stockholders were permitted the use of the books under certain conditions. At one time there was a very good collection of standard works, but they wore out, and as there was no regular income, no additions were made to the collection. After twenty years or more of service the Library ceased to be of any importance as a social and literary factor in the community.

NEWARK

In 1853, Newark had a Library of 150 or 200 volumes. The books were kept in an upper room at Lutyen's hotel. How long these books were in circulation or what became of them is not known. In 1891, the Newark Library Association was formed with about 300 books. Mr. R. C. Bibbins was President of the organization. The books were in circulation for about five years and were then donated to the public school.

OSWEGO

In October, 1906, the Nineteenth Century Club of Oswego sent delegates to the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, then being held in Chicago. Among the good things in which the Federation was trying to interest the clubs was the travelling libraries that were being sent out by the literary extension committee of the Federation. Many clubs were making up and sending out these small trunk libraries to any club, society, or church, for the asking. The Federation had at the same time been working for years for an appropriation from the State Legislature, to form a State Library Extension Commission. At this meeting Prof. Clark, of the Chicago University, gave a talk on literature. He said, in part, that it was of more consequence that a community should read good books than that it should do anything else in the world, of more consequence than social or business functions—even the Women's Clubs, and they are the greatest single factor at work today in uplifting the American Ideal. Books give to the mass of men all the education they receive after they leave school. They affect a man's life

more than do the lives of men about him. A man cannot be the same after he has read a book; he cannot stand still—for every book demands a moral judgment. No influence may be stronger in the making of character than that of literature. A man can rise no higher than he thinks, hence the need of literature to elevate his thoughts. Culture is obtained through good books, and the purpose of culture is not to enable a man to get rich quickly, but to teach him to be happy without riches. Mrs. Peattie handled the same subject as affecting the child. She said a child could not read too many good books and that every mother was the architect of her child's mind.

The Oswego delegates were much impressed with the work the Federation was urging the clubs to do along this particular line. There was no library in Oswego at this time, the Oswego Library Association having been dissolved and the books apportioned to a few remaining members. Mrs. Minnie Johnson, in reporting this part of the Federation work, urged the club to send for one of these travelling Libraries for the benefit of the town; also to make up one of about fifty volumes to be read at home prior to donating it to the State committee. The Club responded liberally, and a trunk was purchased. The State committee requested that at least two-thirds of the books be of juvenile character. For two years the travelling libraries were handled by the Club; but with the receipt of each library the lack of juvenile books was felt by the boys and girls. Miss Bernice Pierce kindly acted as Librarian for two years, keeping the libraries in her drug store. An interest having been aroused in this way, and the need being felt for more juvenile books by the Librarian, Miss Pierce, and also the chairman of the library committee, Mrs. Johnson, the idea was developed from a conversation between the two, that the Club establish a permanent library for the children. The idea was presented to the Club, and with a donation of five books, February 1, 1908. To this nucleus books were added by the members, and with those purchased with money given by the Club, the number soon reached 400. Miss Pierce acted faithfully as the Librarian until October 1, 1910, when Mrs. Johnson assumed charge and removed the books to the Nineteenth Century Club rooms, where the public has free access to them.



NELS S. NELSON, WIFE AND FAMILY

PRIVATE LIBRARIES

Among the valuable private libraries of the county are those belonging to Mrs. E. L. Henning, Mr. W. D. Steward, Mr. J. R. Steward, Mrs. E. W. Faxon, and Mrs. G. D. Henning.

KENDALL COUNTY AUTHORS

Authors of books in Kendall County are as follows: Mr. I. Hicks, "History of Kendall County"; Professor Alfred Cook, "Psychology"; Mr. J. F. Steward, "Lost Maramech," and "Official Retrospective Exhibition of the Development of Harvesting Machinery for Paris Exposition of 1900"; Mr. J. F. Hollister, "Sunflower"; Mrs. A. E. Van Deventer, a large number of books, fiction; Mrs. D. M. Haight, "Wealth by the Wayside"; Miss Sadie Baker, "Fairy Tales"; Mr. S. M. Crothers, "Members of one Body," "Christmas Fireside," and others.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE MERAMECH CLUB

ORGANIZATION — HISTORIC NAME — HISTORY OF
SAME—RE-ORGANIZATION OF CLUB IN 1903—
BROADENING INFLUENCE—GROWING INTEREST —
LARGE MEMBERSHIP.

(By I. E. Bennett, M. D.)

The Meramech Club was organized January 22, 1900, in the dining hall of the Plano Hotel, Plano, Ill., on the occasion of the forty-third birthday of the late E. W. Faxon, who invited forty-three of his friends to a banquet given by him. Those in attendance included all the city officers, the Board of Education, the Library Board and others whose names we cannot now produce. At the close of this banquet, at which time toasts were given on different subjects assigned by Mr. Faxon, who acted as toast-master, Mr. C. A. Darnell introduced the topic of forming a permanent organization in which the intellectual and gastronomic features were combined—

very much after the pattern of the Sunset Club in Chicago. The matter seemed to be favorably received by those present and all the guests immediately became members of the club, which was named, at the suggestion of the writer, the Meramech Club, in honor of the historic Meramech Hill two miles south of Plano, the history of which is as follows:

The large granite boulder marks the site of the last battle between the French and the Fox tribe of Indians, the Watagamies. The monument bears the following inscription: "In this stockaded fort 300 Fox warriors with women and children were besieged by 1,300 French and allies, August 17, 1730. Escaped September 9. Captured, tortured, killed. The Rock, spoken of by Ferland's History of Canada, two miles south, is partly quarried away. French trenches on north end of hill. The Meramech of Franquelin's Map of 1684 was near. Site identified and stone placed by John F. Steward 1874-1900." The battle ground situated on land owned by Mr. G. D. Henning was purchased by Mr. John F. Steward of Chicago, who after erecting the monument, presented it to the Plano Public Schools, February 8, 1901. Prior to presenting this site to the school Mr. Steward said in a letter:

"I am considering the matter of purchasing a few acres of the old battle ground and donating it to the school district as an educational matter, in the line of history, in order that, as private property, it may never be sold for taxes after my final departure, and that the marking stones may not be made to serve as building material by some future owner who may be more practical than romantic. Whether or not I accomplish this will largely depend upon my success in awakening an interest in the local history, so rich, of my old home."

In Ferland's History of Canada the story is told, and in substance it is this. Enfeebled by its wars, the Fox tribe hoped to seek refuge with the Iroquois, who occupied the present State of New York, and were friends of the English. The Kickapoos and Mascoutins, penetrating their designs, gave the information to the French of Louisiana (the Mississippi valley) and Canada. The Illinois tribe of Cahokias, formerly located at Starved Rock, in May, 1730, gave information that the Foxes had taken some prisoners not far from "The Rock," on the Illinois River. This news stimulated

Saint Ange, the French leader, to march against them, and 400 savages with 100 Frenchmen formed the little army that directed itself (from St. Louis) toward "The Rock," at a league from which the Foxes delayed to build a fort. They had not been able to continue their route to the Iroquois because the Kickapoos, the Mascoutins and the Illinois of the Rock were masters of the passage to the northeast. On August 17, 1730, Saint Ange sighted the enemy and after having driven in some of the warriors, discovered their location. It was in a bunch of woods enclosed by poles, situated on a hill whose slope raised to the west and to the northwest, along a little river. Their retreats were practically in the ground, like the dens of the fox, of which they bore the name. At the noise of the first gunshots by the French, the Kickapoos, the Mascoutins and the Illinois, to the number of 200, who had waited a month to aid, hastened to join them.

Thus reinforced, Saint Ange divided his command in such a way as to besiege the Foxes, who had made several ineffectual sorties. He caused trenches to be dug, and each one labored to fortify himself in the position that had been assigned to him. On August 19 the Foxes requested a parley, offered to give up some prisoners they had taken and to deliver some of their own people, presumably as hostages; but as they only sought to temporize, Saint Ange renewed his attack. During the days following he was joined by fifty or sixty Frenchmen and 500 savages, Pottawatomies and Sacs, brought by M. de Villier, commandant at the river St. Joseph. M. de Noyelles arrived from the other side with 200 Miamis and ten Frenchmen. The Foxes defended themselves bravely and ably. By means of some presents they sought to gain some of their ancient allies, and the Sacs treated underhand with them, furnishing them with some ammunition, and took measures to favor their escape. The other savages, perceiving these movements, were on the point of attacking them when St. Ange advanced at the head of 100 Frenchmen between the two parties, to establish order. The siege lasted longer than foreseen. Famine reigned, not only with the Foxes, but also with the French and their allies. Reduced to eating their quivers, a part of the allies deserted on September 7, but this

bad example was not followed by others, and the Foxes were pressed more and more.

M. de Saint Ange constructed a fort which hindered them from going to the river for water. All expected the Foxes would soon surrender, but on September 8th, a violent storm, accompanied by thunder and with torrents of rain, interrupted the efforts of the French. The day was followed by a rainy night, dark and very cold. The Foxes improved the opportunity to depart quietly from their fort; the cries of the children betrayed them, and their flight was then discovered. In the darkness that reigned it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe and the night passed in uncertainty. In the meantime the French and their allies slept on their arms. At daylight the most vigorous of the savages put themselves in pursuit of the Foxes, who could not advance very fast because of their embarrassments with the women, children and old men marching at the head and the warriors behind to protect their retreat. In an instant their ranks were broken and they were put to flight and more than 300 Fox warriors were killed or taken prisoners. A considerable number of the women and children perished in the flight, but under different pretexts the Sacs and others had succeeded in enabling to escape from the fort a good number of women and children who avoided the massacre of their nation. Only fifty warriors escaped, followed by the Illinois, the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos.

The organization of the Meramech Club was the most simple possible, consisting only of the election of a secretary, whose duty was to conduct the business affairs of the club and appoint a committee of three to arrange programs and assign papers. The records for the first three years were not kept in regular form, the secretary, G. S. Steward, notifying members of the time and place of meeting and arranging for the banquet. In 1903, J. R. Freeburn was elected secretary and a re-organization of the club took place, at which time it was thought best to have a little fuller organization and some very brief laws were outlined and accepted. Dr. I. E. Bennett was made the first president and acted as such for three years.

The range and scope of questions discussed have been very wide. Partisan politics have been strenuously avoided because those belong-

ing to all parties were members of the club. The nearest approach to a political subject was when the question was proposed, "Shall the United States Government aid our merchant marine," or, in other words, "Shall our merchant vessels be subsidized," at which time Republicans were placed on the negative and Democrats on the affirmative side of the question, contrary to their natural political liens. Many questions, philosophical, social, scientific, and historical have been ably discussed in papers which would rank well with any of the prominent magazine articles of our popular monthlies. It is unnecessary for me to say that no organization which has ever existed in Kendall County has been more thoroughly enjoyed or better appreciated than the Meramech Club. It has taught many who were timid about making even the shortest kind of a speech, to discuss, without fear, questions with which they are familiar, and it has led to the investigation of subjects which members might never have thought about in a popular way but for the assignment of papers on those subjects. Gradually citizens from other towns were invited as guests and became members of the club, it being understood that an invitation as a guest was equivalent to an invitation to become a member of the club. Nearly 200 persons have, at different times, become members of this club, there being at present on our roll of membership prominent men from Chicago, Aurora, Batavia, Yorkville, Fox, Millbrook, Millington, Newark, Sandwich and Downers' Grove.

While Plano has ever been regarded as the home of the club, meetings at various times have been held in Yorkville, Oswego and Newark. The influence of these meetings at the different places has been immeasurably good, promoting social intercourse and life-long friendships among those who otherwise might never have been brought so closely together. It has been remarked that anyone who has been assigned a paper wrongs himself if he does not accept and write, for the reason that a natural pride in doing well has prompted investigation on subjects which might on the other hand have been entirely neglected or overlooked. The committee has, a large part of the time, been members of the library board and when questions were assigned that required books containing particular or technical knowledge of the subject in hand, the board has

ordered such books for the use of those writing papers and they were then placed in the library where they may be consulted by any and all.

A prominent feature of the Meramech Club has always been the ladies' nights when the ladies have been invited as guests and, in some instances, as the speakers. Two of these ladies' nights were particularly marked, one in Yorkville, which was largely conducted by ladies, and another at the Plano Methodist Church parlors, which was also similarly conducted. The ladies seem to have appreciated the general influence and effect of our club and we always have their hearty concurrence and approval. The largest meeting was probably the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln when nearly 200 guests sat down at the tables at one time. Another ladies' night meeting was when Senator A. J. Hopkins delivered an address on the Smoot case which was vigorously replied to by Elder F. M. Cooper. Space will permit me to mention only a few of the various subjects discussed. One meeting, held at the Woodman Hall, was one of great interest when the South African subject was discussed. Another meeting of particular interest was when Dr. Petit of Ottawa, President of the State Medical Society, gave an address on the prevention of tuberculosis. We have reason to thank our Yorkville friends for their cordial co-operation and assistance in coming to the club meetings at Plano even when the inclemency of the weather seemed to forbid, and also in writing many valuable papers which have been most gladly and favorably received.

CHAPTER XXV

KENDALL COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND

(By Mrs. Anna M. Devereaux.)

This organization, which numbers over 300 members, is a unit of the largest woman's organization in the world. In 1880 Mrs. Louise Rounds, then State President, organized the

first Union at Oswego, Ill., with Mrs. Isabella Jolly, President, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jeneson, Secretary. Unions were organized at the same time at Plano, Millington, Yorkville and Na-au-say.

Two years later, in 1882, the first County Convention was held in the Presbyterian Church at Na-au-say, with Mrs. Lenora Lake as speaker. Mrs. Mary E. Hopper was elected first County President. In 1885 Mrs. Rounds organized the Plattville Union with ten charter members, Mrs. Barbara Shaw becoming its first President. This Union has made a steady growth, numbering now over seventy members in a rural district. Bristol was organized in 1889, by Mrs. Taxis, with eight charter members, and Mrs. Etta Curran was elected President. Mrs. Mary E. Hopper organized the Seward Union with thirty-five charter members, in 1894, and Mary E. Falkenberg was elected President, which office she has honorably filled for eighteen years. The following have served as County Presidents: Mary E. Hopper, Delia Aldrich (deceased), Allie Naden, Alice Parkhurst, Roxena Williams, Mary A. Ellis (deceased) and Anna M. Devereaux. Under the efficient leadership of the above named presidents Kendall County has been lifted to a higher plane of temperance reform. The watchword of the organization is to educate, agitate and organize through its many departments of work for the betterment of mankind.

Since suffrage has been granted our women in Illinois, the first State east of the Mississippi River, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union hail the ballot with keen interest. Through this organization scientific temperance instructions are taught in our public schools. Thousands have been reached through the Medal Contest Department, while, through the evangelistic Sunday school temperance literature and the press, we are pushing onward and upward until this shall be a saloonless nation.

"He leads us on

By paths we did not know

Upward he leads us, though our steps be slow.

Though oft we faint and falter by the way,
Though storms and darkness oft obscure the
day

Yet when the clouds are gone

We know he leads us on."

CHAPTER XXVI

WOMEN'S CLUBS

OSWEGO TOWNSHIP COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CLUB
—WOMAN'S CLUB, OSWEGO—NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB, OSWEGO—CLUB ACTIVITIES—TRIBUTE TO DECEASED MEMBERS—WOMAN'S CLUB, PLANO—PRESENT MEMBERSHIP LARGE—A DOMINATING FACTOR IN THE CITY'S LIFE—THE SATURDAY CLUB, OSWEGO—WOMAN'S CLUB, YORKVILLE—THE NORTH SIDE LITERARY SOCIETY, YORKVILLE.

(By Mrs. Minnie B. Johnston.)

In May, 1892, a member of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board came from Chicago to Kendall County to make arrangements to organize clubs in each township of the county for the purpose of studying about the World's Fair then in the course of preparation at Chicago. She naturally went to Plano, the largest town, and only city in the county, to organize a county club, and appointed a chairman for each township to do the organizing. Mrs. Margaret Philips Young having proven herself a broad-minded, public-spirited woman in her work in connection with the W. C. T. U., was appointed chairman for Oswego Township. Always willing to lend a hand and give of her strength to better society in general, and woman in particular, she at once sent out the call and on May 27, 1892, a few women responded by meeting at the home of Mrs. L. N. Hall. They discussed the question of forming an Oswego Township Columbian Exposition Club. It was the unanimous decision of those present that such a club be formed. Having decided that question, they proceeded to elect Mrs. Young President, Mrs. Charles Cherry Vice-president, and Mrs. L. N. Hall, Secretary. The fourteen ladies in attendance signed the constitution, which gave as its object the securing of full representation of the industries and interests of the women of the townships at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The dues were assessed at twenty-five cents a year and before the first twelve months had passed, the membership had grown to thirty-six. A program committee, consisting of Miss Sadie Bak-

er, Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. H. B. Read, was appointed to arrange the work for that club.

During the year much attention was given to the study of the exposition grounds so the members could understand what they saw there and how to best conserve their time. They also gave attention to the study of foreign countries, Spain in particular. Exhibits were sent to the Fair, including two specially fine pieces, the work of Miss Sadie Baker, comprising a large hammered brass bowl, and a painting on velvet, both of which were sold at the Fair. Mrs. Anna Rickard, Miss Sadie Baker and Mrs. H. B. Read took these artistic objects to Plano to add to the collection of the County Club to be sent to the Fair, which were then being collected at the home of Mrs. Jenks who was the county President. Among the other specimens of beautiful work were: a lunch cloth of embroidered linen, made by Mrs. Valentine, of Plano; drawn work and embroidery by Mrs. Patterson; a quaint hand bag owned by Mrs. Jenks; a rug made on canvas by Dr. Jenks' mother; a glove box of inlaid wood, the cover containing 437 pieces, and twenty-two varieties of wood, sixteen of which were native to Illinois, owned by Mrs. Goss, and many others of great value. The work of the club closed March 30, 1893, it having completed the task for which it had been organized. The money collected in dues was spent for aids to their studies. The club closed with a banquet and disbanded.

WOMAN'S CLUB, OSWEGO

So much interest had been aroused during the life of the Oswego Township Columbian Exposition Club that upon its disbanding a movement was put on foot to organize another literary club, and April 27, 1893, twelve ladies met by invitation at Mrs. J. N. Wayne's and formed the club known as the Woman's Club of Oswego. Its object was the improvement of its members and the practical consideration of important issues that grow out of the relations of the individual to society. It was to be independent of sect, party and social cliques. The basis of membership was earnestness of purpose, love of truth, and a desire to promote the best interests of humanity. The membership fee was fifty cents. The first officers were: Mrs. Josie Hall, President; Mrs. Martha Gondie, Vice-President; and

Mrs. Anna Rickard, Treasurer. Mrs. Hall resigned not only from the office of President, but also as a member, September 21, 1893, after presiding at two meetings, and on October 4th, Mrs. Gondie was advanced to the President's office, and Mrs. Anna Lester was elected Vice-President. On November 10th, a special meeting was called, and Mrs. Lester offered her resignation as Vice-President, and the club was dissolved.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB, OSWEGO

With the members of the Oswego Township Columbian Exposition Club as charter members, another club was formed, to be known as the Nineteenth Century Club, the first officers being: Mrs. Martha Gondie, President; Mrs. Hanna, Vice-President; and Mrs. Anna Rickard, Treasurer. During the first year the membership reached forty-nine members. This increase continued until 1906, when eighty-four ladies belonged to the club. The meetings were held at the homes of the members until the club grew to a size that taxed the capacity of most homes, and in 1902, the hall that had been used by the Woodmen, over S. C. Cutter's drug store, was secured, and furnished with chairs, table, piano, pictures, and the kitchen and dining room necessities, and it continues to be the home of the club. Naturally the expenses of the club grew after the hall was taken, and the dues were increased to seventy-five cents, and later to one dollar per year. The Nineteenth Century Club joined the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in 1896, and has been interested in all Federation work ever since.

Mrs. Margaret Philips Young, the first President of the Columbian Club, and an ever faithful member of the Nineteenth Century Club, came to Oswego in childhood. Although now nearly eighty years old, her mental faculties are wonderfully alert, and her memory can be relied upon in all matters pertaining to early history.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

The Nineteenth Century Club has taken up various topics every year, and with the exception of one, every program has been supplemented with fine music, either vocal or instrumental. Many instructive lectures have been delivered, and there have been a number of social meetings with invited friends. Some subjects have been of

such vital interest that they have been discussed several times, always with benefit. One unique feature of the club has been the serving of light refreshments at all the meetings during its existence. For the first ten years the program committee for the day served these refreshments, but in 1903, Mrs. J. N. Wayne, chairman of the program committee, introduced an innovation by giving to each program committee a hostess committee, and this plan has been in use ever since.

During the many years it has been in existence, this club has accomplished much for the village, as well as for its members. It has donated several pictures to the school, and installed manual training, and on February 1, 1908, a children's library was started with a few books donated by the members of the club, and this beginning has grown to a collection of 400 volumes. As a club it has also contributed money each year to the library, while individual members donate books. In 1907, the club collected fifty volumes donated by the club members to make up a traveling library to add to those of the State Library Extension Committee. The Philanthropic Committee has accomplished much good in the village in a quiet way; the Music Committee drilled a chorus one year, and the Art Committee has aroused considerable interest in arts and crafts. In 1909, the club was instrumental in having a well selected lecture course in the town, and in 1910, joined the Presbyterian and Congregational societies in promoting another which was a complete success financially and exceedingly entertaining.

There have been eleven Presidents of the Nineteenth Century Club since its organization. Mrs. C. S. Barker, President of the club at present, possesses a sympathetic personality and her kind deeds proclaim her sincerity. She is a graceful, dignified presiding officer, a woman of rare good sense, tact and business ability, and her seventy-five fellow members have achieved much under her efficient leadership.

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED MEMBERS

Miss Sadie Baker was one of the strongest factors in the founding of the club. A typical club woman, of position and character, generous in her judgments, and charitable in her convictions, she lived up to her ideas. A devout Catholic, she was a contributor to church maga-

zines. As a craftsman, her work was considered worthy of exhibition, as before stated, at the World's Fair. Interested in literature, politics, and art, and having with all these characteristics a strong sense of humor, she was a fit leader in club life. She passed from this life November 6, 1895. As her family have all passed away, the club has taken upon itself as a work of gratitude and love, the care of her grave, placing thereon a marker, and attending to the lot each year. Her inspiration and influence have come down through all the years to her fellow members.

Mrs. Emma Cherry was elected President of the Nineteenth Century Club in 1901, serving for two years, but died March 18, 1906, and, beloved by everyone, a real estimate of her character lies in the words, "She was always pleasant." Mrs. Isabella Crothers Jolly came to Oswego in 1850, and became one of the aggressive members of the club, as well as of the local W. C. T. U., being the first President of the latter organization. A foe to liquor, she still retained the respect of the men who owned the saloons, and when she died, June 6, 1896, all sorrowed over the loss of an exceptional woman, and when she was buried, not only the business houses, but the saloons as well, were closed in her honor.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

Among the more prominent organizations of the city of Plano and occupying a unique position, even among these, is the society of women familiarly known as the Woman's Club. Devoted to the study of the Fine Arts, it has been nevertheless an active agent in the promotion of civic pride, and has had a large participation in affairs far removed from their courses of study, yet of vital interest to the welfare and up-building of the city. It is unique in that it is the one society in Plano which has, for its ultimate aim, the mutual culture of its members and the promotion of the best interests of the community through a definite course of study.

Organized about thirty years ago, the club has had an almost uninterrupted existence, with the exception of a few years at the beginning of its history, and the evolution of its constitution has revealed a steady progress in its aims and attainments. From a limited membership grouped together for the purpose of studying the intricacies of embroidery, drawing and painting, it has



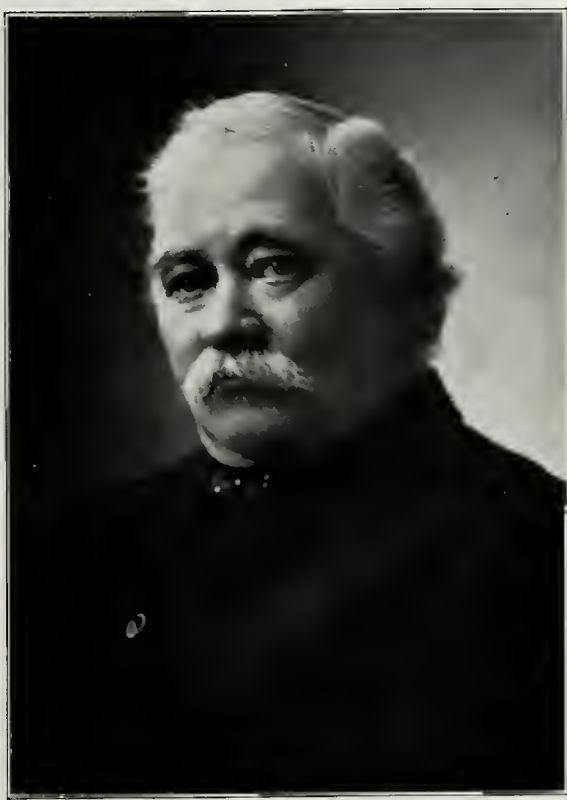
LIVINGSTON O'BRIEN



CHRISTIANA O'BRIEN



FREDERICK Y. O'BRIEN



WM. H. O'BRIEN

become an association of women for "mutual improvement, and the practical consideration of the home, education, philanthropy and woman's work in general," while the basis of membership is simply "the earnestness of purpose and a desire to promote the best interests of the community." Not that the first was ignoble or unworthy, but that the present organization is the fulfillment of the ideals embodied in the earlier club.

The first club was known as the Plano Art Exchange and was organized March 11, 1881, at a meeting held at the home of Dr. Ethan Allen. The membership consisted of both men and women, many of whom were prominent in the affairs of the city, and numbered about seventy-five. The object of this club as stated in the minutes of the society was the study of the Fine Arts, which was further defined as embroidery, drawing and painting. Five oil paintings were purchased which were to serve as studies for the work. The meetings were held in the homes of the members and as often as once a week.

The honor of being the first President of the club belongs to Mrs. Lewis Steward, who with the following ladies constituted the first official Board: President, Mrs. Lewis Steward; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. D. S. Jenks, Mrs. William Henning, Mrs. Ira Steward; Secretary, Mrs. E. Allen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Best; Treasurer, Mrs. Edgar Henning; Directors, Mrs. Emma Whitmarsh, Mr. Jeremiah Evarts, Mrs. A. L. Cook, Mrs. Harriet Weeks, Mrs. Cliff Sweet.

In 1883 interest lagged and few meetings were held. In 1884 the club resumed its work and at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. D. S. Jenks an election of officers was held which resulted in the election of Mrs. Jenks as President, Mrs. Lida V. Lord as Secretary and Mrs. Edgar Henning as Treasurer. The meetings continued for a year or more, or until 1886, when the club adjourned indefinitely. For nearly seven years the club rested. About this time the World's Fair was opened in Chicago and a Columbian Club was organized, but it soon disbanded.

On March 14, 1896, the Woman's Club was called together once more at the home of Mrs. D. S. Jenks and reorganized and the election of officers gave the honors to Mrs. Lewis Steward

as President, Mrs. Jane Henning, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Carpenter, Secretary; Mrs. M. S. Henning, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and the work was undertaken with a vigor that has kept it steadily growing ever since. The new constitution provided for a change in the name, the word "Club" being used instead of "Exchange." Its object was announced as "social intercourse and the study of the Fine Arts." Membership was limited to thirty-five and was attained upon signing the constitution and paying twenty-five cents. The committee appointed to do this work was made up of Mrs. Dr. Allen, Mrs. G. D. Henning and Mrs. Julia Lord, and to them belongs the honor of drafting the first constitution and by-laws of the society.

During the year the offices were made vacant by resignations, and Mrs. Loren Henning was elected President, Mrs. Lida Lord, Secretary, and Mrs. Julia Lord, Treasurer. The meetings were held on Thursday and for a time it was decided to make the fourth meeting a reception or tea. Later this was changed to the third Thursday of each month and after a period of time the social meetings were dispensed with entirely. During this time Miss Margaret Gould, a graduate of the London Royal Art Society, was employed to give lessons in embroidery to the members of the club.

On January 12, 1899, it was moved to take up certain branches of literary work inasmuch as more members were interested in that than in the art work. This year was destined to be a banner year for the club since many of the changes which make the present club were made in that year. The constitution was revised and many important changes made, some of which were the definite studies outlined, the choice of club motto, color and flower, the change of name to Woman's Club, the provision of an honorary membership for minister's wives and others, and making the club year extend from the first of October to the first of May. Studies have been made in United States History, History of Illinois, American Literature, Sociology and many other departments of interest to women. Some of the best meetings have been those at which lectures were given by some prominent person. Dr. Colledge gave two lectures, on Art and the Madonnas, and Tennyson; Dr. H. J. Haiselden a lecture on Wireless Telegraphy and the X Ray;

Miss Susanna Cocroft, a lecture on Poise, Mental, Moral and Vital; Rev. Earnest Wray Oneal, a lecture on Popular Fallacies; Helen Armstrong, on Domestic Science; Laura Dainty Pelham on Hull House; Nat Brigham, an illustrated lecture on the Grand Canyon of Arizona; Judge Annis, on What Woman's Clubs might do; and a recital by Mrs. Theodora Worcester; an illustrated lecture on the Philippines and their people, by Fay Cole; and readings by Gertrude Waterhouse Parker. Among the numerous other events of importance relating to the welfare of the town in which the Woman's Club has participated has been the securing of a library and a library building for the city and schools; in the establishing of a curfew law; in providing a sewing teacher for the sixth and seventh school grades; and a gift of pictures to the High School and of a Grandfather clock to the library building.

The membership now is very large and limited to women. The membership fee is \$2.00 and the annual dues \$1.00. The meetings are held every two weeks and are well attended. In the social life of the city, the Woman's Club holds a front place, and their President's Day, Dramatic Day and Gentlemen's Night are looked forward to with especial pleasure and interest. The club color is pink and the flower is the pink carnation. Their motto is "Learn to live and live to learn."

The club has on its membership roll six charter members—Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Harriet Weeks, Mrs. I. E. Bennett, Mrs. A. H. Sears, Mrs. G. D. Henning and Mrs. F. H. Lord.

THE SATURDAY CLUB, OSWEGO

The Saturday Club of Oswego grew from a belief in the minds of a small group of club women that a class for study and following one definite subject throughout the year was needed and desired by many intellectual people, and that it would be welcomed by the school teachers, also, if the sessions were timed to agree with their leisure. The organizers were agreed in the idea that for the purpose of actual study a small membership was more to be desired than a large one, so they formed a circle, limiting the membership to twenty-five, for the purpose of study along consecutive lines and for mutual improvement and entertainment. During the summer of 1900, a plan was outlined, a meeting called at the home of Mrs. J. T. Cherry, and the

work begun. The first officers were: Mrs. Deborah Cherry, President; Miss Kate Cliggett, Vice-President; Mrs. Elizabeth Wayne, Secretary; and Mrs. Alice Cliggett, Treasurer.

This newly formed society at once became a member of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs. The topic for the first year's work was "Illinois" and the song of that name was chosen as the club chorus. The club pledge which stands above the list of charter members upon the pages on the Saturday Club calendar for 1900-1901, is as follows: "Holding my membership in the Saturday Club of Oswego as something helpful and worthy of unfailing loyalty, I promise to sustain the club in its work, to abide by its constitution, and the lawful decision of its members, and to guard its reputation while I am a member thereof." The list of charter members is as follows: Mrs. John Cherry, Mrs. Clarence Cherry, Miss Mable Cherry, Mrs. William Cliggett, Mrs. Watts Cutter, Mrs. Frank Gates, Miss Mary Prine, Mrs. Anzoletta Seeley, Mrs. Edward Smith, Mrs. A. Voss, Miss Kate Cliggett, Mrs. James Goudie, Mrs. Charles Severance, Mrs. J. N. Wayne, Mrs. Charles Wooley, Mrs. Slade Cutter, Miss Grace Pearce, Mrs. E. M. Van Deventer, and Mrs. Fred Wormley. The constitution limited the term of service to one year.

The members of the Saturday Club were most of them women of considerable club experience, and had long seen the folly of attempting to manage a composite body with divers wills and varying ideas on any other than strict business principles, and there being a unanimous desire for greater parliamentary knowledge, books on this subject were secured and a drill formed part of every program. A discussion, also, was a part of each program, and these were secondary only in interest to the principal study. During the first year the membership reached the limit of twenty-five members. For the second year the club elected to study "Old Colonies" and "The Times of the Puritans" and to continue the study of parliamentary law, and as a new feature the members voted to establish a club library, as many books as members, to be purchased at the beginning of the year, each program to close with a review and discussion of some late book. The third year was given to the study of America's best poets. The membership being full, it was decided to increase to thirty members. During the fourth year, the study was "The World's

Great Painters," and each program included excellent music and there were a number of social occasions connected with the club. The small, but well chosen library, was open at all times to the club members, and the club donated two standard reference books to the public school. During the season of 1902, a committee made an appeal by petition to the town officials, asking that certain unsightly and unsafe buildings upon the main street be condemned, which resulted in the removal of one of the blemishes from a really pretty village. An effort was made to arouse civic pride, with a fair amount of success. With a limited membership, the regular attendance was not large enough to keep up the enthusiasm desired by the members, many of whom had so many other interests, so a meeting was called in September, 1908, to discuss the subject of disbanding. It was decided at this meeting to distribute the library among the members, and disband. It had accomplished a great work, however.

THE YORKVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB

The ladies of Yorkville and vicinity formed an organization on April 22, 1911, when 130 charter members were enrolled, for the purpose of advancing literary learning and bettering the community. Mrs. James Schofield was its enthusiastic organizer and became its first President. The other officers were: Mrs. F. R. Frazier, Vice-President; Mrs. George Elliott, Secretary; Miss Louise Hill, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mark Havenhill, Treasurer; and Mrs. Mary L. Hall, Mrs. Kate Kennedy, Mrs. DeWitt Van Tassel, Mrs. Ella D. Hill, Miss Jessie Bloomer and Miss Rannie Hobbs forming its Board of Directors. The first meeting was held in the Business Men's Club rooms. The Woman's Club became affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs.

In addition to the above interesting article on Women's Clubs, contributed by Mrs. Minnie B. Johnston, the following by Mrs. W. T. Boston is also of value in considering the progress made by the women of Kendall County along club lines.

THE NORTH SIDE LITERARY SOCIETY, YORKVILLE

(By Mrs. W. T. Boston.)

The North Side Literary Society of Yorkville was organized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hill, February 7, 1894. Quoting from an early record we find that "The idea of the originators of this society was to get people interested in American Authors," and so entertainingly was this idea carried out that many other subjects were studied during the years that the society existed.

At the beginning the attendance was but small but the enthusiasm was such that the membership increased rapidly until the homes were taxed to the utmost to accommodate those anxious to attend. If there was a leading literary spirit that honor must be accorded Charles F. Hobbs, now of Fairview, Kans., who, being an authority on books and book lore, was both mentally and educationally fitted to judge the merits of literary work.

The meetings were held twice a month and for nearly ten years flourished far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the leaders. Its history was unique and without a parallel among literary societies, in this community at least, in that there was never a president, secretary or any other elective officer. No official "red tape" was ever connected with it and yet everything ran smoothly and well, governed only by unwritten law as binding as "the law of the Medes and Persians." The work was done by committees consisting of three members, who were appointed one month ahead, thus giving each committee one month to arrange its program. This committee had complete charge of its meeting, was responsible for every detail including place of meeting, subject, program and entertainment. The meeting was called at eight o'clock with a program of one hour followed by some form of social entertainment and closed promptly at ten-thirty. The chairman of the committee presided during the evening and all questions of importance as lists of subjects for the year, taking in of new members, vacations or banquets were settled by a vote of the members present. A record of each meeting was kept and passed on to the next committee in turn. The motto of the society was "Do what is asked of you," and when a committee asked "Will you do this?" it was

done in a spirit of rare willingness and helpfulness.

Two years were given to the study of American Authors and one year to English and Scotch Authors. Then character studies were made of the different types of men and nations within America's borders, such as the Yankee, Poor White, Creole, Hoosier, Southern Planter, Cowboy, Indian and Mexican and the literature picturing or illustrating these types was eagerly sought and put to use. In fact a great deal of research work was done without the life of the organization.

During the vacation of 1897 there originated in the fertile brain of the literary leader the idea of a trip, on paper, through Europe. Eagerly it was planned and beginning with Ireland the members leisurely rode and walked, sung and talked their way through England, Scotland and Wales, made a hasty trip down the Rhine, gave a couple of meetings to Switzerland and climbing the Alpine Heights, saw not Italy, but dearly beloved America, just beyond, beckoning towards home for the year was done. This was one of the most enjoyable years of the society. Later popular and scientific problems were taken up by those capable of presenting them.

The year sometimes closed with a banquet, the first being held at the home of Captain and Mrs. F. M. Hobbs, May 1, 1896. In 1897, the gentlemen served a banquet at the W. T. Boston home, and in 1898 the young ladies were hostesses at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Willett. At the close of the next year a banquet, served by the matrons, was given at the C. F. Hobbs home. The last meeting of the society ever held was with Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Ruby, April 21, 1903. It was not expected or intended that this should be the last "gathering of the clan," but before another autumn had come the changes had been so great by removals and death that the society was discontinued.

Following is a list of the membership as nearly correct as can be compiled: Rev. H. H. Alger, Mabel Alden, Cora Barney, Mabel Barrett, Herbert Bassett, Mrs. Bassett, Kate Bel-den, Lina Beebe, Mabel Beebe, Marion Biggar, Bessie Biggar, Maude Blough, Mrs. A. M. Boomer, Edith Boomer, Jessie Boomer, Ruth Boomer, Irma Boston, Roy Boston, W. T. Boston, Mrs. Boston, Lunetta Chandler, Mary Con-

rath, Clara Cooper, Jessie Crum, Mertella Crum, Jessie Cunningham, Robert Dearborn, Anna Dobbin, Adelpha Durston, George Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Winifred Elliott, Nannie Evans, Jeanette Ford, J. M. Forsythe, Dr. F. R. Frazier, Mrs. Frazier, J. Arthur Gale, Ethel Godard, Gerald Godard, Mae Godfrey, Jessie Graham, Pearl Grimwood, Ernest Harrison, Richard Heyward, Mrs. Heyward, Alvah Hill, Arthur P. Hill, Mrs. Hill, F. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill, William Hill, Mrs. Hill, Frances Hill, Louise Hill, Nannie L. Hill, Sophia Hill, Effie Hiltz, Paul Hoadley, Dr. R. F. Hoadley, Mrs. Hoadley, C. F. Hobbs, Mrs. Hobbs, Sidney F. Hobbs, Rannie Hobbs, Reuben M. Hobbs, Stella Hopkins, Mary Hovey, Rev. W. F. Irvine, Mrs. Irvine, Elizabeth Irving, Robert Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Walter Jones, Dr. W. E. Kinnett, Mrs. Kinnett, Lily Kinnett, O. C. Knudson, Mrs. Knudson, Julia Knudson, Charles E. Lane, Mrs. Lane, Elizabeth Lane, Grace Lane, Roy E. Lane, Belle Leitch, Lilabel Lemon, E. A. Lyon, Mrs. Lyon, Harry Lyon, Frances Marshall, Hugh R. Marshall, Mrs. Anna K. McCord, Sarah McGill, Jessie McMurtrie, Thomas Q. McMurt-rie, Jessie Mead, Rev. S. W. Meek, Mrs. Meek, Ernest Meek, Eva L. Meno, Rev. J. A. Monk, Gordon Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, Hattie Nichols, LaVerne Nichols, Marvin Nichols, Jean Price, Adah Pratt, Vine Raymond, G. N. Ruby, Mrs. Ruby, Rev. F. L. Sanborn, Mrs. Sanborn, C. A. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mabel Smith, W. J. Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland, Algernon Tarbox, Eben Tarbox, Clara Tarbox, Julia Tarbox, Hattie Vail, Mrs. Amelia Vail, Mary Willett, Nora Willett, Mamie Williams, Lydia Yertson, Edgar H. Young, O. R. Zoll, Mrs. Zoll, Miss Zoll.

CHAPTER XXVII

LITTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP

FROM NORTH CAROLINA CAME THE FIRST PIONEER
—THE EVANS AND DARNELL FAMILIES THE
EARLIEST SETTLERS—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—
NAMES OF SETTLERS BETWEEN 1835 AND 1840—
REMOVAL OF INDIANS IN 1837— FIRST SCHOOL

—UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—RELICS IN INDIAN GRAVES—LITTLE ROCK VILLAGE—FIRST TOWNSHIP CHURCHES—LITTLE ROCK CEMETERY—PLANO—DEVELOPMENT OF POSTAL FACILITIES—HARVESTER WORKS—CARNEGIE LIBRARY—RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF PLANO—FIRST SAW AND GRIST MILLS—EARLY ATTORNEYS AND PHYSICIANS—EARLY AND PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES—MILLHURST—PROPERTY VALUATIONS—PRESENT OFFICIALS OF PLANO—SUPERVISORS.

(By Dr. Isaac E. Bennett.)

FIRST PIONEER

Without doubt David Evans, a native of North Carolina, was the pioneer of what is now Little Rock Township, who, in 1833, looking for a suitable home for his family, located on Big Rock Creek. At that time there were no traces of white occupancy, although the Red Man had often hunted through that territory. He felt satisfied that this new home would prove entirely satisfactory, and the next spring brought his wife, two sons and a daughter to share it with him. This brave family had no thoughts of the hardships or fears for the future. Intensely religious, they felt they were under divine protection, and hopefully took up the burdens of pioneer life without complaint or a realization that they were doing anything out of the ordinary.

Another pioneer of the township, and one who made his claim very little later than David Evans, was John Darnell. He settled on the west of Little Rock Creek, building his cabin in the timber. As he brought his family with him he had the distinction of being the first white man to settle with his family in the township. Like Mr. Evans, he came from North Carolina, and had already spent four years in Illinois, having been in Marshall County. Kendall County suited him so much better, however, that he wrote back to his father to join him, and the latter, Benjamin Darnell by name, came in the spring of 1834, in company with his sons, James, Abram, Enoch, Benjamin and Larkin Darnell. The last named, Larkin Darnell, did not long survive the hardships of the long trip, and died soon after his arrival, his being the first death in the new settlement, and his was the first grave dug in Little Rock Township.

Hollan Parsons, William Campbell and a Mr. Cox were also settlers of 1833. Another pioneer of about this period was William Mulkey, who located two miles above John Darnell. One of the ways used by the pioneers to indicate that a certain claim had been made, was to cut five house logs. These insured protection in those early days, when a man's rights were respected by other law abiding settlers, who knew that there was plenty of land for everyone. Having thus set his seal upon the property he desired, Mr. Mulkey returned to his home in Ashe county, N. C., but in the following spring came back with his family to the new home he had selected. Later on, he sold his claim to Moses Inscho.

John C. McKenzie was another early settler of Little Rock, who, losing his wife in 1835, sold his claim to William Mulkey, and returned to his former home in North Carolina. Mrs. McKenzie was the first to be buried in the old cemetery just west of Little Rock village. Richard Moore arrived about the same time as William Mulkey, and settled on Big Rock Creek. In 1835, John Haymond bought the claim of Mr. Cox. James Mason bought land about this time, but later sold it. Henry Winters, Josiah, Joseph, Merritt and Porter Clark, Jacob Crandall, Alonzo Beck and Sheldon A. Tomblin were other settlers of this same year. Still other settlers of 1835 were: John and Frederick Witherspoon, the latter became a Protestant-Methodist Minister. Then there were John Raymond, Barnabar E. Eldridge, John Cook, John Wheeler, Moses Inscho, N. J. Robbins, and Benjamin J. Beck.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN

The first store in Little Rock was started in 1835 by a Mr. Farley. He had as clerk William L. Church, who later became Sheriff of Cook County.

The first blacksmith shop in what is now Little Rock Township was opened in 1836 by Luke Wheelock on the site of Little Rock village. He later returned for his family in their eastern home and brought them to the new home in the west. The same year saw the establishment of the second store in this locality, by Philander and George Peck. In this store, the postoffice was kept, so that the store became the center of interest during the early

days and was one of the stations of the Frink and Walker stage line. Other settlers of this year were: Archibald Sears and family, from Putnam County, N. Y.; Cornelius Henning and family, from Rensselaer County, N. Y.; William Hiddleson, George H. Rogers, and William Noble, came from Ohio. Archibald Owen came and settled on Big Rock Creek, moving later to a claim on Little Rock Creek, which he bought from William Rogers. Still other settlers of 1836 were: Thomas Welch, Eber Shonts, George Isaac Hatch, W. Bowley, John W. Gallup, William Ryan, and James Scott.

In 1837, the pioneers of Little Rock were: A. McLeary, Matthew Patterson, Solomon Stebbins, Nathan C. Migell, Edward Lewis, Mr. Scott, John Shonts, Amer Cook, Daniel Burroughs, Morris Hadden, William Ryan, and Thomas Lye. In this year, 1837, the Indians from this section were removed west to the Osage, and Platte reservations, beyond the Missouri River. The women, children, and household effects were carried in wagons, while the men walked. William Mulkey, of Little Rock, aided in this work.

In 1838, Mr. Coon opened the second blacksmith shop in Little Rock. It was in this year that Dr. J. T. H. Brady, located on a claim on Big Rock Creek, later moving to the village of Little Rock, being probably the first medical man in the township. Years afterward he moved to Plano, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. This same year, 1838, saw the opening of the first school, which was held in a log house, but later it was moved to a site opposite the present church, in Little Rock village. Miss Lawson was the first teacher. Other settlers of this year were: Marcus Steward, and family, Brewer Hnbbell, Mr. Chittenden, and William Hunter.

About this time the slavery question was beginning to be paramount, and by 1840 the "Underground Railway" was in full operation through Kendall County. Among those in this county who helped escaping slaves on to freedom across the Canadian border were: W. H. and William Lewis, Mr. Hallock, George Barnard, Abel Gleason, Zenas McEwen, Levi, and Eben Hills, Ole Olsen, Edward Wright, H. S. Colton, B. F. Alden, Dr. Calvin Wheeler, Cornelius Henning, Marcus Steward and others. In the northern part of the county the route

lay through Little Rock, the fugitives generally putting up over night at Dr. Bucks. Ruben Johnson kept the next station east, and Mr. Beveridge, father of the Governor, kept the next station west. At one time the latter had his barn burned on account of his activity in behalf of escaping slaves.

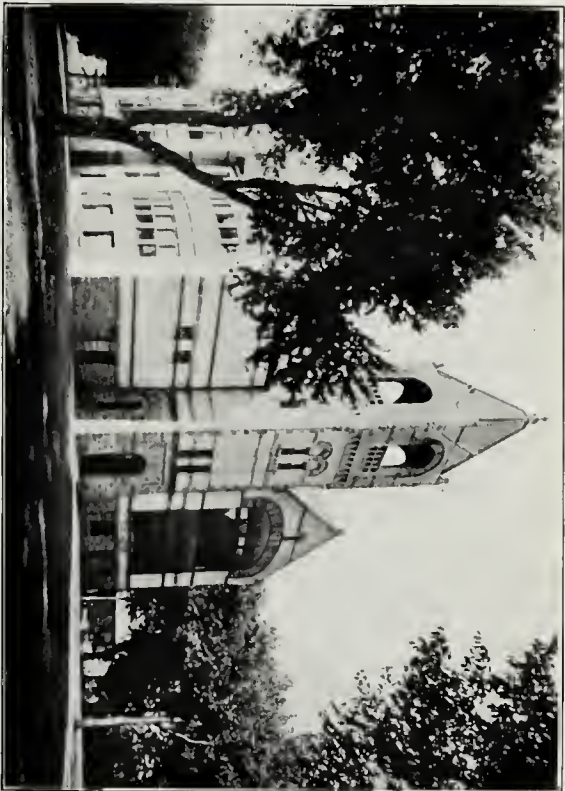
An interesting event of 1840 was the opening of the graves in the Indian cemetery on the farm of L. S. Chittenden in Little Rock. The skeletons were excellently preserved, and one grave contained a loaded rifle, and a brass kettle containing beans. It was supposed that this was the grave of some chief of note, who was thus provided with means of defending himself from enemies, hunger and in his transit from one life to another. The gun was sufficiently repaired, for the charge to be fired.

Those who located here in 1840, were: Henry Abbey, Peleg Jones, J. T. West, Enos Ives, Rev. Woolson, Freeman Gifford, and Edward Hall.

In 1841, Frederick Rush and Andrew Shonts settled in the township. Among the settlers of 1842 were: Mr. Lyons, Byron E. and David H. Shonts, and in 1843, there were: Henry Persons, William Hardy, and W. S. Faxon. The following settlers came in 1844, Alfred Houghtaylen, Sheriff Bird, T. Ryder, John Cox, Henry Hart, and Mr. Field. From this date on, the growth of Little Rock Township was rapid, its principal history, however, centers about its towns and villages after this period, as the agricultural regions simply show a steady development commensurate with growth in the other directions.

LITTLE ROCK VILLAGE

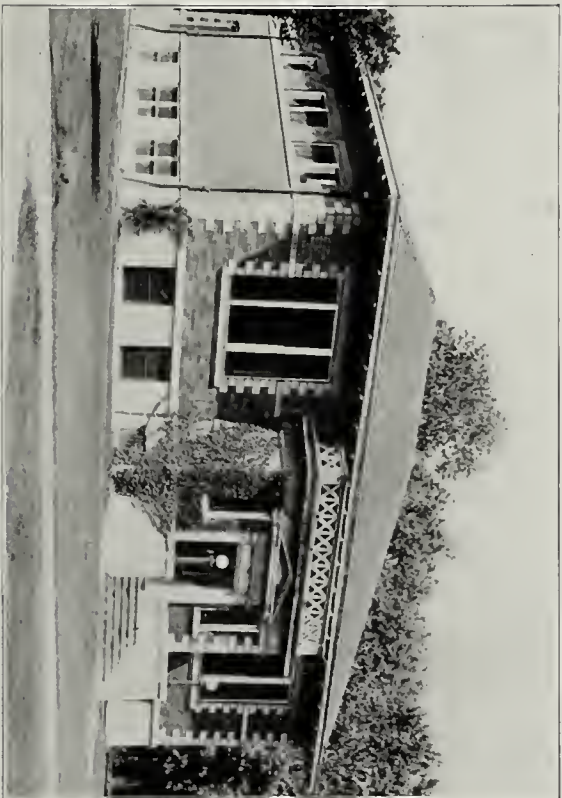
This place was founded August 26, 1845, by Robert M. Matthews. It was an important trading point in 1848. As many as 270 teams passed through in a single day on one road, most of them either going to, or returning from Chicago with produce, grain, or supplies. The tavern there, as hotels in small towns were then called, was opened in 1838 by Mr. Inscho. Other landlords of this noted tavern were: Arnold Dodge, Wareham Gates, Robert Matthews, J. J. Shults, and Ephriam Buck. The coming of the railroad through the county in 1853, and its location in the southern part of the township, diverted trade from the village,



School Building, Plano



School Building, Yorkville



Public Library, Plano



C. B. & Q. Railroad Station, Plano

so it ceased to grow as it otherwise would have done, and lost its position as a trade center.

Among its early business men were: Isaac Hatch, Samuel Bartlett, Mr. Farley, Philander and George Peck, L. D. and Dr. J. T. H. Brady, Mr. Still, Nathaniel Smith, M. Wright, D. S. McDowell, and G. R. Mark. Now (1913) there is but one store in the village. This is a general store, and is kept by John Minick. There is now no physician there.

The first church in Little Rock was probably the Congregational society, which was later transferred to Sandwich. In 1850, a Methodist society was organized by the Rev. Stover, in Little Rock Village. A Union Church, costing \$2,400, was built in Little Rock Village in 1876, which was, and is still, open to the services of any denomination. Early preachers here were: Baptist, Rev. John Beaver; Protestant Methodist, Revs. Woolston, and Rogers; Presbyterian, Rev. Henry Bergen; Methodist Episcopal, Revs. Dr. Arnold, and Mr. Bachelder. The present pastor of this denomination is Rev. J. F. Clancy.

The Little Rock Cemetery, just west of the village, was opened in 1854, two acres of land being donated for that purpose by Gilbert Fowler. The first Board of Cemetery Trustees was composed of Dr. J. T. H. Brady, Henry Abbey, and Alfred Houghtaylen. This cemetery probably superceeded the old burying ground in which Mrs. John C. McKenzie was interred in 1835.

PLANO

Plano, in Little Rock Township, the Spanish name for Plain, was laid out February 28, 1853, the name being used at the suggestion of John Hollister. William Ervin built the first house in the new town and opened a store on June 7, 1853. W. H. Jones, now of Plano, being his clerk. Plano was incorporated as a village in 1864, and as a city in December, 1883. Calvin Barber put up the second house. The next to start a business was Hugh Henning. The first train arrived over the newly completed Chicago and Aurora Railway, now a part of the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, August 23, 1853.

The first hotel was owned, and operated for many years by J. C. Barber. Hotel accommodation now is supplied by the Dolder Hotel, kept by William H. Dolder.

The first postoffice in what is now Little Rock Township, was established at what is now the village of Little Rock, about 1836, and was maintained there until 1898, when it was discontinued, and the village was placed on a rural free delivery route running from the office at Plano. Offices were also established at Post's, on Fox Rixer, and at Penfield's, at the mouth of Rob Roy creek, both of which have long since been discontinued. An office was opened in Plano in 1854, the first postmaster being Gilbert Denslow Henning. The present postmaster is George S. Faxon, who has served as such for the past sixteen years. This is now the only postoffice in the township.

The Plano Harvester Works were established at Plano in 1863, and from then on the growth of the city has shown a steady advance. It is but fitting that an extended notice of this industry be given, as this corporation, and those following it, have played so important a part in the development of Kendall County. Plano is the manufacturing center of the county, and the history of these industries, as well as the early manufacturing history of the entire county will be found in our special chapter on "Manufacturing."

The history of the schools of Plano, and those of Little Rock Township, will be found in our chapter on "Schools and Education." A fine new school building was erected in Plano in 1892, at a cost of \$32,000.

A handsome Carnegie library building was erected in Plano in 1905, giving the little city excellent library and reading room facilities, which are greatly appreciated by its citizens. The collection of books, and other reading matter is being materially increased each year.

A fine modern brick depot was completed in Plano, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, in September, 1913.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

The religious history of Plano is interesting. The first church was organized in 1836 by the Baptists. At present there are the following religious denominations represented. The Plano M. E. Church, with Rev. A. L. Fisher as pastor; the Plano Baptist Church, Rev. C. A. Neyman, pastor; the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, with Rev. John Cusack, as resident priest; Reorganized Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints

with Elder E. M. Wildermuth as pastor. There is a Congregational Church, but there has been no resident pastor, or regular service for some years. There is also the Scandinavian Lutheran Church, with Rev. Peter A. Johnson, as visiting pastor.

PLANO BAPTIST CHURCH—The Plano Baptist Church began when, in 1836, Rev. John Beaver established a little church in Jacob Crandall's slab house in the edge of the timber just west of where now stands the city of Plano. The members of this early church were: John Beaver, Enos Ives, P. Clark, A. Bush, Jacob Crandall, and their wives; Mr. Darnell and others. This church later disbanded, and in 1858 another was formed by Rev. D. N. Kinne. This organization was maintained for two and a half years when it also disbanded. There was no meeting-place, and interest and curiosity which might have made the undertaking permanent was attracted to the more sensational Spiritualists, who were then in their hour of enlargement. The present hurrying generation would never have known of this undertaking had not that same D. N. Kinne returned years after to tell the story to the established Baptist Church.

Pastor Negus, of Sandwich, long after the Spiritualist movement became history, made missionary ground of Plano. In the middle seventies he came to Plano and began a work in regular Sunday morning services and a Sunday School. The Congregational Chapel was secured for the accommodation of these activities. Here, in the midst of 3,500 people (say the records) he found a few Baptists. With them he worked. The acorn sprouted. On September 10, 1876, a First Preliminary Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Scoville. Six months later, after more delay than had been expected, the Plano Baptist Church was organized. The charter roll contained twenty-one names, only three of the originals now remain on the church roster.

Rev. Lansing Steward, called from New York, was the first pastor of the church. His work dated officially from Nov. 19, 1876. He died while at his task in April of 1879. There followed a temporary supply by C. H. Hobart, student of Morgan Park Theological Seminary, now transformed into Chicago Divinity School. Then came O. B. Kinney, also a student at Morgan Park, to a membership of thirty-eight, but his was a service efficient and accepted. The tide

was coming in for the young organization. Until 1883 the services were held in the Congregational Church, and in halls about town, when the Congregational Church was no longer accessible. On Feb. 4, 1883, the new church building was dedicated, at an original cost, including lot and furniture, of \$4,800. It stands there still, much altered by now—for it has been the insistent obsession of coming pastors that the building did not altogether suit. So it has been made over as often as a poor woman's spring bonnet—with corresponding results. Once during the pastorate of O. B. Kinney the church was remodeled, enlarged and rededicated. Attendance was large in those days, and church affairs were a large percentage of popular concern. On May 20, 1888, O. B. Kinney and wife left Plano to take up the work at Dundee, Ill. His work here had been long and efficient—the longest pastorate the church has ever seen, and the time during which more additions were made to the church than any time previous or subsequent. During the year preceding June, 1886, sixty people came into the church, and the little nucleus of 1876 had enlarged to 143.

With Reverend Kinney gone, progress seemed gone as well. M. L. Goff, C. S. Thoms, G. M. Daniels, and J. O. Dean followed in the pastoral capacity in rapid succession, with more or less unoccupied time between each two men, and with short periods of leadership. On January 31, 1893, Dean left Plano, and in March of the same year came Bruce Kinney—he of the western disposition and with mettle enough to stand the strain of failing days, for those days in 1894, before and after, were trying ones, not only for a struggling church, but for a town whose commercial ambitions and hope—investments were wrecked by the departure of the nourishing factories. Old residents say it was a trying time. The church found it so. Kinney fought well, but out-go was always overbalancing income. He left Nov. 11, 1894. He has since risen to place of honor among his fellows, in the West. The year following saw no settled leader for the church, save G. A. Bale, during a few summer months, but with October, 1895, came H. F. Cope, famous since for his sermon writing, and noteworthy then, but still unable to stem the outgoing tide. In 1897 the flock which had numbered 143 under O. B. Kinney years before had dwindled to eighty-seven.

After Cope came W. G. Hoover, in September of 1898. He it was who organized a Boy's Brigade and built up that side of the church work. Discouragement had room to enter often during those years. But tenacity will ever cling and love will ever hope. The storm was weathered with a better grace than some might have expected. All during these years—since 1892—there had been the extra burden of an unpaid obligation for the parsonage. But the obligation was more than a burden—it created a fighting spirit and the fighting spirit is what wins—always.

Dr. Charles Henry succeeded Hoover. He came in June, 1901, and remained until January of 1908. For almost seven years he was in charge of the work and though the church did not make any phenomenal record during his pastorate it did regain its strength and because of hard-working members and of the stalwart character of the man in charge, forced its way back into a responsible and respected place in the community. Another of those numerous remodelings took place in 1902—and the church was then put practically into its present condition. Changes made since have been of a minor sort.

Claude E. Boyer followed Dr. Henry. His pastorate lasted until September, 1911, and during that period the Sunday School was built up as never before. The work with young people was revived and established. The Independent Harvester Company came to town and with it more people and a larger field for work. Economic situations always have their reflex and direct influences on church and religious situations. The tide turned and commenced to come in once more.

The present pastor, C. A. Neyman, commenced his work with the church in November, 1911.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Plano, was built in 1857, and among the early pastors were: Revs. Henry Minard, I. H. Grant, T. B. Bockwell, W. H. Fisher, W. H. Strout, J. T. Hannah, Sanford Washburn, Frederick Curtis and J. B. McGuffin, C. C. Lovejoy, J. W. Richards, Henry Lea, William H. Pierce, E. J. Rose, M. R. McNamar, J. B. Davies, during whose pastorate the new church was built, S. J. Milnes, H. E. Switzer, E. L. McServey, Clyde L. Hay, and A. L. Fisher, the present pastor. The present handsome brick church was built in 1905, at a cost of \$18,000.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, OF LATTER DAY SAINTS made their headquarters in Plano in 1863. After the troubles at Nauvoo in 1844 they were scattered, but a reorganization was effected in Wisconsin in 1853, under Joseph Smith, Jr. The first general conference of this reorganized body was held at Amboy, Ill., in 1860, and Joseph, Jr., was declared head of all branches of the church throughout the world. This church holds the Book of Mormon as of equal authority with the Bible, but repudiates the doctrine of polygamy, differing in this respect from the Church of Latter Day Saints, having its headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. They have a stone church, and a church organization in Plano, and up to 1884 maintained a publishing house there from which was issued their denominational literature and church papers, "The Latter Day Saints' Herald," and "Zion's Hope," the latter a children's paper. The publishing house was removed to Lamoni, Iowa, in 1884. They have another located at Independence, Mo., where "Zion's Ensign" is published, and they also have publishing houses in Canada, England and Australia. Elders F. G. Pitt and Smith have been pastors of the church in Plano, Elder E. M. Wildermuth being the present pastor. They also have a church in Sandwich, Ill.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, in Plano, was built in 1868 and among its pastors have been Revs. Starling, C. Vroonan, Perriu, V. Fisk, Morse, Ream, Goschen (now in charge of a prominent Congregational Church in Salt Lake City), Kehlner, Wyatt, and Trueblood. The membership of this church has become much depleted by removals and deaths, so that for several years past there has been no resident pastor, or regular service held.

THE SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH was built about 1883, and among the pastors have been the Revs. Stubkjare, Jacobson, Pederson, Noss, the present pastor being Rev. A. Johnson.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Plano, was built in 1885. In the early days Father C. J. Huth, of Somonauk, attended the Catholics of Plano, and vicinity, holding services and celebrating mass in private houses. He was succeeded by Rev. Lawrence A. Erhard, and under his labors the present church was built in 1885. In the same year St. Patrick's Church was built at Bristol Station. Next came Father Joseph Meyers, of Somonauk, who officiated in the new church at Plano, and in the one at Bristol Sta-

tion. The first resident priest in Plano was Father J. C. Welch. Others have been Father P. Byrne, Father James Quinn, now of Aurora, Father C. A. Quinn, Father Dunne, Sr. and Father John C. Cusack, the present incumbent. A comfortable and commodious priest's house was built in Plano in 1908. It adjoins the church on the north.

Among the early business men of Plano were: Seirgn P. Applegate, grocer; Aurelius Steward, dry goods; Beebe and Jones, hardware; Henry Stofraghen, tailor; G. D. and H. B. Henning, general store; William Irvin, general store; Jacob Cass, general store; Mr. Doty, dry goods; and H. B. Henning, drugs. The leading business houses of Plano in December, 1913, are: Paradise Brothers, Kendall and Young, and Miss Kityy Applegate, dry goods; Charles Sorensen, William Hibbs, M. J. Maier, John A. Lawrie and Charles Hoard, grocers; Mr. Bartsch, baker; H. A. Klein and John Spolum, meat markets; I. E. Bennett and F. H. Lord, drugs; Henry Stahle, Albert H. Sears and C. M. Wall, hardware; James Van Kirk, boots and shoes; Emil Springer and Mr. Earl, tailors; Mrs. Lampson and Miss Rose Wilkowski, millinery; A. B. Underhill, and Clark, and Hite, barbers; J. L. Whitfield and C. E. Jeter, livery, the latter also handles lumber, coal and grain; Earl Frizell, news, cigars and confectionery; C. L. Snow, confectionery and news; Mr. Leonard and Fred Wier, garages; Frank Zimmerman, J. E. Bates and George Warby, blacksmiths; George S. Faxon and Son, publishers; the Home Laundry; Drs. F. H. and A. E. Lord, R. A. Schaefer and I. E. Bennett, physicians; Drs. R. V. A. Osten, R. A. Foster and D. P. Pomery, dentists; R. O. Leitch, C. A. Darnell and G. B. S. Steward, attorneys. The banks and bankers of Plano are given in our special chapter on "Banks" and the manufacturing concerns in our chapter on "Manufacturing."

John P. Schneider ran one of the first saw and grist mills on Big Rock Creek, about a mile south of Plano.

Among the early attorneys in Plano, were: Hon. Lewis Steward (deceased), Hon. E. W. Faxon, once a member of the legislature (deceased), S. P. Hall, now living in Ottawa.

Among the early physicians of Plano were Doctors J. T. H. Brady, Caniff, John H. Lowe, Daniel S. Jenks, O. W. Newell and John N. Morse.

MILLHURST, a quaint and beautiful summer resort, though a short distance across the line in Fox Township, deserves mention here as a Plano enterprise, being the property of Albert H. Sears, of Plano. It has become noted far and wide. The building stands on an elevation three miles southwest of Plano, and overlooking the beautiful Fox River valley. The foot of this elevation is lapped by the river's limpid waters. It commands a view of broad reaches up and down the stream, and immediately in front is a fine bathing beach.

The structure is of stone, and is four stories high, with walls of great thickness. It was built for a flour mill in 1870 by Browell Wing at the northwest end of Post's Fox river dam, half the water power having been sold to Mr. Wing. The building was completed, and christened "Fox River Mills," the name being carved on a large stone set in the front wall. The machinery was partly installed when Mr. Wing met with a financial failure, and the project was abandoned.

For the next twenty years the building lay idle, when it was bought by Mr. Sears in 1890. In 1898 Frank Vanderlip, now president of the National City Bank, of New York, then financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, who was a Kendall County boy, while on a visit to this section saw the place, and conceived the idea of converting it into a summer home. He leased it, and with his mother and sister, occupied it for several summers, entertaining many friends in this delightful old place. When he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer, under Secretary Gage, he had to reside in Washington, D. C., so was compelled to give up the pleasant summers at Millhurst.

After this Mr. Sears and his family occupied the place as a summer residence for several seasons, giving a number of house parties to friends during that time. Later he decided to open it to the public as a summer resort, and now every season it is visited by people from many states who have heard of its beauties of scenery, its quaintness and homelike restfulness.

The lower floor, below which were formerly located the turbines for running the machinery, is now fitted up as a kitchen and dining-room, the latter seating a hundred people. The second, or main floor, is a spacious reception room, one of the most cheerful features of which on



ALEXANDER PATTERSON



MRS. ALEXANDER PATTERSON

a cool morning or evening, is a huge, old fashioned fireplace, in which, during the season, a log fire is nearly always blazing. Facing the river on this floor is a broad veranda, running the entire length of the building, and reached by a door from the reception room. On the third and fourth floors are the sleeping rooms, large and airy. The house can accommodate about a hundred guests, and all will regret to say farewell when once the charm of Millhurst and its surroundings has taken possession of them, for about this spot much of the early history of this part of Kendall County is woven. The footsteps of the Indians are all about. Here was one of the homes of the Fox tribe, under the noted war chief Black Hawk, and the friendly chief Shabbona. Meramech Hill, with its old Indian battleground, and burying ground is in sight from the windows, and up and down Fox river their canoes stole noiselessly on errands of peace or war. As we sit on the veranda, and the long evening shadows melt into darkness, the moon slowly mounts the sky, and under its silvery radiance the witchery of the old Indian tales, recounted by one who lived here before the red man turned his face sorrowfully westward, steals over us, and we can almost fancy we see the flash of his paddle coming round the bend of the river, and hear his call to his comrades like the hoarse croak of the raven.

Plano contains eight miles of cement walks and fifteen miles of graveled streets. Its water plant was erected in 1893, at a cost of about \$10,000, while the lighting plant, which was built in 1900, cost \$12,000. Electricity is now being supplied, however, by the Northern Utilities Company. Gas is now (1913) just being piped into the city from Aurora, for lighting, heating and cooking.

The assessed property valuations in Plano for 1913 were \$165,355.

The present officials of Plano are as follows: Mayor, C. E. Jeter; city clerk, Ray Brainard; city attorney, C. A. Darnell; city treasurer, Charles Sorensen; city marshal, A. A. Zellar; assistant city marshal, George Wright; police magistrate, J. E. Turpin; aldermen, 1st Ward, E. B. Thomas and Ernest Thurow; 2nd Ward, A. E. Hinckley and W. M. Foster; 3rd Ward, Seth Parsons and V. A. Hatch; clerk, Little Rock Township, O. C. Kilts of Plano.

SUPERVISORS

Those who have served on the Board of Supervisors from Little Rock Township from 1850 to 1913, have been as follows:

Archibald Sears, 1850-1851; David H. Shonts, 1852; Marcus Steward, 1853; Nathaniel Smith, 1854; David H. Shonts, 1855-1856; Archibald Sears, 1857-1859; David H. Shonts, 1860-1861; Lewis Steward, 1862-1863; J. T. H. Brady, 1864-1868; David H. Shonts, 1869; James Griswold, 1870; A. Conklin, 1871; N. C. Mighell, 1872; William Taylor, 1873-1875; L. F. Hemingway, 1876-1878; William Taylor, 1879; James M. Sears, 1880-1883; William Taylor, 1884-1885; Leonard O. Lathrop, 1886-1890; O. C. Kilts, 1891; Leonard O. Lathrop, 1892-1897; Julian R. Steward, 1898-1899; Isaac E. Bennett, 1900-1913.

CHAPTER XXVIII

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

NAMED FOR AN EARLY SETTLER—FIRST COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THIS TOWNSHIP—FIRST COUNTY ELECTION HELD IN BRISTOL TOWNSHIP—EARLY OFFICIALS—LATER REPRESENTATION—PATRIOTISM—FINE CIVIL WAR RECORD—EXTENSIVE DRAINAGE—REDEEMED LAND—TWO CEMETERIES—COUNTY FAIR—VILLAGE OF BRISTOL STATION—VILLAGE OF NORTH YORKVILLE—LIST OF BEST KNOWN EARLY SETTLERS—SUPERVISORS.

(By H. P. Barnes.)

Bristol Township, Kendall County, was named after Lyman Bristol, one of the first settlers who came to this locality in 1834. Among the first County Commissioners in 1841, were two from Bristol, namely, Reuben Hunt and Janus Cornell. The first election of the county was held in Bristol Township, in the Bristol schoolhouse, now North Yorkville. The election judges were R. S. Duryea and Isaac Brown. The first School Trustees of this township were Titus Horne and John Short, while the Assessor for the county in 1841, was Lyman Bristol. The

first petit jurors were John Short, Henry Cook and Titus Horne, elected in 1841. That same year James McClellan, R. S. Duryea and W. H. Eddy served as grand jurors. The election judges received one dollar per day, and the judge who returned the poll books received a fee of ten cents per mile, one way.

Among the first grand jurors in addition to those already named, were G. W. Hadden, Lyman Laine and Hosea Barnes who also served during 1841. Among the first Road Commissioners were James Gillam, J. W. Hulm, D. P. Gillam and William Grimwood.

Township organization first went into effect in 1850, James McClellan being the first Supervisor of the town, and also the first chairman of the County Board. That same year Bristol was made an election precinct. The first Judges of Election under township organization were Isaac Grimwood, Reuben Hunt and J. W. Willett. Supervisors were allowed \$1.50 per day. In 1851, \$249.50 were collected for township purposes in Bristol Township.

Bristol Township men have been important in county and outside history. C. H. Raymond not only served continuously as County Supervisor from 1867 to 1882, but he served as chairman of the board for five years. R. W. Willetts who was on the county board from 1883 to 1888, was, during that five years, chairman of the board. He also served for two years as a member of the Illinois State Assembly in the lower house. H. C. Barnes, not only was a member of the county board for twenty-three consecutive years, but was chairman for six years. All in all, Bristol Township has had its representatives in the executive chair of the county board for nineteen years. The first Sheriff of the county, J. S. Carnell, was furnished by Bristol. It also furnished one County Judge, William Hill, and three County Treasurers, J. C. Taylor, William Hill and A. P. Hill, the latter being the present incumbent. There have been three County Superintendents of School from Bristol Township, namely: W. S. Coy, J. R. Marshall and A. D. Curran, the latter serving sixteen years.

Bristol Township furnished 165 soldiers for service during the Civil War, among whom were four captains: F. M. Hobbs, Albert Hobbs, H. S. Willett, and F. M. Buys. It also had three first lieutenants: A. M. Brown, Orson Smith, and L. E. Emmons, and one surgeon, Dr. Frank

Emmons. Captain Willett was killed at Stone River; Lieutenant Smith gave up his life at Chickamauga, and S. S. Boomer, James Howard, Joseph Haight, and O. A. Barnes were all confined in the infamous Andersonville prison, the first named being a prisoner for nine months.

Bristol Township is lacking 4,000 acres of being a 36-section township, owing to the division caused by Fox River, so that several sections were, on the other hand, added to Oswego Township and Kendall Township. Considering the acreage of this township, there was at one time more "wet" land than in any other township in Kendall County. As so much of it has been redeemed, a large amount has been spent for drainage. In the five years ending in 1910, alone, \$50,000 was spent for main drains in reclaiming 3,200 acres of land, 2,000 of which was known as "Slough Grass," "Pond Lilly," "Bull Rush," "Muskrat Houseland," and by similar names indicating its worthlessness for agriculture in the undrained state. With expenses of lateral tiling added, a total of \$60,000 is shown to have been spent during that period for drainage. There are two cemeteries in the township, Elmwood and Oak Grove. For the past fifty years the Kendall County Fair has been held in Bristol Township.

BRISTOL STATION.—The village of Bristol Station, near the center of the township, measuring north and south, is located on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Prior to 1870 it was the largest point in amount of grain shipments on this road, Princeton being the first. There are four churches in Bristol, the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Catholics being well represented. Its population is 125 by the last census.

NORTH YORKVILLE.—The village of North Yorkville is at the southern end of Bristol Township, and has 500 inhabitants. It is incorporated.

On November 24, 1859, Bristol Township had a tragedy within its borders, as on that date William P. Boyd, known generally as "Bill" Boyd, was shot at his office, located a short distance from his home. While not immediately fatal, the wound caused his death in the following January. Although public indignation at the time was general, the man who fired the shot was never apprehended, and therefore went unpunished of men.

Some of the best known early settlers of Bristol Township are given in the following list: James McClellan, Lyman Bristol, J. C. Scofield, D. P. Gillam, William Grimwood, Waldo Marsh, Col. J. W. Willett (who served in the War of 1812), Chauncy Godard, William Godard, James Eccle, C. H. Raymond, Lewis Rickard, Lyman Dean, Rev. H. S. Colton, F. A. Emmons, S. H. Young, Leonard Mabbott, Matthew Patterson, Thomas Hill, Curtis Bucher, F. M. Hobbs, J. B. Dean, Samuel Lathrop, James Gil- lam, John Knight, Deacon Dyer, Enos Dyer, Horace Barnes, Gordon Palmer, Herman Cone, Orrin Kennedy, Martin Boomer, William Boomer, James Boomer, Norman Hathaway, Reuben Hunt, L. O'Brien, John Lilly, John Mc- Ombler, Joseph Tarbox, N. B. Young, James Greenacre, John Greenacre, Simon Dickson, Al- fred Windett, Henry Healy, S. M. Healy, James Gale, Almyron Loucks, George Ferris, William Ferris, Dr. Calvin Wheeler, Dr. Robert Hop- kins, Andrew Arnold, Menzo Lane, Levi Lane, William Kendrick, Frank Seely, A. E. Seely, L. S. Knox, Daniel Stacksbeger, Emory Fishell, John Bomton, Gideon Kennedy, Hugh Kennedy, David Kennedy, Alexander Patterson, S. S. Boomer, A. M. Boomer, James Boomer, Jr., Wil- liam Boomer, Jr., Charles Bennett, J. Loucks, Galusha Stebbins, Lyman Childs, Moses Barras, Henry Finnie, Augustus Boutwell, Reuben Whitley, A. H. Litchfield and H. P. Barnes. These men, with their wives and children, were more or less active in the development of this section, and no history of Bristol Township would be complete without a mention of them.

SUPERVISORS

The men who have represented Bristol Town- ship on the Board of County Supervisors have been as follows:

James McClellan, 1850-51; William Grimwood, 1852; Col. J. W. Willett, 1853; A. H. Arnold, 1854; William Grimwood, 1855-56; Charles H. Raymond, 1857-58; A. H. Arnold, 1859; Robert Hopkins, 1860-61; Mathew Patterson, 1862; C. H. Raymond, 1863-64; William Grimwood, 1865-66; C. H. Raymond, 1867-82; R. W. Wil- lett, 1883-88; C. G. Raymond, 1889; Harlan P. Barnes, 1890-1913.

CHAPTER XXIX

OSWEGO TOWNSHIP, CITIES AND VILLAGES

OLDEST TOWNSHIP IN KENDALL COUNTY—FIRST SETTLER FROM OHIO IN 1832—FIRST NEIGHBORS —INDIAN TRACES—IMPORTANT FAMILIES—FIRST STAGE COACH—SETTLERS IN 1835—CORN MILL, CHAIR FACTORY AND GRIST MILL BUILT—SET- TLERS OF 1836 AND 1837—DRUMS MANUFAC- TURED—POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED AND OSWEGO VILLAGE NAMED—SETTLERS BETWEEN 1838 AND 1845—CEMETERIES—FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE—OS- WEGO VILLAGE—VILLAGE OFFICERS—EARLY BUSI- NESS MEN—PRESENT BUSINESS CONCERNS—PHY- SICIANS—LAWYERS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF OS- WEGO—FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—OSWEGO A MODERN CITY—MATTERS OF INTEREST—MEXICAN WAR VOLUNTEERS—DISCOVERY HERE OF A NEW FOSSIL—SCIENTISTS NAME SAME TENTACULITES OSWEGOENSIE—WOLF CROSSING—SUPERVISORS.

(By J. H. Russell.)

Sometimes very trivial incidents determined the location of a new home for the pioneer. Outwardly there was little choice between the different spots, aside from the nearness of water supply, so that oftentimes a weariness on the part of the family, or a painful scarcity of food, prompted a termination of what had been a long and hard journey, and the location stake would be driven into the ground by the side of the lumbering wagon in which the trip had been made. Fortunately for the settlers of Ken- dall County almost any claim was a good one, for water and timber abounded, and when once the fields were cleared, the virgin soil responded rapidly to cultivation.

OLDEST TOWNSHIP

Oswego Township enjoys the distinction of being a few months older than any other town in Kendall County, had as its first settler, Wil- liam Wilson, who, coming from the Mad River district in Ohio, located on the south bank of the Fox River, on the present site of Oswego, in August, 1832. He was immediately followed by Daniel, John, Walter, and Elijah Pearce.

John and Walter settled on the west of Fox River, Daniel settled near the village, and Elijah settled near the DuPage River. The long journey had been made with horse teams, and in this they were more fortunate than many others who had only oxen to draw their wagons. Mr. Wilson built a little log cabin in the woods, and began the work of clearing off his land. About the same time, Ephraim Macomber joined the little settlement, locating about two miles on the west of Mr. Wilson's claim. This was the only settlement on the Fox River between Indian Creek and Geneva.

It would be almost impossible for the traveler through Kendall County of today to realize in full the conditions obtaining at that time. For miles stretched the level prairies, broken only by the groves, and interspersed here and there with the silvery streams which furnished sufficient moisture for the adjoining land. The Indian roving over this magnificent expanse of country had done but little to mark it for his own. His footprints were but feebly impressed upon the sands of time, which shifting, utterly obliterated them from this part of the country, and almost from the world's history, were it not for the poetic names which he left attached to many of our natural land marks. Here and there are yet to be found those curious elevations which mark the resting place of the mighty of various tribes who lived long before Columbus set his alien foot on American shores. Now and again a few bones are thrown out from their hiding place in some obscure grave, which from their conformation lead men of science to declare them to have belonged to the Red race. Occasionally a farmer of Kendall County finds in his peaceful fields tokens of bloody warfare in the form of an almost shapeless stone arrow-head, but aside from these trifling traces, Kendall County and the surrounding country seems to have preserved few marks of the Indian occupancy. Had it not been for the enterprise and courage of those brave pioneers, this magnificent agricultural section might still lie fallow, and millions of dollars worth of produce have been lost to the world. In Kendall County as elsewhere in the world, there was no history until the white man appeared, and from his first settlement, a record of importance has been made.

In addition to those early settlers mentioned must be given the names of: The Van Fliet families, one of which settled in Oswego, and the Wormley and Townsend families. In the latter family were several daughters, who were prominent in the social life, and who married here. In the autumn of 1833, Isaac Hallock, Samuel Smith, and Ephraim Macomber lived in a small cabin below Oswego. About the same time Mr. Gorton and Benjamin Phillips came together from Pennsylvania. John and William Wormley came from New York. They walked all the way carrying only their rifles, and a change of clothing, averaging thirty-six miles a day. William staked his claim where later Oswego Station stood. Jacob and David Carpenter, brothers, and Phillip Mudgett also came the same year. The first stage to pass through Kendall County between Chicago and St. Louis was run by J. R. Temple, and left Chicago on July 4, 1833, driven by J. T. Caton, later Judge Caton, for Oswego. The people of Kendall County were delighted at this for it put Oswego on one of the main highways and this event bore an important part in the growth of the section. Naturally many people came along the thoroughfare, and being pleased with the outlook, selected Kendall County as their new home.

In 1835 came John McClond, and Jonathan Ricketson, from Livingston County, N. Y. The latter made the first wagon track from Fox River to Plattville. Stephen English and Rufus Gray came from New York. Truman Hathaway and William A. Randall came from Pennsylvania, and walked all the way. Mr. Stebbins and family came the same year, also Major W. N. Davis and Isaac Townsend, with his brother, Robert, who was later a Rear Admiral in the Civil War. Claudius Townsend came and settled across the river from Oswego. L. F. Arnold settled in Oswego, and he and L. B. Judson laid out the village, calling it "Hudson," a name by which it was known for several years. Mr. Arnold opened the first store the same season. It stood on the site later occupied by Levi's drug store. Stephen Ashley and Mr. Moss were other settlers. John Chapman came, but stayed only a few months, when he moved to Dixon, returning to Oswego in 1842.

The settlers of 1836 were: Samuel Thomas, who was Justice of the Peace for many years,

Henry Hopkins, James Greenacre, Ross Hubbard, who opened a store. Stephen B. Crow, Bainbridge Smith, Manrice Gray, Joel Warner, Calvin B. Chapin, of New York. Merrit Clark built a corn mill on the site where later stood Parker's mill. There was a chair factory connected with the mill, where wooden chairs were made. Levi Gorton and William Wormley helped to put the first log in the dam for this mill. A grist mill was also begun by Levi and Darwin Gorton this year, which was finished the following season. They afterward sold this mill to N. A. Rising, who opened a store in connection with it. Other settlers of this year were D. C. Cleveland, Harrison Albee, of Clinton County, N. Y., and George W. Kellogg.

In 1837, Mrs. Pease, mother of L. B. Judson, kept a tavern, Mr. Osborn kept a store and Ezra Smith opened the first shoe shop. He also manufactured drums, many of which he sold during the war. He was a fine performer on the tenor drum. He always had a martial band in practice, which was in great demand at public gatherings in the community. Other settlers of this year were: G. W. Wormley, Daniel Cooley, Mr. Sntton, and Henry A. Clarke, who opened one of the first dry goods stores in Oswego, continuing in business for twenty years. The Oswego postoffice was established in this year (1837). Four of the village lot owners, L. B. Judson, L. F. Arnold, Mr. Green, and Dr. Trowbridge, voted for a name for the new postoffice, and Hudson and Lodi were changed to Oswego, as several were from Oswego, N. Y., thus naming the village as it is today. In 1838, Decoliah Toal came and opened a tavern in Oswego.

The settlers of 1839 were Col. William Cowdrey from New York, Daniel Cooney from Pennsylvania, A. B. Smith from Ohio, and Walter Loncks from Montgomery County, N. Y.

In 1840 the settlers were: Samuel Pyatt, David and Reed Ferris, Peter J. Lestourgeon, and Edward Simons. Mr. A. Parker built a stone store building in Oswego and did a thriving business. In 1842 came Thomas Greenfield, John Chapman, Samuel and Thomas Hopkins, Dr. Clemmons, E. D. Bradley, and George Bradley. Samuel Roberts also came here from New York in 1842, his family coming the next year. C. B. Chapin had erected a large building in which he had a blacksmith shop, where he built and repaired machinery. William Hoze came

in 1842 and began building wagons also in this building. In this year also the brothers, Samuel and Thomas Hopkins, built the first real hotel in Oswego, though the village had small taverns before. They were followed by Wright Murphy as proprietor of this hotel, and he was followed by William Briggs. Later he was followed by Mann and Beaupre. Eben Beanpre was born in this house.

In 1843 the following settlers came to the township: Cyrns Cass, John Collins, H. Minard, and George Wooley.

In 1844 those who settled here were: Wright Murphy, M. S. Richards, John and William Bertram, Ezekiel Davis, Edwin Hunt, and Elias Ladd.

In 1845 those who settled here were: F. Coffin, Preston Burr, Martin Hinchman, G. Danford, John B. Hunt, Daniel Hunt, William and Dwight Ladd, Laureston and Seth Walker.

CEMETERIES.—The Wormley Cemetery, in what is now Oswego Township was opened, and the first burial there was that of John Wormley, son of William Wormley, in 1836. The Oswego Cemetery was laid out and donated to the village in 1835 by Manrice Gray, L. B. Judson and L. F. Arnold, who owned the land. It was where the Baptist Church now stands. About 1846 it was included in Loucks and Judson's addition to Oswego, when Mr. Judson opened another burying ground in his grove, and the remains in the old cemetery were transferred to the new one, which, in 1876, was conveyed to the Oswego Cemetery Association by M. J. Richards who then owned the land.

The first school house in Oswego Township was opened in a log building on the highest point of land near the village. It had been used by Catholic missionaries to the Indians, who taught Wabansia's tribe. When the Indians were removed, in 1837, the whites used the old building for a school. Adaline Warner, sister of Mrs. George Parker, was the first teacher, followed by George Kellogg and Mr. King. Rose Pearce, DeVoe Warner, Fletcher Gray, Marie DeVoe, and Augusta Fletcher crossed the river in a boat to attend this school when they were very small children. The further history of the schools of Oswego Township and village will be found in our special chapter on "Schools and Education."

A new school building was constructed in 1840, with David Fletcher, Mr. Tarr, Mr. Thornton, C. G. Martin, Norman Sexton, Frank Cables and Miss I. Swartout as the early teachers. Dorcas Hoskins taught this school several years in summer. She began teaching in New York State when sixteen years of age, and taught almost continuously until she was fifty years old.

In 1850, a stone schoolhouse was built, and Chester Hammond was the first principal, followed by these, among others: E. N. Lewis, II. H. Haff, James Allison, Albert Snooks, John McKinney, Warren Wilkie, Philander Brown, O. S. Wescott, J. H. Gano, Mr. Pearsall, Edward and E. P. Whiting, F. H. Metcalf, J. Thorp, Daniel Voorhees, D. H. Taylor, L. Van Fossen, J. E. Brown, Milo Mason and C. C. Duffy.

OSWEGO VILLAGE

The village of Oswego was laid out first by L. B. Judson and L. F. Arnold in 1835, and called Hudson. When the postoffice was located here in 1837, the name was changed to Oswego. The village was further surveyed by Archibald Sears, County Surveyor, May 5, 1842, and the plat was placed on record May 7, 1842, by William Loucks, owner of the portion surveyed at that time. In the same year (1842) it was incorporated as a village. In 1845 the county seat was removed from Yorkville to Oswego, and a court house was soon after built there. In the early sixties the county seat was returned to Yorkville, and a new court house was built in the village. A completed history of the various changes of the county seat and of the erection of county buildings will be found in our chapter on Kendall Township. After the removal of the county seat, the court house in Oswego was first used as a town hall, then as a school building. Later it was bought by the district, and in 1885 was torn down, and the present school building was erected on the site.

Following are the officers of the Village of Oswego (1914): President of the Board, John Herren; Board of Trustees, Charles Shoger, Roy Croushorn, Lyman Pearce, Nate Knuth, Charles Schultz, Ernest Biesmeier, Village Clerk, Charles Roberts; Village Treasurer, C. L. Burkhart.

Among those who early worked for the best interests of the village were: L. B. Judson,

known as "the father of Oswego," G. W. Chapman, Samuel Roberts, Darwin Bradley, and Walter Loucks.

The first store in the village was that kept by L. F. Arnold. It was a general store, was opened in 1835, and stood where later Levi's drug store stood. The second store was probably that of N. A. Rising, which he opened in connection with the grist mill which he bought from Levi, and Darwin Gorton, and which they had completed in 1837. A small store was also kept by a Mr. Osborn in 1836. Henry A. Clarke opened one of the first drygoods stores and A. Parker built a stone store and was one of the early merchants, starting in 1840. The first blacksmith shop was that of Samuel Bartlett, who came from New York State. The first real hotel was that opened by the brothers M. D. Height, general store, N. C. Richards, the other early business men in Oswego were: hardware, Fred Coffin, groceries, Henry Helle, Samuel and Thomas Hopkins in 1840. Among boots and shoes, William Hanley, groceries, Charles Shaver, furniture and undertaker, and Lorenzo Rank, for many years postmaster at Oswego, J. C. Sherwood, groceries, George H. Teller, dry goods, and John Greenfield, furniture.

Among the business concerns of today are: Oswego State Bank, John Conway, Manager Telephone Exchange, W. J. Mores, General Store, Schulch Brothers, groceries, market and hardware, H. B. Read, groceries and hardware, Scott Cutter, drugs, Willis Brothers, tanners, hardware, Henry Pierce, sample room, Dr. Charles Clark, veterinary hospital, Charles Bower, boots and shoes, Sutherland Brothers, restaurant, Charles Ode, sample room, Roy Smith, ice cream parlors, G. M. Croshorn, furniture, Guss, barber shop, A. Swanson, cigar factory, John P. Schickler, sample room, William Cliggitt, elevator, L. E. Wood, agent C. B. & Q. Ry.

The location of Oswego made it a central point for leading men of all professions and among the physicians who have lived and practiced at Oswego were: Dr. D. B. Jewell, Dr. Lester, Dr. U. Davis and Dr. Young. The physicians in 1914 are: Dr. A. E. Van Deventer, Dr. D. B. Drew, and Dr. L. J. Weisheew.

Able lawyers who have lived or practiced at Oswego have been as follows: John M. Crothers, Norman Dodge, A. C. Dodge, B. F. Fridley,



MATTHEW PATTERSON



JANE PATTERSON

Hon. A. B. Smith, who was a member of the legislature, Paul G. Hawley, Judge Helm, and Albert M. Snook. The legal profession is now represented in Oswego by O. A. Burkhart.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF OSWEGO

THE OSWEGO CONGREGATIONAL.—This church was organized May 16, 1846, by Rev. Hope Brown. The first members were Josiah Walker, Orlando Walker and wife, E. Jackman, Paulina Richmond and Mary G. Fenton. Among the pastors have been: Revs. J. W. Brown, E. B. Coleman, Russell Whiting, J. Van Anthrup, Robert Budd, Robert Brown, Mr. Wilhelm, J. D. Baldwin, J. A. Cruzan, Jonathan Waddams, H. D. Wiard, Mr. Turney, J. C. Woodcock, Frederick W. Long, J. H. Reed, C. H. Bucks, Mr. Schaffer, and O. S. Grinnell, the present pastor (1914).

A church was built in 1847. This was burned in 1893, and the present building was erected in 1894.

THE OSWEGO PRESBYTERIAN.—This church was organized in 1853. They first worshiped in a building, which was later used by a German society. They erected a church building in 1857. The pastors have been: Revs. John McKinney, A. E. Thompson, J. H. Nesbit, H. A. Thayer, H. A. Barkley, W. K. Boyd, J. B. Andrews, Thomas Galt, Ed. Andrews, Mr. Clark, James Butler, Mr. Bass, Mr. Krause, Mr. Youtsler, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Harris, and J. T. Hood, the present pastor (1914). A fine new church is now just being completed by this congregation.

THE OSWEGO METHODIST CHURCH.—This religious body was organized in 1835, in Daniel Pearce's house. A church building was begun the same year, but was not completed until several years later. The pastors have been: Revs. William Royal, W. Clark, W. Wilcox, John St. Clair, E. Springer, Rufus Lumry, H. Hadley, Wesley Batchelder, R. R. Wood, S. F. Denning, S. R. Beggs, J. Hunter, Levi Jenks, J. W. Burton, W. B. Atkinson, A. Wooliscroft, C. Lazenby, J. C. Stoughton, S. Stover, David Cassidy, Michael Lewis, J. S. David, W. P. Wright, R. K. Bibbins, C. French, R. Wake, W. H. Haight, C. Foster, Mr. Hibbard, Joseph Cross, J. Davidson, E. D. Gould, Henry Minard, A. D. McGregor, J. J. Tobias, W. K. Beans, Mr. Simes, Mr. Adams, Mr. Loye, Mr. Waite, Mr. Stranahan, E. W. Adams, Arba Martin, A. C. Gruber, Mr. McChesney, Mr. Stokes, E. J. Laird,

M. E. Butler, S. H. Taylor, E. H. Black, and M. A. Outland, the present pastor (1914).

THE OSWEGO LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized in 1853, and built a church in 1858. Among the pastors were: E. H. Buhre, M. R. Zucker, William Binner, and Mr. Koch. This congregation disbanded about 1884.

ZION EVANGELICAL.—The church on Oswego Prairie, formerly the German Evangelical Church, dates from 1845, when the German settlement was established there, and an Evangelical Society was organized. The first meeting house was built in 1848, and school was held in the basement. In 1860 they bought the old Presbyterian Church building in the village of Oswego, and after that alternated services in the two buildings, the same pastor serving in this way the two congregations. A new church was erected on the prairie in 1871, the original building becoming the school. The present church building on Oswego Prairie was erected in 1909, and the present church in the village of Oswego was built about 1896.

The pastors serving the two churches have been as follows: Revs. Samuel Tobias, Samuel Dickover, John Hanert, John Schnagel, William Strassburger, Jacob Himmel, Martin Stamm, J. F. Schnee, H. Hintze, J. G. Miller, Henry Bucks, C. Kopp, Christian Hummel, J. M. Sindlinger, V. Forkel, John Kuechel, C. Augustine, John Schneider, William Neitz, E. M. Faust, George Swartz, John Litner, S. Thiess, and G. C. Gasser.

Each church now has its own pastor, and the present pastor of Zion Evangelical Church, on the prairie, is Rev. M. Gromewold. The pastor of the Oswego Evangelical Church, situated in the village, is Rev. Milford Faust.

THE OSWEGO BAPTIST CHURCH was organized May 24, 1848. The members at that time were: Justin Lee, George I. Smith, F. B. Ives, M. M. Forbes, Nahum Parkhurst, Giles Doan, Delany Smith, Mary Lyons, Frances Ives, and Sibyl Lee.

A church building was erected in 1856. Among the pastors in charge have been: Revs. Ambler Edson, L. P. Ives, R. A. Clapp, F. Kent, Edwin Bruce, S. A. Estee, Charles Button, Mr. Storrs, E. H. Sawyer, E. A. Ince, J. T. Green, J. H. Samson, and Alfred Watts. This church was disbanded some twenty-five years ago.

The fraternal organizations represented in Oswego are: A. F. and A. Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

OSWEGO A MODERN CITY

Oswego has three miles of graveled streets, and is well supplied with cement sidewalks. The village is supplied with electric light and power by the Northern Utilities Company, and with gas by the Western United Gas and Electric Company.

It is on the Fox River branch of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, formerly the Aurora, Oswego, and Ottawa Railroad, forty-four miles from Chicago, and on the Yorkville extension of the Aurora, Elgin, and Chicago electric road, with cars every hour east to Aurora, where connection is made with the main electric line of that company for Chicago. There are also hourly cars west to Yorkville. Telephone service is supplied by the Chicago Telephone Company, and telegraphic service by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

Other interesting facts relative to the history of Oswego are: A company known as "Captain Dodge's Company" was organized in Oswego in 1846, for service in the Mexican War. The movement was started at a meeting held in the school house, then used as a court house, at which A. R. Dodge, and A. B. Smith were the speakers. There were about fifty men in the command. Among them were the following: A. H. Kellogg, William Sprague, David W. Carpenter, John Sanders, John Roberts, George Roberts, Aaron Fields, Edward Fields, James Lewis, Dr. Reuben Poindexter, William Joyce, William Van Doozer, William Potter, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Sheldon. The company was taken in wagons to Alton, where it received the necessary number of men to complete it, becoming then Company E, Second Illinois Volunteers. They took steamer down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and marched on foot from that city to the seat of war in Mexico, which they reached late in the fall. They took part in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, which resulted in a victory for the American troops. Later another company was organized in Oswego by a Mr. Fullerton for service in Mexico.

In 1852 Dr. Mordacia Davis found a fossil at the mouth of Wabausia Creek, which he could not classify, and upon the suggestion of Prof. Wilber he sent it to Washington, D. C. There it was found, by the government experts, that it

was new to science, and they named it *Tentaculites Oswegoensis*, thereby giving the village geologic interest.

Frank Vanderlip, now President of the National City Bank, of New York, and the leading financial authority of the United States, was born in Oswego Township, and passed his boyhood and early manhood in the township and village, going from here to the larger field in which his name has become international, but never forgetting old Kendall County and his early friends.

Outside of the town of Oswego there is a large farming region that supplies not only the local market but ships to Chicago and other points. The agriculturalists of Oswego Township compare favorably with those throughout Kendall County, for they are thoroughly abreast of the times and awake to their many natural advantages.

Wolf Crossing is another settlement within Oswego Township, and grew out of the fact that the railroad needed another station. A grain elevator is located at this point.

SUPERVISORS

The men who have served ably and satisfactorily as members of the Kendall County Board of Supervisors from 1850 to 1914 are included in the following list: Ebenezer Morgan, 1850; Henry A. Clark, 1851; John W. Chapman, 1852; Morris Gray, 1853; Charles L. Murdock, 1854-1856; John M. Crother, 1857; Cyrus Cass, 1858; John W. Chapman, 1859-1861; I. W. Patterson, 1862; A. Small, 1863; J. S. Seeley, 1864-1865; M. Davis, 1866; L. P. Judson, 1867-1868; J. S. Seeley, 1869; John W. Chapman, 1870; H. W. Farley, 1871-1874; Henry C. Cutter, 1875; Henry W. Farley, 1876-1877; William Parker, 1878-1880; Henry W. Farley, 1881; William Parker, 1882-1884; Henry C. Cutter, 1885-1892; Myron L. Wormley, 1893-1896; J. D. Russell, 1897-1906; Myron L. Wormley, 1907-1914.

CHAPTER XXX

FOX TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

OHIO CONTRIBUTED FIRST SETTLERS—THE HOLLENBACKS—THE HARRIS AND ACKLEY FAMILIES—FIFTY MILES JOURNEY IN QUEST OF FLOUR—PIO-

NEER PRIVATIONS—BIRTH OF TWIN BABIES—MRS. BOYD'S STORY OF INDIAN UPRISING OF 1832—MILITARY COMPANY FORMED—COMMENT BY AUTHOR ON SOME HISTORICAL INACCURACIES—RETURN OF FAMILY TO OHIO—MR. HOLLENBACK COMES BACK TO HIS PIONEER FARM—FAMILY AFTER A BEREAVEMENT RETURN TO KENDALL COUNTY—SETTLERS FROM TAZEWELL COUNTY—MANY ADDITIONS IN 1834—OPENING OF FIRST STORE—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—BUILDING OF A SAWMILL IN 1835—MORE SETTLERS—CLAIM DISPUTES—FIRST GRINDING MILL—TOWN OF FOX SURVEYED—CONNECTICUT BRASS CLOCK PEDDLERS—MILLFORD PLATTED—NAMES OF NEW SETTLERS—MILLS BUILT—MILLFORD M. E. CHURCH—FORMATION OF KENDALL COUNTY IN 1840—REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT—HARVESTING MACHINES IN 1845—COMING OF NORWEGIANS—COURT HOUSE COMPLETED—TOWN OF FOX NAMED BY VOTE IN 1850—ON THE OREGON TRAIL—RAILROAD STATION—THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH—ENERGETIC AND SUBSTANTIAL SETTLERS—FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN—POST'S DAM COMPLETED—MILLINGTON CANAL AND VALLEY WATER POWER COMPANY—MILLBROOK LAID OUT BY JACOB BUDD—FIRES—MILLBROOK CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY—FOX STATION—MILLINGTON ICE FRESHET—MILLINGTON ENAMELLING WORKS—INTERESTING BIOGRAPHIES—HELMAR—A LUTHERAN STRONGHOLD—MORE BIOGRAPHIES—THE HOLLENBACK DESCENDANTS—MILLINGTON BUSINESS REFERENCES—MILLBROOK BUSINESS MEN.

(By George M. Hollenback.)

In 1829 George Hollenback was living with his family, consisting of wife and five children, in the village of Frazeysburg in Muskingum County, Ohio, very nearly in the centre of the state, and at that time before much was said or written of "The Illinois Country," or as the people generally spoke of it as "The Ellinoy." Of course Mr. Hollenback was somewhat interested in "The Ellinoy," as some friends of his had emigrated to Vermilion County and had established themselves at or near where the flourishing city of Danville is now situated. He therefore made his preparations during the summer of that year to remove with his family some time in the near future, and had fixed the time for that purpose in the early autumn to move to that locality, but in the meantime Mrs. Hollenback had a rather severe attack of a prevailing fever, so that a start was not made until near the middle of

November. The precise date is not known, but as soon as Mrs. Hollenback's condition of health would permit, she, with her husband and family, bid goodbye to father, mother, brothers and sisters, and they started on their long, toilsome journey to "The Ellinoy."

For a few days, until the line dividing the States of Ohio and Indiana was reached and passed, weather was pleasant and the roads fairly good, but from thence to the Wabash Country, the roads were rough, and grew worse with the falling of cold autumnal rains, so as to become almost impassable from mud and water. Add to that, the route across Indiana was, in some parts to the end of the journey, almost a wilderness, through a heavily timbered country, without a house or other habitation for many a mile. The wet weather was succeeded by an early freezing. There were a few large streams to cross, but in all cases the ice had to be broken to permit the teams, which were not shod, to make a crossing. The wading of the streams and breaking of the ice in all cases fell to the lot of Mr. Hollenback. It took some weeks to cross the State of Indiana, and the supply of food became alarmingly scarce, to the three or four moving families which chance had thrown with the Hollenback family, and long before they were reached by the relief brought by charitable people who had started to meet them for that purpose, they were reduced to the extremity of appeasing the calls of hunger for three or four days by a supply of dried fruit they happened to be supplied with. By a credible witness it was stated that it took six weeks and three days from the starting point to arrive at Gopher Hill, near to Danville, Ill., and that would bring the length of the journey in regard to time to about the first of January, 1830. The writer is particular to present the account of this journey to give some idea of the hardships encountered by the first settler and his family in their attempts to reach that which was subsequently their home in Kendall County, Ill. The remainder of the winter was spent among friends in Danville, where they gained in a few months their rights as citizens of Illinois. In the month of April they were on their way westward, bringing up at Cedar Point on the south side of the Illinois River, not far from the present city of Peru, in the neighborhood of David H. Letts, Esq., who was an early, and prominent citizen, of whom they obtained a cabin

well suited for their use, and sufficient land to raise supplies for the family for the year 1830. This was rather an uneventful year except that the family formed the acquaintance of many good citizens, and renewed the acquaintance of many old neighbors from Ohio who had preceded them to the new country. Mr. Hollenback's brother, Clark Hollenback, who had emigrated with his family in the year 1829, and had found a temporary stopping place in Marshall County in the neighborhood of the Dents, and the Darnelles, during the summer of 1830 moved with his family to the Fox River Country, made a lodgment in the centre of Aux Sable Grove, now in the town of Na-au-say, in which he passed the hard winter of 1830-31. Not many of the particulars of his stay are recorded, but his brother, George Hollenback, and his friends Harris and Ackley visited him on their overland trip to the Fox River late in the winter or early in March of that year. The voyagers started to visit "The Big Woods," where the city of Aurora now is, but they journeyed no farther than where Oswego now is. Camping over night, but not finding things to their liking, in the morning they retraced their steps, and had no difficulty in selecting the land for their future homes at and near the beautiful grove that bears the name of "Hollenback" to this day. Mr. Hollenback made all haste to his family, and made his arrangements with such celerity that on the 18th day of April, 1831, which was the thirty-second birthday of Mrs. Hollenback, he sat down with his family in the possession of the unclaimed land, that was to be his until the day of his death and that of his wife. A kind of shack was hastily constructed that served as a shelter from sun and storm until the 20th of September following. Mr. Hollenback without doubt was the first actual settler of what was afterward called Fox Township, and by Government survey, Township 36 North, of Range 6 East of the third principal meridian. A few days thereafter, his friends, William Harris and Ezra Ackley, came, and from thenceforth became, with their families, his neighbors.

FIFTY MILES JOURNEY IN QUEST OF FLOUR

After clearing off a few acres of the timber and brush for planting a garden and a small field in order to raise a crop of corn, for he did not care to raise a full crop on freshly broken prairie sod, the thought was breadstuffs for the

near future, for the present stock was growing low. A journey of fifty or more miles south of the Illinois River was thought of, and immediately acted upon; taking his team and wagon and with his young daughter, who wished to visit her aunt, her mother's sister, he went his way to Marshall County in quest of flour, the bread of which is justly denominated the staff of life. He was unable to find the staple itself, but found a friend who had a few acres where wheat had been raised the previous year, which had not been well gleaned at the harvest time, upon which had been left sufficient seed to produce a fair crop of "Volunteer" (as it was called) wheat. There were six or eight acres in the tract his friend had given him. As it was not yet ripe enough to harvest, he waited until it had ripened, then cut, and when sufficiently dry to thrash, prepared for grinding, took the resulting wheat to a horse-mill and had it manufactured into a coarse kind of nutritious flour, and with his little daughter returned home after an absence of six long weeks, during which time no tidings passed between absent ones and their home. During this absence, the corn near the house had grown so tall as to hide the approach of a team and wagon until their appearance at the very door of the cabin home. The arrival was opportune, for the last loaf had been baked and divided among the needy neighbors. (The writer has been somewhat particular in giving some account of the privations of a few of the real pioneers in getting the things of real necessity for sustaining life until the soil could be in condition to grow them.) During the summer a log cabin for a permanent home was erected and covered and of which a sweet singer of the campaign of the presidential election of 1840, years after, sung of its kind as follows: "With wooden latches and hinges rude they hung the clumsy door." As before hinted, an equinoctial storm of about the 20th of September wrecked the shack, and necessitated the removal of the family in the storm to the newly erected cabin. In the meantime, the few acres of corn had produced a bountiful crop upon which the family could live until the corn could again grow, and have something to spare. It was in this lonely, comfortless cabin the twin babies of the family, George M. and Amelia, were born December 1, 1831; the stork was prodigal in bestowing his favors in bringing two where only one was welcome.



Frank W. Pease



Jennie J. Pease

HISTORICAL MISTAKES

Recurring to the Indian outbreak of May 16, 1832, it is reasonably certain that neither Black Hawk nor a few, if any of his warriors, not more than three of four were concerned in the raid, that the old tradition in relation to the council between Black Hawk and Shabona, at the mouth of Big Rock Creek, and the silly story of the "Black Hawk Cave" are untrue in every particular; no such events ever took place. The outbreak was occasioned by the Indian neighbors of the settlers (the Pottawatomies), for the purpose of murdering and robbing the settlers of the little personal property at large. The account given by Mr. Armstrong of Shabona's miraculous ride in which his horse fell dead in the neighborhood of the Hollenback cabin, is a fable pure and simple, the family and their neighbors were at the very moment, Mr. Armstrong very feelingly describes, well on their way to Walker's settlement, having escaped from their home the night before by the combination of two or three little events the failure of any one of which would have been fatal to all, and Mr. Hollenback still a fugitive.

After leaving Fort Dearborn, Mr. Hollenback's family returned to Plainfield (Fort Beggs) as before stated, and from thence immediately made preparations to return to the old home in Ohio. Old Mr. and Mrs. Combs accompanied them to Newark, Ohio. Mistress Hollenback and the children remained with her father in the old neighborhood, while Mr. Hollenback visited during the winter with relatives in Pennsylvania and New York, returning in the early spring to Ohio, and securing the services of a young man by the name of John Perry, was soon on his way again to "The Ellinoy" where he and Mr. Perry arrived in good time, to plow up his "Woods Field," as it was called; he found his cabin home in very near as good condition as he left it one year before. The floor of the cabin and outside premises well littered with broken crockery, and such other things as the intruders were not able to carry away, and in the bushes not far off were found two large sap kettles turned upside down, evidently the work of white men (soldiers perhaps) to prevent them from accumulating water from rain, as filling and freezing would possibly injure or ruin them. After cultivating his corn, and making preparations

for his return with his family, Mr. Hollenback and Mr. Perry turned their faces again toward Ohio, where they arrived in apt time, and in good condition; immediately made arrangements for a final journey with his family to "The Ellinoy," which was delayed somewhat by the sudden illness and death of little Phillip S., a bright, promising son of five years of age. It was with sorrowing hearts the remains were laid away, and then the survivors proceeded on their long journey,—not so long, however, as it was three years before, for they struck a bee-line for their place, which for more than a year and a half most of the family had not been privileged to see. In not quite three weeks they found themselves at home again in Fox Township and surprised a family in possession of their cabin. Robert Ford, finding the house empty, had entered in possession with his wife and daughter, a young girl of twelve years of age, but in a few days moved out. Mr. Ford, it seems, had purchased of Mr. Matlock the claim of William Harris which included the north end of the Hollenback Grove, and all the prairie land on and all around it, in which he established his married daughter and his sons, James and John, who were all married and had families of their own. Now there were neighbors in plenty. These people were from Tazewell County, Illinois, and had rushed into the country late in the summer of 1833, and had established themselves. It was not long thereafter the two brothers of old Mrs. Ford with their families; Frances Evans and James Evans came, and found in Robert Ford's claim quite large enough for all of them to settle upon. They were all good people and good neighbors. John Ford had been one of the soldiers belonging to Colonels Stillman and Bailey's Battalion which had the fight with the Indians on the memorable 14th day of May, 1832, two days before the outbreak of the Indians on the Fox River, in returning to Fort Wilburn to be mustered out John Ford had passed over that land, and he spied it out "as it were the ground," and had induced his father and other friends to visit the Fox River Country, and thus was made the first permanent settlement in what was to be Fox Township. Robert Ford and his family and friends paid marked respect to claim lines of Ackley and Hollenback, so much so that within a few months after the land sales in Chicago in

1839. ample conveyances were made by all to Mr. Hollenback having reference to claim lines. John Ford had so near completed his little log cabin that he, and his young wife, on the 13th day of November, 1833, could contemplate "The Falling of the Stars" by looking up the unfinished chimney of their new home.

The spring of 1834 brought a perfect rush to the neighborhood, and neighbors rapidly increased, of persons who afterward became valued members of the community. It is well to enumerate a number of them. Messrs. Hall and Smith came early in the season, and made claim to land on the south side of the Fox River that afterwards passed into the possession of J. N. and Joab Austin; a little later came Royal Bullard and his brother-in-law, William Vernon, and claimed land now composed of the farms of A. E. Meyers, Robert Barron and Frank Whitfield. Still later came the family of Robert W. Carnes. Mr. Carnes bought of Robert Ford part of the Harris claim north of Ackley's, extending to what is now called the Atherton Road North. After Bullard and Vernon had become established, came their father-in-law, James S. Murray, and R. W. Carnes, bringing Dinah, and Mr. Murray bringing Sylvia, the first colored mamnies brought to this part of Illinois. In emigrating north they stopped at Springfield with their families to visit the country. John M. Kennedy came with them from the South and he, with Joseph Weeks, a native of this State, came with Bullard and Vernon to the Fox River Country. Weeks and Kennedy located across the river in what was afterward the town of Little Rock. Vernon and Murray opened a small store or trading house which was a great convenience for some years to the new settlement. Later in the same year came Samuel Jackson and George F. Markley to Millford, now Millington. Jackson got started on a tour of investigation from northwest Pennsylvania, perhaps from Pittsburgh, and met Markley on a river steamer somewhere on their journey; they became interested in each other and came to this neighborhood together, Jackson claiming 300 acres, more or less, on the south side of the river, and Markley about the same number of acres on the north or west side of the river. It must be borne in mind that this was in La Salle County. Mr. Markley having pretensions to the law, was elected the first Justice of the Peace in the neighborhood. Jack-

son and Markley built their cabin in La Salle County near the present line of Kendall County and began preparations for damming the river preparatory to building a sawmill. In the spring of 1835 the frame of the sawmill was raised, and the dam across the river was commenced just a little above a small island in the river. This island was covered with large timber and is well remembered by the writer of this. The island and its trees have vanished long ago and the dam went away finally after the sawmill was carried away about 1876.

Isaac Groover came in 1835, and claimed the land upon which the village of Millbrook is now situated and the Bates brothers, James H. and Stephen H. claimed south of Groover, the fine farm that was afterwards the home of Tunis G. and Edward Budd. Henry S. Misner came in the latter part of 1834 or 1835, and made claim of a large tract extending across the town line dividing Fox Township from the town of Big Grove, interfering somewhat with the claim of Clark Hollenback and was the beginning of a feud which lasted some years of Hollenback vs. Misner, and Misner vs. Hollenback, in the Circuit Court of La Salle County, and did not end until Hollenback's barn and John C. Phillips' house had both been burned; most of the people were attending court in Ottawa and the house and barn were fired and burned to the ground on the same night. In 1835 Jesse Jackson visited his brother Samuel with a view particularly to move with his family later on. His visit was altogether satisfactory, so sometime in the summer of 1836 he arrived with his whole family in Ottawa, having come all the way from Brownsville by water in less than two weeks. He was met at Ottawa by Samuel Jackson and George F. Markley with four teams, and the family and goods were hauled to the cabin of Jackson and Markley at Millford. Jesse Jackson bought out George F. Markley and that gentleman left the country for good and all. The dam across Fox River was completed that fall, the sawmill was started. In the summer of 1836 Henry Elerding erected a small mill at Millbrook Ford for grinding corn. It was a small beginning and yet it was a beginning. The same year Dr. Gantz built a house near or at what was later the P. A. Misner home, and E. W. Willard and William Pickering established themselves on claims that were subsequently sold to John U.

Cooper, and John B. Sherman long years thereafter. Heman Winchel, and the brothers Samuel and Jacob F. Pope all settled near where the Fox Station now is. On the 26th day of October, 1836, was born in George Hollenback's cabin, his daughter, Mary Jane, the last of the family born in that old log cabin. In June, 1837, Henry Shadley was drowned in Fox River at Millford. He did not come from Ottawa as Mr. Hicks has it in his history, but his parents lived in the neighborhood, his mother being a sister of the Haymonds. He was employed at Pat Cunningham's brick yard, went to the river to bathe, and was the third person buried in the Newark and Millington Cemetery. The first one buried in that cemetery was a man named Smith, the second, Miss Heath, from the north side of the river. That year the government surveyors surveyed Town 36 North Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian, which subsequently became the town of Fox. Eli H. Prescott was the government surveyor.

CONNECTICUT BRASS CLOCK PEDDLERS

In this sketch it will not do to slight the memory of the wide awake, enterprising Connecticut brass clock peddlers, who infested the country just at this time. William Hungerford and a Mr. Breed were the active solicitors and William Henderson seemed to be the manager. The newly formed county of Kane had been organized the year before, and Benjamin F. Fridley was the vigilant wide-awake sheriff who made things very lively for peddlers who were selling their goods, wares, and merchandise without the necessary license. The peddlers had their headquarters at the Hollenback cabin, having their clocks shipped by way of water to Chicago in boxes and brought out in the light wagons of the peddlers, and every part of the settled community was visited and the clocks disposed of. About a mile south of Yorkville was the county line, making the towns of Oswego, Bristol, and Little Rock in Kane County. These peddlers had no license, which was well known to Sheriff Fridley, but he was unable to catch them in his county, but they peddled in the south part of his county to its limit. They were not able to sell Mr. Hollenback a clock, but they traded with him notwithstanding. It came about in this way. Robert Ford's friends and relatives in Mansfield, Ohio, had

procured a gunsmith in that city to manufacture a beautiful, smooth-bore rifle, silver mounted, one that would have made glad the heart of an Indian chief, which was presented to Mr. Ford. For some reason he was not suited with it. He was extremely superstitious, and the clock peddlers seemed to find him an easy victim, at any rate, they got his valuable gun and some cash for one of their three-story brass clocks. The price of such a clock in cash was \$65. Mr. Hollenback secured the pretty gun and the clock peddlers boarded it out. The gun was in the family for many years. It was an excellent fowling piece, and could be loaded with ball or shot used by sportsmen. One of the brass clocks was sold to neighbor Ezra Ackley, and was disposed of at his executor's sale to Samuel J. Jackson. Mr. Hungerford was rather convivial and at times indulged in a social glass, always accompanied by this sentiment:

"Our fathers were a set of silly goats
They'd wet their eyes and then their throats;
We, their sons, have grown more wise,
We wet our throats and then our eyes."

After disposing of their clocks the peddlers departed and the country knew them no more.

MILLFORD PLATTED

On January 20, 1838, Daniel F. Hitt, surveyor, under the direction of Samuel J. Jackson, proprietor, platted Millford, later called Millington, when the postoffice was established. Among those who came in the year of 1838, and who became a prominent and worthy citizen, was Thomas Finnie. He purchased of his brother George, who had preceded him in the year of 1837, a claim to 178 acres of the recently surveyed land, and began life as a farmer, at less than thirty years of age. He had been brought up as a manufacturer in his native Scotland. One year later he was united in marriage to Mary Aldrich, a daughter of Nathan Aldrich, who had settled on an adjoining claim, and brought her to his new cabin home. Mr. Finnie by his sterling qualities, soon found lasting favor among his newly found neighbors with whom he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With this community he really "grew with its growth," and "strengthened with its strength." And while never an applicant for office, his neighbors and friends for eighteen

years elected him Supervisor. In 1860, Kendall County elected him a member of the Constitutional Convention which position he was well calculated to fill. He was well read in the political history of his adopted country and well knew the difference between a close construction and a loose construction of the Constitution of the United States. He was an ardent follower of Henry Clay, hence was a Whig in politics, while that party had an existence, and he did not have to change much when he became an ardent and patriotic Republican. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight, August 30, 1897, a highly respected citizen. Mrs. Finnie died October 13, 1900, thus surviving her husband three years and thirteen days. Of their children, Mary is the widow of Daniel R. Ballou; Irene is the wife of Charles M. Scoggin, and Addie is the wife of Charles H. Pluess. Walter, the eldest of the family, the worthy son of a worthy sire, was joined in marriage to Emma A. Miller of Ottawa, in 1888; unfortunately losing his wife by death four years later. The son and daughters are all comfortably located, in homes of their own, in the old neighborhood where their parents had resided for so many years.

In the year 1837, Aaron Brown sold his claim on the north side of the Fox River to John Aldrich. Samuel and Darias Finch settled in the Darnell neighborhood. Alanson Robinson settled on the claim afterwards the home of Johnson Misner, now belonging to Marshall Bagwill. Thomas Serine, brother-in-law of Robinson, settled at the little Papoose Grove which afterward became the home of Matthew Budd. In this year also came the Rev. Jephtha Brainard from Bradford County, Pa., with John Gardner and William Paddock, his son-in-law. George Paddock and Joshua C. Gardner, single men, came with them. Fletcher Misner moved his blacksmith shop from Newark to Millford. George B. Hollenback bought of Henry Elerding his claim at the Millbrook Ford, moved there and erected the Hollenback Flouring mill. The sawmill had already been built by Elerding. Joab Austin and Tunis G. Budd were newcomers in the year of 1837, Mr. Budd securing the claim of James H. and Stephen Bates, and Mr. Austin the claim of the Hull family which became his home. William P. Boyd, John L. R. Vankleek, and Samuel Morse came in 1838. The grist-mill was started this

year at Millford by Samuel and Jesse Jackson; the Millford Methodist Episcopal Church was erected this year. The following named persons are remembered as contributors: William Royal, Royal Bullard, Robert W. Cranes, Jephtha Brainard, Henry S. Misner, Launcelot Rood, Phillip Verbick, Fletcher Misner, John C. Hough, John S. Armstrong, William Paddock, Jesse Jackson, James Rood, W. L. F. Jones, Nathan Aldrich, J. C. Gardner, Danly Shadley and of all the contributors, only five were members of the church.

The government survey of Fox Township was made under the direction of Mr. Prescott in the year of 1837; the sale of the school lands and the towns of Fox and Big Grove was made in August, 1838; the sales had to be reported to the Government, which would necessarily consume a year, so if the survey had been made in 1838 as Mr. Hicks writes, there would not have been time in August of that year to have directed the sale of the school lands as early as August, 1838. This survey is well remembered by the writer as the surveyor's tent was erected nearby his father's cabin and was occupied by the surveyor and his assistants for six weeks during the summer of 1837.

In the year of 1839 the diseases incident to a new country were peculiarly fatal in Millford and in its immediate vicinity, and the Newark and Millford Cemetery became "the long home" of many of the early comers. The first sermon preached in the new church was by Rev. John Sinclair at the funeral of Elizabeth Jackson, the wife of Jesse Jackson, who died May 7, 1839. Other deaths were: Jonathan Jackson, son of Jesse Jackson; William Paddock, member of Dr. Ganz's family; Miss Aldrich, daughter of John Aldrich, and many others the names of whom the passage of more than fifty years have obliterated. One cause perhaps of such a great mortality in diseases not necessarily fatal was the inexperience of the physicians trying to cure the ills peculiar to the country, the use of strong medicines, and in some instances excessive blood-letting. A more reasonable practice, perhaps, would have suggested less calomel with good nursing, and to the fevered throat more cool water than a teaspoonful at a time. The poor accommodations afforded by the crowded habitations may be cited also as a factor, as well as the lack of scientific knowledge by many medical practitioners in the early days of the new-

comers. The writer well remembers reading the announcement of the coming of a new doctor, evidently not written by a "regular," which ended in sentiments like the following:

"We use such Balms as have no strife
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain."

We now come down to the year of 1840, some account of which we have given in another paper in this work. To some of our readers it may be interesting to note the marriage of William P. Boyd to Sarah A. Hollenback, March 1, 1840, the ceremony being performed by James Southworth, Esq. During this year the agitation had become chronic for the formation of a new county. Geneva, on the north side, and Ottawa, on the south, were both too remote for many of the inhabitants between the locations mentioned. This year the contention becoming acute, members of the Legislature were elected "with that end in view," to use one of Mr. Lincoln's expressions. The Legislature of the succeeding winter authorized the formation of the County of Kendall by taking six townships off the north end of La Salle County, and three townships off the south end of Kane County. It was named after Ames Kendall, at one time Postmaster-General of the United States. John Harris of Tazewell County, Eli A. Rider of Cook County, and William E. Armstrong of La Salle County were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat; the first election in the precincts of the county was held on April 5, 1841, and J. J. Cole, Levi Hills, and Reuben Hunt were elected County Commissioners. The commissioners to locate the county seat met some time in June, and selected Yorkville as the county seat. Henry S. Misner, William Burns and R. W. Carnes were among members of the first grand jury for the new county.

In this year the venerable Henry Misner and his wife, parents of a large number of persons of that name, old settlers, became citizens of what afterwards became Fox Township; dying some years after, were buried in the Newark and Millford Cemetery. Mr. Misner was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution has erected in this cemetery a suitable monument inscribed to his memory. I. L.

Rogers, a prominent citizen, born in April, 1818, in New York, came in 1841, located 320 acres of land on Sections 7 and 8, and after acquiring a competence moved to Sandwich, Ill., and died there some years ago. Lewis Rogers, his son, acquired the homestead upon which he now resides. Davis Springer, and his brother James, who became a prominent farmer, came in 1842; James Springer bought of Richard Freland the south half of the R. W. Carnes farm, afterwards sold to Atherton, and removed to Yorkville, where he died some years ago. Two sons, James and Richard, served with distinction during the war between the States in the Twentieth regiment of Illinois volunteers. Davis Springer moved to Sandwich and died a number of years ago. Three of his sons, Joseph, Davis and Thomas, served in the Civil War. Joseph and Davis died before the term of their service expired, and Thomas returned after a long service. A. M. Wilsey came in 1853, buying the southeast quarter of Section 23 from Leman Ackley. He was unfortunate in the following year in losing by death his wife and son and daughter by prevailing fever. He contracted a second marriage in 1846 and enlarged his family membership to 15 sons and daughters in both families. After the decease of his second wife, he contracted a third marriage and died in 1882. George M. Hollenback is now the owner of the southeast quarter of Section 23.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT

On August 31, 1843, Jesse Jackson, Henry Misner, and Nathan Aldrich were elected Trustees of the Newark and Millford Cemetery Association, and Levi Brainard was appointed Secretary thereof. The year of 1845 was memorable for the removal of the county seat from Yorkville to Oswego. The previous winter an act of the Legislature had authorized an election to be held for voting on the question. The first election was held on the first Monday in September, 1845. The town of Fox had a candidate for the honor of being the Capital of Kendall County, Mount Vernon, on the high hill at the west end of Long Grove, which received a small vote. As no locality received the necessary majority, a second election was held on the first Monday of October, 1845, in which Oswego was successful, and the county records were moved there a few days thereafter, and this remained

the county seat until about the 7th of June, 1864.

In the harvest of 1845, appeared the first successful harvesting machines, by which the cutting of grain was made easier when horsepower was used. This was on the Royal Bullard farm, and the McCormick Virginia Reaper was used on that occasion. Matthew Budd, born March 26, 1816, came in 1846, and succeeded Thomas Serine in the possession and purchase of about 360 acres of land including the little body of timber marked on the map as Papoose Grove. Mr. Budd was preceded by his brother, T. G. Budd, who purchased 300 acres of land, afterward the home of Edward Budd for years. T. G. Budd was a bachelor and died in 1853. Matthew Budd was a most excellent man; was unfortunate in the loss of a number of his family, including his wife and son, a young man, and two children, from malignant diphtheria. He contracted a second marriage in 1888 and died himself on May 14, 1900. He was very successful as a farmer, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. John U. Cooper came in 1846, buying out E. W. Williard, and occupied the farm as his home, but subsequently sold to Jacob Budd. Jacob S. Budd is now the owner of 283 acres of the former 323 acres; William Pickering, the adjoining owner on the north, sold to John B. Sherman; Sherman subsequently sold to John Combs; Combs sold to Edward Budd, who sold to Jacob Budd, and Frank Budd is now the owner under his father's will. Williard and Pickering were young men, who came from Boston in company, and located on these lands in the early 30's. After disposing of their lands Williard removed to Chicago and entered into the employment of George Smith, the Milwaukee financier and banker. Pickering returned to Boston; the last account from him located him at Demarara, West Indies. Edward Walker, a late comer, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1846; located on the west side of Fox River in the Darnell neighborhood, on the S. E. quarter of Section 8, later owned by Mary W. Rice, containing 105.72 acres; later he became Associate Justice of Kendall County in the early sixties and afterward removed to Iowa, where he died.

Clark Hollenback came with his father, George Hollenback, in 1831, and was joined in marriage, September 23, 1857, to Elinor Miria Clark. He served as a soldier in the One Hundred and

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers for three years and was severely wounded in the siege of Vicksburg in June, 1863; was discharged in Chicago in June, 1865. His first wife died in 1867, and he contracted a second marriage two years later with Mary Osborne, and died on his farm, northeast quarter of Section 23, in April, 1889.

During the year of 1847, many Norwegians came to the southeast and adjacent parts of the towns of Big Grove, Lisbon, and Kendall, aggregating a large settlement, and prominent among them were: Lars T., Ole, and Elias Olson, brothers; Lars Larson, Jacob Larson, Nels E. Nelson, George Johnson and three sons, K. M. Johnson, Tolif Johnson, Sever Thompson, John Shurson and Goodman Holverson. Nels O. Cassem came three or four years earlier. He was early known by the name of Nels Olson, but so many bore the name of Olson that he changed his name to the name of his locality in Norway, Cassem, by which he became widely known in the last sixty years of his life. These people were mostly zealous Lutherans, coming from a poor inhospitable climate; were an industrial, economical and law-abiding people and made good citizens, getting most of the lands on which they settled at the government price of \$1.25 per acre, or perhaps a little more. In a few years the settlement became a prosperous community of excellent citizens. It is probable that all those named have passed away except the good, venerable Goodman Holverson. Mr. Cassem at his passing was by all odds the wealthiest man in his town, if not in the county; coming in 1842 or in 1843, little more than a boy in years with a little more than a hundred dollars in his pocket from his father. He seemed to understand the possibilities of his new home, laid out his little capital in land at \$1.25 per acre, married, built him a shack, and by the strictest economy became rich, and he succeeded beyond his early expectations. His death was caused by his being thrown accidentally from his wagon. He left two sons and three daughters, each inheriting a competency second to none in the county, all accumulated by the father's self-denial and good judgment of possibilities and limitations.

This year of 1847, Samuel Jackson was, and had been for some time, a member of the County Commissioners' Court of Kendall County; the question of building permanent county buildings



Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Jonathan Raymond

Munsell Publishing Co

came prominently before the County Board of which he was a member. There was much opposition in the county, and remonstrances were sent in from the southwest part of the county against the raising of the money for the purpose of erecting the county buildings. The judgment of the proper court was in favor of the necessary public buildings, and the money voted. The foundation of the Court House was begun immediately, and before the end of the year 1848 the building was completed and occupied for the purposes of its erection. Samuel Jackson was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, comer at Millford. He was a Virginian by birth and education, very courtly and a gentleman of the old school. Many years of his business life were passed as a bachelor, but somewhat late in life he contracted marriage with Eunice Tubbs, daughter of Benjamin Tubbs, an early settler. Mr. Jackson was an ardent Democrat, and supporter, of course, of Andrew Jackson as candidate for President. Mr. Jackson's friends and neighbors very pleasantly prefixed the title of "General" to our friend's name, and from that time until his death he was always referred to as "General." Fortune had not been profuse in bestowing her favors upon the "General" and he died as he lived, in the land of his adoption, a poor man. In the spring, early in 1848, many persons made arrangements to move to the new territory in Oregon, including the families of William Burns, Stewart Hanna, Isaac Gruver, and George Malick and other persons, both male and female, aggregating in all thirty-eight persons. Of the individuals above named, Isaac Gruver was the most successful, for about the time of his arrival in Oregon the news of the discovery of gold in California was heard. He remained no time in Oregon, but proceeded to California, and in the course of a year or two he had secured sufficient wealth to purchase the Henry S. Misner farm, now the property of John H. Crimmin of Aurora, to which Mr. Gruver returned about the year 1851, and it remained his home until purchased by Mr. Crimmin some years later. Mr. Gruver emigrated to Iowa, where he afterward died. Henry Van Tassel came with his father, Lewis Van Tassel, buying of M. O. Throckmorton the east half and northwest quarter of Section 27 in the fall of 1848. Henry Van Tassel afterward purchased of John B. Sherman the west half of the northwest quarter, and after his father's death became the

owner of the whole quarter section. He was joined in marriage to Mary Misner, daughter of D. M. Misner, in December, 1859. Both Mr. Van Tassel and his wife have been dead some years, survived by De Witt Van Tassel, their son, and Carrie Worsley, their daughter.

Township organization was authorized by statute in 1850, and the first town meeting held in April of that year. By vote the name given to the town is the one by which it has been known and called, Fox. Thomas Finnie was elected the first Supervisor, and he was one of three commissioners appointed to designate the boundaries of the several towns, and in pursuance of such duty the boundary of the several towns remained fixed, as was then fixed by the commissioners. Thomas Atherton came with his father this year, purchasing the farms formerly owned by Stewart Hanna and William Haymand on Section 11. Thomas Atherton was united in marriage to Martha Cook, daughter of John and Mary Cook, September 18, 1853; and by marriage and purchase he became possessed and owner of more than 555 acres of land including that by descent from his father. Both Mr. and Mrs. Atherton have been dead for some years. In the year 1852, Richard Price Morgan, an English civil engineer, surveyed what subsequently became the line of the Fox River Railroad, diagonally through the town of Fox to Millford, now Millington. Nothing was further done for nearly eighteen years. Lyell T. Aldrich, born June 13, 1824, came with his father, Nathan Aldrich in 1838, settling on Section 18, Fox Township, was elected Supervisor for one term; was joined in marriage to Delia Southworth November 7, 1850; of this marriage was born a son, N. J. Aldrich, the well known lawyer of Aurora, and a daughter, Mrs. Lizzie A. Marvin of Springwater, New York, and a second son, Edward P., long a resident of Millington. Mr. Aldrich died October 4, 1901. Mrs. Aldrich outlived her husband, dying February 1, 1911. S. N. Needham came in 1853, securing 120 acres of land on the north half of Section 25; married a daughter of the Rev. Michael Lewis, March 29, 1855. He secured other lands in Kendall County outside of the town of Fox, and died some years ago. His widow and daughters are residents of Aurora and his son George is a merchant in Yorkville.

The early spring of 1853 again took a num-

ber of the inhabitants of the town away on "The Oregon Trail" as it did five years before. William Burns and his son, Robert Burns, had returned during the winter for the purpose of William Burns disposing of his remaining interests here and taking back with him to Oregon his wife's brother, James Ford and his family. James Ford sold William Whitfield, and William Burns sold Jacob Budd, then a Newark merchant, his entire real estate on Sections 10 and 15, now the property of E. B. Sleezer, Sherman J. Budd and S. Anderson. The year of 1852 had seen the Aurora and Chicago Railroad completed across Kendall County. This had greatly enhanced the value of real estate in the neighborhood, so much so that the lands purchased by Messrs Budd and Whitfield, of Burns and Ford, in 1853, were well worth \$25.00 per acre in the spring of 1854, an advance of more than 100 per cent in one year.

David S. Hollenback, who came with his father in 1831, went to California in 1852; remaining there eighteen years. He was joined in marriage to Margaret Johnson in California, May 19, 1868, returning in September, 1869, to Kendall County, and died on his farm on the southwest quarter of Section 23 in the town of Fox in 1892. Wilson Evans came with his father, James Evans, in 1834, and in 1852 he crossed the plains to California, remaining four years, returning in 1856. In 1858 he was joined in marriage to Lucy Ann Boyd, daughter of John Boyd. His wife died in 1897 and he contracted a second marriage by uniting with Mrs. Nellie Nielson Shultz February 2, 1899. He removed to Plano and died May 26, 1907, survived by his widow and one daughter, Mary J., wife of O. H. Osmond of Newark, Ill. Mr. Evans was twice elected Supervisor of the town. In 1844 or 1845 (as the memory of persons conflict) William Whitfield became the purchaser of the Hollenback mills, and the real estate thereunto belonging, marrying in the same year, Jane Evans, the daughter of Francis Evans, an old settler. She died January 22, 1882; Mr. Whitfield died in April, 1889. They left surviving the following descendants: George Whitfield; Susan, the wife of Ward R. Shaw; William Whitfield, Jr., now deceased; Francis Edward Whitfield; Charles B. Whitfield; John M. Whitfield, and Martha Whitfield, an unmarried daughter.

During the summer of 1869 after it became

a fixed fact that the Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad would be built and operated, sometimes called "The Fox River Road," and the several municipalities had delivered the bonds voted in aid for that enterprise, the question of a station along the line in the town became a source of local interest. It was easy to see that the northeast and southwest ends would be early supplied. The point local between the two was somewhat the bone of contention. The "powers that be" in Millington were against the proposition, arguing with some show of reason, that having one station three and one-half miles from what was afterwards Fox Station, and one three and one-quarter miles from Millington would give stations approximately only little more than three miles apart. Jacob Budd had more influence with men "higher up" than those who could do nothing but "object," early succeeded in getting the station located to suit himself and friends at Millbrook as it has ever so remained.

Daniel R. Ballou coming to Sandwich in 1855, there for some years acted as agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. On the breaking out of the war between the States he enlisted for three years and did good service as a soldier. He was a good all-around business man. In June, 1855, he married Mary L., eldest daughter of Thomas Finnie; was elected Supervisor of the town in 1853, and served in that capacity five years when he was elected Commissioner of Highways of the town. In February, 1884, he was accidentally killed by falling from the bridge in the course of its erection which he was engaged in superintending as Commissioner of Highways, leaving his wife and two fine boys, J. Finnie Ballou, and Bert Phelps Ballou. Mr. Ballou had many friends who deeply regretted his untimely death.

The first verse of the Village Blacksmith, by the poet Longfellow by changing a single word partly describes an individual well remembered in this section, Fletcher Misner, blacksmith;

"Under a spreading *maple* tree
The village smithy stands,
The smith a mighty man is he;
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands."

The description of the poet ends with the last word, going no further in the beautiful little poem. To fully describe this blacksmith would be to describe a paradox. He was a real genius at his trade. Any implement that could be fashioned out of iron or steel from a smithy forge could be fashioned by his deft hand; none could make a better plow than he, in which he had a just pride; he could take an old worn out plow, and repair it so that it could do better work than ever before; farm wagons and all kinds of farm machinery, save harvesters and mowers, were turned out at his shop. An industrious man, he was always at work, and his finished product commanded the highest price, cash in hand on delivery. He was a most careless man in his business affairs, was always impecunious, short of ready money. He had a sure way of approaching a friend by saying: "Have you ten dollars you are not going to use before next Saturday?" In case he was successful he would not mention it again until a settlement of accounts. He ought to have accumulated great wealth, for his wants were few, family supplies were abundant and could be cheaply procured. He lived in his own residence, which was one of the best in town when he erected it, and worked in a spacious shop for forty-five years without having the legal title to the ground on which they were built. He wrought industriously for fifty years. His wife, Mary, the daughter of Jesse Jackson, died March 29, 1895. His son and daughter married partners of their selection and sought homes elsewhere, and he was again alone in the world, the friends of his younger years having one by one, in the course of nature dropped out, and their places had been supplanted by a generation of strangers. Hence he sought another home. There were few at the depot of the little town to witness his departure. With a couple of hand-saws, and three or four cherished hammers in his hands, his only wealth, he stepped on the car bidding a last good-bye to all where he had lived and wrought for more than half a century. He was a man of few words; his vocabulary containing a little more than a hundred words. He was said to be a kind, indulgent husband and a good and accommodating neighbor. Fletcher Misner died May 13, 1900.

David K. Rogers was born in Rensselaer County, New York, December 5, 1819. He came

May 19, 1844, and located 240 acres on Section 7. He has been dead for many years and his son Menzo owns and resides on the homestead. Josiah Eastman, born in New Hampshire, January 1, 1809, came in October, 1844, and located his homestead upon which he lived for many years, and upon which he died some years ago. William M. Eastman, his son, is now the owner and it is his home. George W. Evans, son of James Evans, born on his father's farm November 1, 1841, was joined in marriage February 28, 1866, to Mary J. Boyd, daughter of John Boyd, inherited the Boyd homestead of 120 acres on Section 28, and now resides in Newark, Ill.

Andrew Brodie, born in Forfarshire, Scotland, September 18, 1817, came to Illinois in 1842. On February 25, 1848, Mr. Brodie was joined in marriage to Margaret Jones, a native of Wales. In the year 1850, Mr. Brodie went overland to California and was five months and twenty days traveling before arriving at his destination. For a time he wrought as a miner, and afterwards engaged in freighting, and then dealt in provisions; in all these occupations was reasonably successful, so much so that after a residence of two years he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On his return, disposing of some interests he had in La Salle County, he purchased 226 acres in this town which became his home for the remainder of his life. He was successful as a farmer, and opened a stone quarry on his land, erected kilns, and burned and sold lime for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Brodie were the parents of eight children only two of whom are now living, William A. and Eliza J. The daughter now resides on the homestead. The son, William A., was joined in marriage to Alice Gray and with his family now resides in town. Another son, Graham S., was joined in marriage to Mary Cox, and they were the parents of three children, and carried on the homestead farm until he was accidentally killed by the bursting of a circular saw which he was operating. For many years Mr. Brodie was one of the most honored citizens of his neighborhood. He took much pride in the well-being of the community and took great interest in having good roads, which was much in evidence by the fact that he held the office of Highway Commissioner for eighteen years. He died October 27, 1897.

survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Brodie died December 19, 1906. Julia Humiston, an adopted daughter, resides with Eliza Brodie on the homestead.

William A. Hollenback, son of George Hollenback, was born in his father's old log cabin, November 9, 1834. He grew to manhood on the Hollenback homestead upon which his father settled in 1831, and is now the owner of three-fifths of the old farm, the other two-fifths is now owned by his brother, George M. Hollenback of Aurora. He was married first, January 11, 1866, in Unionville, Ohio, to Cornelia R. Pooler, daughter of O. E. and Amy Pooler. Since his first marriage he has resided in various places beside his farm, long enough to become a resident at Millbrook, in Chicago, in Battle Creek, Mich., and lastly at No. 318 Spruce Street, Aurora. He lost his first wife, February 10, 1898, and was married a second time at Battle Creek, Mich., to Julia V. Pooler, a sister of his first wife, October 23, 1901.

FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN

On October 27, 1870, the first train of cars ran through Yorkville, consequently was the first train to run through the town of Fox. Incidental thereto was the finishing of the Post's Dam at a cost of \$15,000.00. Brownell Wing bought a half interest in the dam for \$6,000.00 cash, and expended \$24,000.00 in erecting the splendid stone mill with all the modern appliances for the manufacture of flour, but never manufactured a single barrel. The venture bankrupted Brownell Wing, as the building and operation of the railroad was too remote from the mill, and on the opposite side of the river, rendering successful operation of the mill, as a financial proposition, impossible. The property afterwards entered into the possession of the Valley Power Company. Closely connected with the passing of Wing's enterprise came Millington Canal and the Valley Water Power Company. The charter of this company was obtained in 1866 by Hon. J. W. Eddy, when a member of the legislature from Kane County. Ground was broken on the north side of the river opposite Millington, August 30, 1872.

As soon as trains began to run regularly late in the fall of 1870, the depot building was brought from Streator by the railroad company and set up at Millbrook. Immediately Jacob

Budd began business. Jacob Budd came to Kendall County in 1850 and to Fox Township in 1853. He was born November 11, 1811, laid out Millbrook on July 22, 1873. He was joined in marriage to Mary A. Greenfield, who was born August 26, 1834. Mr. Budd died April 15, 1896, and Mrs. Budd, January 21, 1910. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Budd: Jacob S., who married Dora Faye; Amelia A., who married W. H. Lawson; Robert E., who married Cora Rogers; Maggie E., who married D. W. Van Tassel; Mary E., who married C. S. Williams; Sherman J., who married Lillian Wonder, and Frank W., who married Edna M. Darnell. He erected a platform to load grain by shoveling it into cars from a platform built for that purpose, and began in the lumber trade. Early in the year 1871 he completed an elevator, erected also a store building and began the dry goods and grocery business. A. E. Meyers assisted in running the store for one year, and until J. P. Washburn was admitted as a partner, in the spring of 1873. In addition to the mercantile business and lumber trade Mr. Budd dealt in coal. In 1873 he erected the hotel on the street opposite the dry goods store, and in 1874 he erected the building used as the drug store just south of the dry goods building, and purchased and removed the Fox Elevator to Millbrook. In 1877, Budd and Washburn sold out the stock of dry goods and groceries to K. B. Olson of Chicago. Mr. Olson associated with him as partners in business Mr. Bolstad and O. B. Larson. O. B. Larson became sole owner in 1881. L. H. Johnson put a small stock of hardware in the south room of the building and ran it until 1885. Mr. Budd had been appointed Postmaster when the postoffice was established in Millbrook in 1871, and O. B. Larson succeeded Mr. Budd as Postmaster in 1877 and continued as such until 1886, when G. W. Greenfield bought out the interest of L. H. Johnson in the hardware trade and moved his business across the street and took the appointment of Postmaster, succeeding Mr. Larson. In 1876, Mr. Budd leased the warehouse to Todd and Terrill, who ran the grain business until their failure in the fall of 1881. For a few months Mr. Budd became a grain dealer. Then Olson, from Morris, succeeded to the business, and he was succeeded by G. G. Biddulph for a year, when he was succeeded by B. B. Larson. In 1885 B. B. Larson associated his brother, O. B. Larson, with him in business, which continued

two years, when B. B. Larson succeeded to the sole business, and as such still continues, having purchased the interests of the estate of Jacob Budd in the warehouse property. It should have been previously stated that O. B. Larson was joined in marriage to Louise Gillmore of Milwaukee, Wis., daughter of Capt. Charles Gillmore. Mr. Larson died May 30, 1901, leaving surviving his widow and an only son, Alfred.

Millbrook has suffered from disastrous fires. The drug store was burned February 21, 1888, and the hotel and adjoining building was burned in 1889, and none of the buildings have since been rebuilt. A spacious town hall, however, has been erected and a residence for the minister of the M. E. Church, and other improvements have since gone forward. The Millbrook Co-operative Creamery Company was organized December 22, 1894. The creamery building was erected some years before that by J. Budd, Matthew Budd, O. B. Larson, and George Nichols, and was managed by Mr. Larson. The milk and creamery business was followed for some years with varying success by the farmers of the neighborhood themselves, and after the creamery ceased to exist, then the property and business was obtained by Ira J. Mix, of Chicago, and run by him until two years ago, when the business was abandoned here by Mr. Mix.

FOX STATION

The elevator at Fox Station was erected by John Addis of Earlville, Ill., about 1871, who sold to J. Budd and moved to Millbrook in 1874. In 1874 a store building was erected by William Van Cleve and occupied by Diver and Watkins, who conducted a dry goods store for some years. In 1875, B. S. Armstrong erected a second elevator at Fox, F. C. Beane becoming the lessee of the elevator and was in it until it was leased to L. J. Jeter of Yorkville. Elmer Neff ran the dry goods trade, succeeding Diver and Watkins, and F. C. Beane succeeded Elmer Neff. Beane was also associated with William L. Van Cleve in the business of erecting and running a steam saw mill, and later bought out Van Cleve and added to it a feed mill, coal and lumber business. Beane was succeeded in the dry goods business by D. C. Townsend, and after running the business for two years, Townsend sold the business back to Beane. After Armstrong leased the elevator to L. J. Jeter, Beane sold his saw and feed

mill, and it was removed; and sold his stock in trade to W. L. Van Cleve. Later Van Cleve sold the dry goods stock to Walter Moeller, who sold to Sam Wallace. After running a year, Wallace failed. Then Henry Grandis came from Helmer and put in a stock of goods, but not being satisfied with the location, after six months he moved back. Then came L. W. Darnell and he remains there now. In September, 1908, B. L. Armstrong decided to rebuild the elevator, and by the first of November following had a new modern building ready to handle grain, and is still in the business. Mark Havenhill, Postmaster, carries on a general business of selling hardware, including "Elwood" Woven Wire Fence, and wire and staples, gasoline, and auto-lubricating oil, and automobile sundries.

A. D. Havenhill, born February 19, 1840, was united in marriage with Mina Crum, October 11, 1867, and moved to Fox Township in 1877. They have two sons, L. D. and Mark. Mr. Havenhill is a model farmer, therefore has a model farm consisting of 250 or 300 acres. His residence and farm buildings are all of the "Model" kind. He is authority in all pertaining to agriculture and stock-raising, as well as bee culture and fruit growing. He has a competency secured by his own good judgment and saving, which he enjoys to the fullest extent, and his hospitality and generous welcome are extended to all callers, and has the confidence of a large circle of his fellow citizens.

MILLINGTON

The advent of the railroad in the late fall of 1869 caused the business men of Millington and vicinity "to get busy" in regard to the possibilities of their village. During the following winter, and some months thereafter, a number of prominent persons either came or made their arrangements for coming in the near future. Among the more prominent ones were as follows: S. J. Bartlett, J. W. Eddy, Samuel E. Foster, F. P. Hallowell, M. Z. Sims, and his "spotted fawn," Short and Cuyler, L. H. Partridge, and Timothy Worseley. Samuel E. Foster, who came as a druggist, is the only one of the above list who remained, and advancing years have caused him to retire from active business. A want of capital had always operated against Millford as a place of business. The early comers were not men of much pecuniary means, and capital had to grow up out of the adjacent soil.

The government title to the land was taken in the name of Launcelot Rood, and he doled out the title to lots in the town plat sparingly. In 1843, Jacob P. Black of Philadelphia, a young man with some means, came to Millford, and Launcelot Rood sold him an undivided one-half interest in sixty-four acres of land, including the mills and water power, November 18, 1843. Mr. Black was soon thereafter joined by his brother, Elias A. Black, and in 1845 Jackson and Black rebuilt the flouring mills. In 1847, Black went on a voyage of discovery to the Pacific coast, returning in 1848. On the 21st of November, 1855, Gary Cook purchased of J. P. Black his entire interest in his sixty-four acres, including the mill and water power, and thereafter the firm was Jackson and Cook. I. B. S. Waters was the pioneer dry goods merchant in Millford, and was father of Newman Waters, at present one of the dry goods merchants in that place.

The ice freshet in the Fox River, February 7, 1857, did extensive damage in the town of Fox, carrying away the two bridges in the town, the one south of Plano, and the bridge at Millington, the ice doing considerable damage to the flouring mill. There is little to record in the general history of the town from 1860 to the year of the Presidential election in 1866, the interest of the people being all the time occupied in the war between the States. A bridge was built at Millford by private subscription. In 1868 three spans of this bridge were taken out by a rise or flood in the river. In this year a woolen mill, erected on the west side of the river at Millford, by a stock company, costing \$25,000.00, with Dwight Curtiss as superintendent, was complete in every detail. After running awhile it was leased by the company to the Cunninghams, who failed to make it a financial success. The whole establishment was finally disposed of by the company at a considerable loss. The factory building was demolished, and the valuable machinery carried away and installed somewhere else. As previously stated, on the 30th day of August, 1872, ground was broken near the site of the woolen mill by the Valley Water Power Company with much enthusiasm. The breaking of the ground was accomplished by an eight-horse ditcher from Ottawa. A large assembly of persons was present by invitation of the company, and all present were entertained by a sumptuous banquet in the hall over Foster's drug store. It was proposed by this company to bring water by

canal, from the Post's dam, four and one-half miles, and transmit the power to factories across the river by wire cables. It is said, by bringing the water from the Post's dam, a fall of 21 feet could be secured. It was found, however, that the proposed work was not feasible, and it was finally abandoned.

With the establishment of the new postoffice some time after, the Postoffice Department changed the name Millford to Millington.

The Millington Enameling Works were opened in the spring of 1876. It was a new enterprise and the promoter was D. W. Clark, a citizen of La Salle County, who was the patentee of the process of the enameling of bricks for ornamental purposes of various colors. The works were of the following dimensions: 95 feet in width by 124 feet in length, enclosed by a high board inclosure, with two enameling kilns holding about 20,000 bricks each. The works were built by a stock company at the cost of \$13,000.00. Before a single brick was enameled the entire works were destroyed by fire, of supposedly incendiary origin, and consumed at a total loss to the company. In this connection it is eminently proper to mention Joseph Jackson, who deserves more, within his limitations for the well being and prosperity of his village and his neighborhood, than any other citizen. Mr. Jackson was the son of Jesse Jackson, and came with his father's family in April, 1836, a native of Fayette County, Pa., where he was born, January 5, 1825. He was married in 1853 to Emily Lewis, daughter of Huron Lewis, Esq., then a citizen of Newark. Within a year or two Mrs. Jackson died leaving an infant son, Lewis Jackson. Mr. Jackson contracted a second marriage with Barbara Trumbo, a daughter of Abram Trumbo, a well-known citizen of La Salle County. Mr. Jackson was an active member of the Board of Directors of the Ottawa, Oswego, and Fox River Valley Railroad Company from 1866 till its completion, and did more to promote the enterprise than any other man on the line of the road by the expenditure of his time and money, and was an enthusiastic member of the Valley Water Improvement Company, and a member of its Board of Directors. He was a dispenser at his home of the old time hospitality, a most excellent neighbor, and friend, and died regretted, March 12, 1897, leaving his wid-



Engr by L. G. Whittier & Son N.Y.

Catharine H. Raymond

Mussett Publishing Co.

ow and a son, Edward, by second marriage, and his son, Lewis, by his first marriage.

S. E. Foster came in 1871, a native of West Field Province, New Brunswick, where he was born February 7, 1834. He was united in marriage to Emily Frances, daughter of Timothy Worsley of Geneva, Ill., December 25, 1859. There were born of this union two children: Frank E. and Edward W. Edward W. Foster resides in Moundsville, West Va., and has four children. Frank E. Foster was united in marriage to Ada M. Taylor, daughter of D. L. Taylor of Millington. Frank Foster died in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1894 survived by his widow who is residing with her family in Aurora, Ill., and one son and one daughter. Mrs. Emily Frances Foster died November 24, 1904, a much respected wife and mother.

David L. Taylor was born in Concord, Lake County, Ohio, November 1, 1826, and emigrated with his father, Elisha Taylor, to Kendall County when thirteen years of age. His mother was Cynthia Kellogg, a daughter of Daniel Kellogg, an early settler of Kendall County. The mother, Cynthia Taylor, died in Ohio before the emigration of the family to Illinois. Elisha Taylor bought a farm in Big Grove Township and continued to reside there until about the year of 1861 when he purchased land in Fox Township near Millington, and resided thereon until his death in 1875. David L. Taylor was reared to man's estate on the homestead farm in Big Grove Township, and in 1855 was joined in marriage to Susan McClaskey, who came west with her family and settled in Earlville in the year 1836. Mr. Taylor, after his marriage, located on a farm in Big Grove Township, where he resided until after the decease of his father, when he removed to the homestead of the latter, three-quarters of a mile from Millington, where he resided the remainder of his life. Mrs. Taylor died in 1886, Mr. Taylor dying some years after. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Nellie who married J. B. Martin in 1892, Ada M., who married F. E. Foster, and Ella, who became the wife of Edward Jackson, in Denver, Colo. Mr. Taylor left his three daughters in well established homes of their own.

Charles M. Scoggin, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, came to Illinois in 1855; was joined in marriage on June 10, 1869, with Irene, daughter of Thomas and Mary Finnie, owns a farm of

120 acres on Sections 17 and 18. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Scoggin two sons and three daughters: Roy W., who is cashier of the State Bank of Millington; Mary, who is the wife of Dr. Harry E. Freeman, and Thomas, and two daughters at home with their parents.

Dr. J. A. Freeman was born in Worcester Township, Otsego County, N. Y., March 9, 1828, eldest son of Rev. F. R. and Lucie R. (Bee-man) Freeman, and when less than one year old was taken by his parents to La Grange, Lorain County, Ohio, where he was reared and received his education, and at the early age of fourteen years began the study of medicine as his chosen profession. After graduation from the high school of the place, he spent some years in teaching, giving a portion of his time to the study of his chosen profession. His first course of lectures he took in Rochester, N. Y., at the Central Medical College in 1851 and graduated at the American Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 3, 1855. Dr. Freeman attended the first and twelfth sessions of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and March 20, 1877, he received an honorary degree from a Chicago Medical College. In 1852 he came to Newark, Kendall County, Ill., and continued in the practice of medicine until 1861, at which time he raised a company of cavalry known as Company K, 8th Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Captain, and from which he resigned in December of that year. In August, 1862, he became assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, and went out with that regiment. His health failing, he was compelled to resign, and returned home in July, 1863. In September, 1864, was surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, and in January following was assigned to take charge of the Third Division Hospital of the Sixth Corps, in which capacity he served until mustered out at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in July, 1865. After his discharge he returned to Newark and resumed his practice until 1875, when he removed to Chicago where he remained two and one-half years. The deleterious effect of the lake water upon his system caused the doctor to leave that city and remove to Millington, where he resided until his death on May 8, 1904, after a brief but severe illness. Dr. Freeman had been twice married, first, September 26, 1849, to Lucie S. Spellman, at

Pittsfield, N. Y., and of the eight children born of this marriage, only three were living at the decease of their father: Corwin, a physician, Vesper, a painter and Herbert, a locomotive engineer. Dr. Freeman afterwards contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Emma Cox, daughter of Ebenezer Howe of Manlius, N. Y. By this second marriage there was one son and one daughter. The son, Harry E., is by profession a physician and surgeon and is said bids fair to become popular as was his father. He married Mary, daughter of Charles M. and Irene Scoggin. Dr. A. J. Freeman's daughter is Mrs. Mazie Brodie, the Postmistress at Millington. Dr. Julius A. Freeman was one of the best known practitioners in this part of the state. His service was long and arduous. He was a man of intense vitality, and his energy even in advanced age was remarkable. He was a 32nd degree Mason, member of Hesperia Lodge, Chicago; Royal Arch Chapter, Sandwich; Knights Templar Commandery, Ottawa, Ill.; Oriental Consistory of Chicago, and the A. O. U. W. at Sandwich and the I. O. O. F. at Newark. His funeral was held on Tuesday, May 10, 1904, and was largely attended.

Marshall Bagwill, born in La Salle County, June 4, 1842, was a son of William and Almira Silence (Neff) Bagwill. In the public schools and in the Fowler Institute he obtained his education. On the breaking out of the war between the States, he entered as a private, in Company G One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 7, 1862, being the date of his enrollment. He participated in all the battles in which that regiment was engaged, beginning at Hartsville, and followed by Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge, in which he was wounded in the shoulder, and was incapacitated for a time, but continued right along with his company without the loss of a single day. His regiment was in every engagement from Chattanooga to Atlanta and he marched with Sherman to the sea; he took part in the grand review in Washington, after which he accompanied his regiment to Chicago where he was honorably discharged in July, 1865. On his return from his military service, for two years Mr. Bagwill turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1867 he was first joined in marriage with L. Cornelia Whitney, daughter of J. H. Whitney, a pioneer of Kendall County, and she died in 1888. Of the children born

of this union, Ashley Mills is dead; Edith is the wife of Lewis Jones of La Salle County, and William James resides on his father's farm. Mr. Bagwill, in 1872, purchased 270 acres of land in the town of Fox and soon after became a citizen of the town. In 1892 Mr. Bagwill contracted a second marriage with R. Estelle Gridley, daughter of Henry Gridley, of Newark, Ill.

Charles D. Southwick, at two and one-half years old came to what is now known as the town of Fox in 1836; secured by descent from his father, A. P. Southwick, a farm of 83 acres, farmer by profession. On October 4, 1857, he was joined in marriage to Charlotte J. Weeks. There were born of this union two sons, William D. and Pliny C., and a daughter Phoebe. William D. is a manufacturer in Sandwich, Ill.; Pliny owns and occupies the homestead farm, and Phoebe M. married Elery Barber and removed from the neighborhood. Mr. Southwick has been dead some years.

Alexander E. Meyers came from Tioga County, N. Y., with his parents, H. C. and Harriet Meyers, in May, 1854, located at Geneva, Ill. In 1857 he moved to the town of Fox, on Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, purchased of William Vernon, which he inherited. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Caroline Frances, daughter of R. W. Carnes, one of the earliest settlers, the Carnes family coming from South Carolina in 1834. There was born to this union one son, Dorastus B., and two daughters, Charlotte M., who died in infancy, and Harriet A. H. C. Meyers died in 1899, eighty-nine years old, his wife surviving him three years, dying in 1902, eighty-six years old.

Enoch Darnell was born in Wilkes County, N. C., February 5, 1818, and came with his father, Benjamin Darnell, in 1834, to Fox River. On May 26, 1843, he was joined in marriage to Eliza Springer, and by 1876 had acquired 618 acres in the town, besides land in La Salle and De Kalb Counties, and afterward removed to Sandwich where he died July 15, 1890. Mrs. Darnell died March 22, 1906. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darnell twelve children: Fanny M., born November 23, 1846, was joined in marriage to Alexander Wilder, May 12, 1864. Alexander Wilder died July 29, 1906. Mrs. Wilder now resides in Randalia, Ia., Frank M., born December 31, 1847, married Lydia Holdridge in 1875, who died May 8, 1911. Frank M. Darnell

now resides at Linn Junction, Iowa. Samuel Nelson, born November 25, 1849; joined in marriage with Rachel Sprague in July, 1870, who died April 4, 1890. S. N. Darnell now resides in Bristol, Ill. Davis W., born March 31, 1852, was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Schafer September 5, 1876, who died July 29, 1889. D. W. Darnell resides on a part of the old Darnell homestead. Fred F., born August 4, 1854, was joined in marriage with Mary Boyd, October 20, 1878, who died August 7, 1889. Fred F. Darnell died August 24, 1893. Julia A., born May 3, 1856, was joined in marriage with George W. Greenfield February 22, 1875, and resides with her husband in Sandwich, Ill. Enoch A., born March 28, 1858, died April 25, 1888. Never married. Mary E., born November 3, 1860, was joined in marriage with Antonio Caprona February 8, 1879, and died January 4, 1881. Her husband died November 8, 1888. Viola Belle and Ida Belle, twin daughters, born January 19, 1864, died in infancy. Benjamin Grant, born April 4, 1865, died November 27, 1879. Anna E., born November 15, 1869, was joined in marriage with Thomas A. Nicholson, September 29, 1892, and died July 6, 1904. T. C. Nicholson and children reside in Aurora.

Richard R. Greenfield was born in Sevinefleet, England, July 29, 1823. He came with his father, Samuel Greenfield, at fifteen years of age, being the oldest of the family of five children. He was united in marriage with Ann E. Springer, daughter of James Springer, March 6, 1851. He died March 15, 1903, and his wife died September 15, 1890. R. R. Greenfield acquired title to 154 acres of land in Section 5, latter owned by J. P. Moore and Ida Darnell. From this union were born six children: George W. Greenfield was born January 22, 1852; was joined in marriage with Julia A. Darnell February 22, 1875, and resides at present in Sandwich, Ill. Mary A. Greenfield, born June 5, 1853, was joined in marriage with Charles Page, September 15, 1871, and resides at Montrose, Cal. John W. Greenfield, born July 26, 1855, was united in marriage with Nettie Miller, December 27, 1882, and they reside at Sandwich, Ill. Flora E., born May 19, 1857, was joined in marriage with Seymour Toombs September 15, 1880, and resides on a farm near Sandwich, Ill. Oliver W., born June 22, 1859, married Ella Rogers January 1, 1890, and

resides now in Sandwich, Ill. J. Lincoln, born February 13, 1861, leads a life of single blessedness as a bachelor, making his home with his sister, Mrs. Flora E. Toombs, on the farm.

Nelson K. Hollenback was born in his father's new house, March 20, 1839, and remained at home until the spring of 1859, when he crossed the Plains to the Pike's Peak country and tried the uncertainties of a miner's life during the ensuing summer, returning late in the fall of that year. He then engaged in farming on the old Hollenback farm. He was joined in marriage to Melissa Campbell, daughter of John and Harriet Campbell, December 12, 1861, and in 1862 worked his mother-in-law's farm, where his daughter, Hattie S., was born, September 26, 1862. In 1863, he returned to the old Hollenback farm, where a residence or home had been prepared for him, and there his oldest son, Jerome D., was born, September 8, 1864. In April, 1865, one-fifth of the old Hollenback farm was allotted to him under his father's will. On June 8, 1868, his son, Oscar M. Hollenback, was born, and on July 9, 1870, his daughter, Julia A. was born. In March, 1871, he sold his farm of about 145 acres to his brother, William A. Hollenback, and emigrated to Kansas with his family. In Thayer, Kan., March 5, 1873, his daughter Melissa was born, and on March 19, 1876, his daughter Leuella was born, who lived only until April first following. The moving to Kansas was most unfortunate financially; and in March, 1877, he returned to Millbrook, where on September 17, 1877, his daughter Mary Edna was born. He was a very industrious man, and generous to a fault, but unfortunate. Upon his return from Kansas he wrought as a tenant on a number of farms in the neighborhood with indifferent results, and finally, in 1901, he entered the house erected for him many years before, now belonging to his brother, William A., where the remainder of his life was spent, dying April 5, 1910. His daughter, Hattie S., married Rudolph Solfsburg, October 21, 1881; Jerome married Grace Paine, June 20, 1900; Oscar M. married (first) Anna Hewitt, November 11, 1896, who died a few years later, when (second) he married Lottie Potter, December 28, 1905, at Marshall, Okla.; Julia A. married Fred N. Gary, January 3, 1894, and resides in Aurora, Ill. The daughters Melissa and Mary Edna both reside with their widowed mother in Aurora.

ra, Ill. Jerome D. Hollenback is the only Hollenback of adult age residing in the town, if not in Kendall County; is an energetic man, popular among his neighbors and acquaintances, and has an interesting family consisting of wife, three daughters, and young son.

William Van Cleve was born in New Jersey in 1826; came with his father, I. L. Van Cleve, in 1836; married a daughter of Samuel Pope, December 14, 1857, by which and by purchase and by heirship of his wife, he became possessed of 336 acres of land located by Samuel Pope about the year of 1839. William Van Cleve became interested in the prosperity of Fox Station immediately adjoining his farm which he helped to promote as hereinbefore stated. He died some years ago and the farm has passed to several owners: notably J. F. Steward, A. D. Havenhill, and Mrs. Charles Tripp, that part lying south of the railroad track.

HELMAR

Michael S. Fries put up a store building at Helmar and began a general mercantile business about seventeen years ago, and when the postoffice was established Mr. Fries was appointed Postmaster. In 1909, Mr. Fries sold out his business to Frank Grandies; then Alfred Grandies, his son, was appointed Postmaster. The management carries on a general assortment needed in a country community. The people who inhabit Helmar are zealous Lutherans. As soon as a few families are located in a community, the first thing after securing a shelter from sun and rain, is the erection of a church and the securing of a minister to attend to the spiritual needs of the people. The North Church, as it was originally called, was erected many years ago. Our friends are a prolific race, and ten years ago it was found that the old church was too small to accommodate the growing congregation. The old church building was removed, and in 1901 the present spacious church was erected on the site of the old church; it was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1902. Our friends have a fine Parochial school building, where the young people up to the age of fourteen years are taught the principles of the Lutheran faith; at the age of fourteen, if they are found worthy, they are confirmed as members of the church. Many people object to the system of denominational education; it seems to the writer that

mankind ought to be as much interested in his eternal well-being as in the matters of time and sense. As a matter of opinion, he has no objections to parents sending their children to a Parochial school; it will do the little ones no harm, and may do them much good. There were two congregations of Lutherans in this neighborhood; one was Lisbon Congregation and the congregation here was called "The North Lisbon Congregation," and the old church was generally called "The North Prairie Church," but since the postoffice was established at Helmar it has been called the Helmar Church, and Helmar Congregation. The people of Helmar have been happy in their spiritual advisors. P. A. Rassmusson was the first preacher, ministering to both the Lisbon and North Lisbon congregations from the time they were organized and was their minister for forty-four years, a long time certainly, a most excellent man and Christian gentleman. The writer of this knew him well and willingly bears witness to his many good qualities of head and heart. After the resignation of Mr. Rassmusson, the Rev. N. G. Peterson ministered to these congregations for nine years, and the Rev. Ole Sheveiland has ministered to these congregations greatly to the entire satisfaction of both congregations, and it speaks well for both congregations and their ministers when men are kept until they wear out in service of the Master. Both conditions are blessed—those who give, and those who receive. The little village of Helmar is peculiarly situated. It lies in the townships of Fox, Big Grove, Lisbon, and Kendall, and its citizens, in exercising the voting franchise, have four different places in which to deposit their votes. There are seventeen residences or dwelling houses; the Church is situated in the town of Fox, the Parochial schoolhouse is in the town of Kendall, the store and blacksmith shop are in the town of Lisbon, and the dwellings are mostly in the towns of Big Grove and Lisbon.

We will now return to the vicinity of Millbrook for a short time. Edward Budd, who came about 1853, succeeded by purchase and heirship to the valuable farm of about 325 acres, immediately south of the village of Millbrook, of his brother, Tunis G. Budd, who died that year, and from that time until about the year 1872 pursued with various success the occupation of a farmer, together with raising and dealing in French-Norman horses. In the meantime he had married Emma Van Osdol, daughter of

James Van Osdol, a neighbor. About 1872 he secured the extension of the patent of Nelson Messenger on "The Messenger Gopher," an implement much used in the cultivation of the corn crop. Mr. Budd had the patent assigned to him by the patentee and the patent itself was extended for a period of seven years, whereupon Mr. Budd began the erection of shops for its manufacture with other farm implements which he conducted some years. Owing to the great competition of farm implements at this time by other manufacturers, Mr. Budd was constrained in a few years thereafter to close up his shop and go out of business. Having disposed of his farm, Mr. Budd removed to Millbrook and resided there until about two years ago, at which time his son, Edward Budd Jr., was elected Clerk of the County Court of Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Budd removed with their son to Yorkville and reside with him now. A married daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Budd resides at La Grange, Ill. About 1878, Mr. Budd's shop was rented to one N. W. Evans and converted into a creamery. After running a short time, it was destroyed by fire; the sum for which it was insured inured to the benefit of the insured and his assignee. The patrons of the creamery lost about all they were entitled to receive out of the destruction of the property. This misfortune resulted in the organization by a few individuals of the creamery heretofore mentioned.

Recurring to the notice of Clark Hollenback heretofore entered, we will now note the descendants of him and his first wife, Elinore M. Hollenback. George M. Hollenback, born July 13, 1848, married N. E. Gott. He died some years thereafter. Daughter Alice A., born April 13, 1851, married Henry Schafer, January 23, 1877. Daughter Sophia Jane, married George W. Underwood, December, 1870; died May 3, 1873. Son Nelson K., born October 23, 1858, died November, 1859. Son William Elmer, born March 3, 1862, married Aggie McMurtrie. Son Robert, lives with father at West Pullman. Mrs. Elinore M. Hollenback died in August, 1866.

Family of Sarah Ann (Hollenback) Boyd of Bristol, Ill. Daughter Caroline, born February 19, 1841; married James C. Heustis, June 15, 1862, who died many years ago, and Mrs. Heustis resides at Berlamont, Mich. Son John S., born May 23, 1842, married Sarah M. Pooler, May 10, 1865. Sarah M. Pooler died April, 1867. The 22nd of March, 1871, he contracted a second

marriage with Almira Palmer; died September, 1893. Ann Sophia Boyd, daughter, born February, 1844, died July 20, 1847. William P. Boyd, born January 29, 1847, married Mary Van Epps, August 29, 1872. Gertrude A., born April 10, 1849, married Charles W. La Suer, December 18, 1867. Helen Augusta, born May 8, 1851, married Eli D. Sargent, M. D., March 25, 1873, and they reside at Glendale, Mich. All of these children except the eldest and youngest are dead.

Family of David S. Hollenback and Margaret, his wife. Son George B., born July 2, 1869; died July 21, 1869. Son Frank, born August 9, 1870; bachelor. Susan, born December 7, 1871, died October 1, 1872. Mary, born April 10, 1873, married William Stadtlander, April 10, 1895. Eva, born March 18, 1874, died August 18, 1874. Hattie Jane, born November 25, 1876, married Fred Hills, May 19, 1896. Sophia Dora, born January 16, 1878, married William Van Buskirk, March 14, 1894. Cora, born May 4, 1883, married Scott Percifield in 1905, and resides in Iowa.

Family of George M. Hollenback and wife, Julia A. Hollenback. Married May 5, 1859. First wife died, August 23, 1886. Second marriage, July 24, 1888, to Frances F. Houghman. Daughter Stella Louise Hollenback, born in Oswego, Ill., December 4, 1862, married August 26, 1891, to Edward Welles of Wilkes Barre, Pa. Edward Welles Jr., son of Edward and Stella L. Welles, born October 2, 1895, in Wilkes Barre, Pa., where the family now resides.

Family of Mary Jane Moulten. Married March 16, 1865, to O. R. Moulten; reside on a farm near Yorkville. Daughter Ada Moulten, born June 18, 1867, married February, 1889, Samuel Thompson, reside at Amboy, Ill. Frank Moulten, born July 3, 1869, died October 22, 1871. Roland H., born August 12, 1872; bachelor.

Family of Milley Davis. Married Jerome Davis, October 24, 1850. Sophia, born December 12, 1851, married Arthur McNickle, December 25, 1871. George H. Davis, born October 30, 1853. Dan H. Davis, born June 10, 1856, married Mary Smith. He was accidentally killed near St. Louis in a railroad accident in 1904. Melvin H. Davis, born March 3, 1859. Carrie, born March 16, 1861, married Clement Smith in 1878, died April 27, 1906, at Macon, Ill. Milley Davis died on April 4, 1906. Jerome Davis died some years prior thereto.

Hannah Elizabeth La Suer, born April 4, 1841,

married Onias C. La Suer, December 18, 1868. Ann Sophia, daughter, born March 26, 1869, married Charles Laukow, August, 1890, died February 20, 1907. Son Frank, born August 26, 1872, married Abbie Judd, October 11, 1899. Guy La Suer, born June 11, 1875, married Olive Edwards, May 25, 1904. Rollin, born May 28, 1880, died August 13, 1880. The family of H. E. La Suer resides in Aurora, Ill.

Millington business references: Mrs. Mazie Brodie is Postmistress. Miss Beckwith conducts a hotel. Farmers have an organization for running the grain elevator, and the business agent therefor is Lewis Weeks. Charles H. Pluess and Newman Watters are dealers in dry goods and groceries.

During the present year the bank of Millington has been reorganized; the capital stock increased under the name and style of "The First State Bank of Millington," Illinois. Its officers are: C. H. Pluess, President; Walter Finnie, Vice President; Roy W. Scoggin, Cashier; Directors, C. H. Pluess, Walter Finnie, J. R. Jorstad, Louis Weeks, Samuel Naden, O. L. Miller, R. W. Scoggin. This bank receives money on deposit. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Money loaned and loans negotiated. Special attention given to collections. European steamship agents. Safety deposit boxes to rent.

Millbrook business men are: Arthur Larson, Postmaster; B. B. Larson & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware and lumber; B. B. Larson, owner of the elevator and dealer in grain.

This ends our self-imposed duty of writing up Fox Township and Village. How well or ill we have performed that duty, those interested in reading it must judge—evidently there are many errors of omission and commission. There are many worthy persons of whom the writer would have been only too well pleased to have made personal mention, but the great length of his effort has made it impossible. The writer is under lasting obligations to Samuel E. Foster, Asher D. Havenhill, Alexander E. Myers, George W. Greenfield and Jacob S. Budd for encouragement and assistance in the preparation of this chapter.

The value of school property in Fox Township in 1914 is \$9,650.00.

CHAPTER XXXI

KENDALL TOWNSHIP—CITIES AND VILLAGES

FOREST CONFLAGRATIONS—DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME BY PIONEERS—AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT—FIRST SETTLERS IN KENDALL TOWNSHIP—FIRST MARRIAGE IN KENDALL COUNTY IN KENDALL TOWNSHIP—SETTLERS IN 1834—FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL—FIRST TEMPERANCE PLEDGE—PIONEERS OF 1835—FIRST STORE AT YORKVILLE—MANY SETTLERS IN 1836—SETTLERS OF 1837—FALL OF SNOW IN MAY OF THAT YEAR—YORKVILLE MILL BUILT—RESIDENTS IN 1838—KENDALL COUNTY SURVEYED—GOVERNMENT LAND SALE IN 1839—FIRST DEED FILED IN 1840—SETTLERS MENTIONED—ORGANIZATION OF WHIG PARTY—SLAVES IN ILLINOIS—DAMAGING FRESHET IN FOX RIVER VALLEY—RESIDENTS IN 1840—BIRTH YEAR OF KENDALL COUNTY 1841—YORKVILLE CHOSEN COUNTY SEAT—FIRST BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PROBATE JUSTICE—FIRST TERM CIRCUIT COURT—GRAND AND PETIT JURIES—PREPARATION FOR ERECTING A COURT HOUSE—BUSINESS DEPRESSION—LACK OF UNITY CONCERNING FORMATION OF KENDALL COUNTY—LAND SALE—SETTLERS IN 1843—FIRST TRIAL FOR MURDER—PLAT OF VILLAGE OF YORKVILLE PLACED ON RECORD—SALE OF COUNTY PROPERTY—FIRST COURT HOUSE—OLD BUILDINGS—HARD WINTER—SETTLERS IN 1844—PUBLIC ACTIVITIES OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT TO OSWEGO—CONTRACT AWARDED FOR BUILDING COURT HOUSE—BONDS ISSUED AND PAID—TERMINATION OF OLD FORM OF GOVERNMENT—FIRST MEETING OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ACT PASSED FOR RELOCATING COUNTY SEAT AT YORKVILLE—LEGISLATION RELATING TO SAME—SUCCESSFUL BUILDING PROJECTS—YORKVILLE COURT HOUSE BURNED—NEW ONE BUILT—NEW JAIL ERECTED—OLD TAVERN AND STAGE LINE—HORSE THIEVES IN 1853—SCHOOLS IN KENDALL TOWNSHIP—CHURCH HISTORY—FIRST DEATH—ASSESSOR'S VALUATION OF PROPERTY—YORKVILLE—COUNTY SEAT—EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—OLDEST CITIZEN—VILLAGE INCORPORATED—FIRST BOARD

OF TRUSTEES — PRESENT OFFICIALS — PRESENT
BUSINESS MEN—EARLY AND PRESENT PROFES-
SIONAL MEN—TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS — COUNTY OFFICIALS —
SUPERVISORS.

(By N. T. Morley.)

To the general reader the fact that in the midst of seemingly endless forests in many parts of the United States occur vast spaces of prairie lands appears doubtful of belief. Especially is this true in the Middle Western States on both sides of the Mississippi River. Few may know what caused these prairie lands and yet the explanation is simple. In early times, throughout Illinois and neighboring States, great fires recurred each year with devastating regularity, and in some sections they are yet a menace. These terrible conflagrations swept everything before them, including young shoots that had secured a season's growth, and as this happened annually the saplings never attained any development, but were burned off each year close to the ground. In the meanwhile, the roots waxed mighty, and beneath the soil spread out for many feet. This fact explains the remarkable toughness of the virgin prairie sod. It was almost as difficult to break this sod as to clear off the forest growth. Special plows were required for the purpose, and some years' time to entirely eradicate the underneath stumps, many of which were one hundred years old.

This was one of the difficulties with which the pioneers of Kendall County had to contend in making their farms into profitable investments. To the city dweller, it seems very easy to talk about going back to the farm, and recognizing the call of the soil. Many a man who has never traveled a dozen miles from the business center of a city plans to locate on a farm in later life, imagining that the work of the agriculturalist is easy.

Today the farmer does not have to meet all the old problems, but he has plenty of new ones to solve, and although he has more appliances and machinery than his forbears, much more is expected of him. The pioneers of Kendall County appreciated the fact that this prairie land was difficult to break, and for that reason and the other one, that they needed the timber for fuel, building and fencing purposes, they settled first in the wooded sections. At one time

prairie land was regarded as almost worthless, when, as a matter of fact, it was rich and mellow, just awaiting an opportunity to yield large harvests.

AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

Kendall Township is essentially an agricultural district. Beneath the benign rays of a temperate sun, the broad fields of the agriculturalists blossom forth annually, bearing corn, wheat and other grains, vegetables of all kinds and fruits in profusion. Owing to the close proximity of Chicago and the magnificent transportation facilities, Kendall Township produces a large amount of garden truck of fine quality. Stock raising is an industry that has grown during the past decade or so to a remarkable extent. Some of the farmers are specializing on blooded stock, with magnificent results. Pasturage in Kendall Township is abundant and nutritious and produces excellent dairy herds.

FIRST SETTLERS

Earl Adams and Ebenezer Morgan came to what is now Kendall Township in 1831. Mr. Adams staked a claim on what is now known as "Court House Hill," and Mr. Morgan one about two miles farther up Fox River. Later they returned, and built the first cabin in the township on Mr. Adams' claim.

In 1832 occurred the first marriage in Kendall County, that of Edward G. Ament to Miss Emily Ann Harris, daughter of William Harris. They were married May 1, 1832, the Rev. Isaac Scarritt being the officiating clergyman. Two weeks later they took their wedding trip when they fled to escape the Indians who were raiding the country on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War.

In 1834 came John Watlock, who bought the claim of James Ford, which covered the present site of Pavilion. William Thurber and wife, with their four sons and two daughters, settled here in the spring of this year, coming from Chautauqua County, N. Y. He died in 1862. Among the settlers of this year were also Abijah Haymond, from Ohio; Rev. John Beaver, who preached in the settlements, later moving to California; C. Y. Godard, who came from New York on horseback, and Thomas Irwin and wife with their four sons, Thomas, Jr., Robert, William and Edward, from Ohio.

The first schoolhouse in Kendall County was erected at Pavilion in the autumn of 1834. It was a log house with slab benches. C. B. Alvord was the first teacher in this school. In this year, 1834, the first Sunday school in Kendall County was organized in Mr. Matlock's house in Pavilion, Almon Ives being the superintendent and sole teacher.

In the spring of 1835 a second Sunday school was organized in Mr. Bullard's house with himself as superintendent.

Kendall County's first temperance pledge, made by fastening together two sheets of writing paper with wafers, and now yellow with age, was drawn up and signed in 1834. It contained the names of a large proportion of the settlers then in the county. Following are the names of the signers: R. Bullard, Lyman Bristol, Edward G. Ament, Burr Bristol, Peter Wykoff, Justus C. Ament, Fred Witherspoon, Henry S. Misner, Gilman Kendall, Levi Hills; Eben M. Hills, John West Mason, Sylvanus Kendall, Almon Ives, Almon B. Ives, Simeon P. Ives, Hannah Cunningham, Rachel Hollenback, Anna Hollenback, Susan Ament, Mary Misner, Milly Misner, Mary Booth and Esther L. Bullard.

In 1835 the pioneers were: John, James and Robert Evans, from Ohio; Rufiel S. Duryea, James S. Cornell. The latter two had been in partnership together in New York and this continued after they settled in Yorkville, where they opened the first store. Mr. Cornell later married Marion Howe, daughter of Titus Howe. Samuel Inscho came with the Evans boys, and settled on the east side of Long Grove, while William Campbell settled south of the Grove. His brother John came a year or two later. In 1835 Oliver Johnson and family, from Chautauqua County, N. Y., settled in Yorkville. Later they moved across to Bristol, the wife, Sylvia B. Johnson, being the first white woman in what is now Bristol Township. Franklin Winchell came this year, and opened a little store at Pavilion, and his brother Horace, then unmarried, came with him. Other settlers of this year were: John L. Clark and John K. Le Barron, who bought the holdings of the redoubtable Specie, at Specie Grove, D. J. Townsend and Horace Winchell.

In 1836 Yorkville was laid out by Rufiel S. Duryea and he opened the first store in his cabin on the hill, with James S. Cornell as

partner. Soon after Titus Howe and Mr. Hay, a tailor, came and built homes in the new town, while Palmer Sherman and George Evans, father of the Evans boys, came and settled on the south side of Long Grove. Jeremiah Shepherd, from Massachusetts, came and settled far out on the prairie south of An Sable Grove, being the first settler on the prairie in that locality. His daughter, Cecelia, was the first white child born on the prairie in that vicinity. Herman Winchell also came this year, and Mr. Colton and wife.

The year 1837 saw the opening of the first railway in the State of Illinois. It extended from Meredosia, on the Illinois River, to Jacksonville, about twenty-five miles, and was laid with flat "strap rails." At first a locomotive was used, being later replaced by horse and mule power. In this year, on March 4th, Chicago was incorporated. In this year also occurred one of our great national financial panics. On May 22nd of this year there was quite a heavy fall of snow in Kendall County. A primitive schoolhouse was built at Yorkville this year by subscription, and school opened. The same season Titus Howe built the Yorkville Mill. The following settlers located in the township this year (1837): Lyman Lane, with his wife and children, Daniel Hnbbard and his brother, with their families, and Elder Ashley, a Baptist minister.

In 1838 the following were among the settlers of what is now Kendall Township: Dr. David Cook, James, Elihu and John J. Griswold, George D. and C. F. Richardson, Joseph and Daniel Wing, W. P. Boyd and Darwin Winchell.

In addition to those already named, the following settlers were in the county at this time: Isaac and Orange Potter, Joseph Sly, Michael Graw, William Sly, Henry Sherman, John and Jacob Heath, F. B. DuBois, Alanson Parker, Peter Teal, W. P. Lettson, John Whitmore, C. B. Rhodes, Smith Herrick, Charles Carr, Elisha B. Wright, Palmer Kinnie, John Coombs, David Shaffer, George D. Hicks, E. T. Lewis, W. H. St. Clair, Benjamin Pitzer and Clark Holdridge.

During the summer of this year (1838) the county was surveyed by government surveyors, under Eli Prescott.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE

In 1839, among those who settled in Kendall Township were: Gardner and George W. Win-



Lewis Rickard



Lath Durbard

chell, with their father, Rev. Herman Winchell, Sr., who was a Baptist minister, and their mother. In this year (1839) was held the great government land sale in Chicago. A strong organization was formed among the settlers so as to guarantee to each the land to which he was entitled, and to circumvent land sharks. Alonzo Ives was chosen to bid in the lands for the settlers in the eastern half of the county, and Lancelot Rood, for those in the western half. So well was it managed that practically every settler in Kendall County was awarded the land which was his by right. The first deed filed, as a result of this sale, was placed on record March 4, 1840.

DAMAGING FRESHET

In 1840 the Whig party was organized in opposition to the Democratic party, then supporting Andrew Jackson. The population of the United States in 1840 was seventeen million, and this was the last census in which negro slaves were returned as owned and worked in Illinois. In that year there were 4,000 negroes in the State, of whom 160 were slaves. Four of these were in Cook County, and one in Kane County.

In the spring of this year occurred the greatest freshet ever known in the Fox River valley, great damage being done. The floods of 1857 and 1868 approached, but did not equal it in magnitude.

From an old account book of George D. Richardson and Co., of Bristol, the following list of settlers here in 1840 is taken. It probably comprises two-thirds of the families then living within a radius of eight miles of Bristol and Yorkville: James P. Lamb, John B. Ball, Lyman Howard, Joseph Pratt, Sterling Beecher, James S. Jones, Alex. McGregor, F. F. Elgin, John Gates, Joseph Boyce, Larnal Wilson, Anne Leighton, Dr. Pierre, A. Allaire, W. B. Smith, W. L. Shaw, J. B. Lowry, Royal Bell, Waldo Marsh, Eric Nelson, J. N. Tolman, Russell Ball, Hiram Austin, J. R. Byerly, Stark Burroughs, Paul Lamb, George Ross, J. E. Ament, Peter Cook, Zenas Dunbar, Horatio Johnson, H. H. Williams, George H. Rogers, Sullivan Cone, Samuel Pope, Dexter Howard, Charles R. Noble, John L. Gale, Elihu Sutton, John Lott, Daniel Crandall, Smith Shaw, Mrs. Browning, D. D. Munger, N. A. Parkhurst, Jason Parmenter, Ed-

ward Moore, William Rogers, Sabian Tustanson, Peter Innis, J. McCrary, Nelson Howe, Simeon Ives, Moses Sweet, Robert Cook, G. Cleveland, Mahlon Coombs, W. Kernes, J. Burbee, Edwin Howe, C. K. Carr, Henry Stone, William Harrison, G. W. Bradley, Charles Macubin, I. G. Potter, William H. Eddy, Joseph L. Clarke, B. Douglas, A. Olmstead, T. J. Smith, J. D. Gardner, Alanson King, James Bond, Ruth Kennedy, Raphael Beecher, E. Hill, Dennison Burroughs, D. Winchell, John Inscho, John Reed, Thomas Abbey, Apollos King, Hervey King, Horace Scott, Benjamin Fosgate, Otis Ashley, G. C. Carr, William Boss, Mr. Gravey, M. M. Clarke, J. Bennett, Garrett L. Collins, Mr. Lincoln, John Pearson, Lester M. Burroughs, William Kimball, M. M. Broughton, F. Winchell, J. Kennedy, Catherine Barstow.

In 1841 Joshua Hallock settled in what is now Kendall Township.

BIRTH YEAR OF KENDALL COUNTY

This was the birth year of Kendall County, the bill for its creation being finally engrossed, February 19, 1841. The territory composing it included six townships taken from those of La Salle County and three townships from Kane County. Abraham Lincoln and Lyman Trumbull were members of the Legislature at that time and voted for the bill.

YORKVILLE CHOSEN COUNTY SEAT

A Board of Commissioners, composed of John H. Harris, Eli A. Rider and William E. Armstrong, was appointed to select a county seat. They met at Yorkville in June of that year (1841), and after inspecting a number of points in the county, selected Yorkville, in what is now Kendall Township, to be the seat of justice of the new county.

At the first election, held April 5, 1841, Levi Hills, J. J. Cole and Reuben Hunt were elected as the first Board of County Commissioners. The following were also members of this board up to the time it was abolished in 1849, preparatory to township organization, which took place in 1850: Ansel Kimball, L. D. Brady, Samuel Jackson, C. Henning, S. C. Collins and J. W. Chapman.

The first county officers were: Marcus A. Fenton, County Clerk; A. B. Smith, Circuit

Clerk; Thomas Ford, afterward Governor of the State, Circuit Judge. Kendall County then formed a part of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of ten counties. Court time in Kendall then began on the fourth Monday in May and August.

Eight Justices of the Peace were elected, as follows: S. B. Craw, T. L. Broughton, George B. Hollenback, (who was the first white child born in Kendall County), S. C. G. Collins, Albert Bush, Solomon Wells, D. E. Davis and Lancelot Rood.

Almon B. Ives was elected Probate Justice and was succeeded in that office by Norman Dodge, Titus Howe and Royal Bullard.

The first public record in the new county was for a piece of land from John Gilman to Clark B. Alford, April 15, 1841.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners was April 28, 1841, with all three commissioners present, and Marcus A. Fenton, clerk.

The first term of the Circuit Court was held in May, 1841. The Grand Jury was as follows: Daniel Ashley, Levi C. Gorton, Daniel Hubbard, Joel Warner, James Stafford, Benjamin C. Barnes, Horace Moore, Henry S. Misner, Robert W. Carnes, John Litsey, John W. Mason, George Venaman, William Burnes, Archibald Sears, Charles B. Ware, Lancelott Rood, Henry H. Williams, Albert Bush, Franklin F. Winchell, James McClellan, Rulief S. Duryea, Lyman Bristol, Richard Dewey, Henry S. Misner was selected as foreman.

The Petit or trial jury was as follows: James Lyon, Titus Howe, Isaac Brown, Harrison Abby, John LaBaron, Ansel Kimball, V. V. Allen, Thomas R. Treat, Edward Lewis, Marcus Steward, John Gallop, William Thurber.

In this year (August 9, 1841) H. Carrington and Rulief S. Duryea gave bond of \$5000 to the first Board of County Commissioners, conditioned upon their deeding to the county, or causing to be so deeded, a certain ten acres of land located on the hill in Yorkville, as a site for the erection of a court house and other county buildings, which land had recently been surveyed for this purpose by Archibald Sears, County Surveyor, but which had not yet been set aside by the United States land department. At the September term of the County Commissioners' Court in 1841 an appropriation of fifty dollars was made toward the

erection of a block house for a jail, but so far as we can find in the records nothing was done in the matter.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The year 1842 ushered in some of the darkest days through which our State has passed, and in many a settler's cabin the pinch of poverty was extreme. Yet the people of Kendall Township had many things for which to be thankful, so that when, according to the Governor's proclamation, December 29th, of that year was set aside as Thanksgiving Day, fervent thanks and fervent prayers were offered up. Since, according to Holy Writ "The prayers of the righteous availeth much." times soon began to improve and the tide of immigration again set toward Illinois.

The feeling engendered by the formation of the county had not yet subsided, and on December 30th, 1842, a remonstrance was sent to the State Legislature by former residents of La Salle County vehemently objecting to their having been set off into Kendall County. This was presented by Rev. Elisha Bibbins, then Representative from La Salle. He at the same time presented a petition from other citizens asking that the county remain as organized. One petition was allowed to offset the other, so that Kendall still remains.

In December of this year (1842) also a government land office was opened for Kane County, and for our three northern townships which had been set aside from that county. Marcus Steward, James McClellan and Daniel S. Gray were among those who did the bidding for their several localities at the land sale. In Little Rock a Claim Association was formed, with J. M. Kennedy as Captain, and James Phillips, Lieutenant. They marched to Chicago to see that the settlers had their rights, and the same precautions were taken as had been taken when the lands in the southern two-thirds of the county had then allotted with the same good results.

In 1843 S. W. Brown, John Dunn and Chris Johnson settled in what is now Kendall Township. The latter was the first Norwegian settler on the prairie.

FIRST MURDER TRIAL

Toward the close of this year (1843) there was great excitement caused when Ansel Ryder,

who owned the farm afterward owned by Joel Warner, and later by Elijah Picket, a half mile south of Newark, shot Owen Haymond in the door of Smith's Tavern in Newark after a disagreement over a joke passed by Haymond. The latter was not seriously injured. Ryder then rode home and barricaded himself in his house. A crowd of his neighbors gathered, and during the attempt to capture Ryder he shot Charles McNeil in the chest, who a few days later died of his wound. This second shooting so enraged the crowd that they broke in the door by using a log as a battering ram and captured Ryder. He was brought to Yorkville, and James S. Cornell, who was then Sheriff of the county, confined the prisoner in the attic of his house, which still (1914) stands opposite the northwest corner of the Court House. It was not a very secure jail, and Ryder attempted to escape by jumping from one of the north windows. He broke one of his legs in the attempt, so was easily recaptured. The leg was set by one of the local physicians. At his trial, at the following spring term of the Circuit Court, his leading counsel was Judge Dickey, and B. F. Fridley was the prosecuting attorney. This was the first murder trial before the courts of Kendall County and caused widespread interest in the little frontier community. The prisoner refused to plead, so a plea of "not guilty" was entered for him. The case was carried over to the fall term of court, when Mr. Gridley, for some reason, refused to prosecute, and Ryder was discharged. He was rearrested and the case dragged on for three years. He finally escaped punishment and went to California. Later he returned, and eventually died in Joliet, Illinois, where he had located. Judge Dickey took his farm, near Newark, for his fee.

SALE OF COUNTY PROPERTY

On February 3, 1843, Edward W. Brewster, an eastern business associate of Rufus S. Duryea, entered the land on which the original village of Yorkville stands, and placed the plat of the village on record June 2nd of the same year. He received a patent for this tract July 10, 1844. On the same day and in the same year he and his wife, Ann Brewster, deeded to the Board of Commissioners of Kendall County the ten acres of land, then known

as the "County Property" and now known as the "Commissioners' Subdivision to the Village of Yorkville." The consideration was ten dollars, the land being a donation to the county as a site for the erection of a court house, and other county buildings. We can not find that this tract was ever used for such purpose, however, instead, at the June term of the County Commissioners' Court, in 1847, George W. Hartwell was appointed a commissioner to sell, and dispose of this ten acres of land located in Yorkville, known as the "County Property," and such sale was approved by the Kendall County Board of Supervisors, September 15, 1854.

Robert Casler opened a blacksmith shop in Yorkville in 1843.

After the location of the county seat at Yorkville, on the organization of Kendall County, court was held in rented rooms, and about 1842 a building was leased and fitted up for this purpose. In the records of the proceedings of the County Commissioners' Court, under date of the March Term 1842, we find this entry "Appropriation of Thirty Dollars was made for fitting up the Court House." This building had a basement of brick, and a superstructure of wood, one story in height, where were located the court room, and jury rooms. This building, while not owned by the county, was known as "The Court House," and is now remembered as "The Old Court House." It stood on lot 15 as shown in the original plat of the village of Yorkville, about two and a half blocks southwest of the present court house. The property was owned by Daniel Johnson, and after it ceased to be used as a court house upon the removal of the County Seat to Oswego in 1845, the lower part of the building, or basement, was used by him as a granary, while the upper part was rented as a residence. In 1898 the property was sold by Mr. Johnson to John McKeery. He had the old building torn down, and a new residence erected on the site, where he and his family still live.

Opposite "the Old Court House," just across the street to the west, stood a square, one-story brick building, which was used for county offices, then probably owned by a Mr. Carr. This building is still standing, having had a small addition, and a veranda erected on the south side. After it ceased to be used

for county purposes it was purchased by Henry Habel, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Remmers, and was occupied by him and his family, until his death, which occurred in November, 1895. Early in 1914 it was still occupied by his son, the late John Henry Habel, then village Marshal of the Village of Yorkville, and his sister, Miss Henrietta Habel. John H. Habel died January 29, 1914.

The story and a half cottage still standing on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, opposite the present Court House, in Yorkville, and now occupied for many years by Mrs. Elizabeth Remmers, widow of William Remmers, who has lived in this community for the past sixty years, was, in the early days of the county, used as the sheriff's residence, and prisoners were kept in the half story overhead, which in those days was all one room, and was neither lathed nor plastered. It was here that Ansel Ryder, Kendall County's first murderer was confined in 1843, as already mentioned in this chapter, and from one of the north windows of which he jumped in an attempt to escape, breaking one of his legs. In the early days this house was owned by Isaac Black and was purchased by William Remmers from the Black estate.

HARD WINTER OF 1843

The winter of 1843-4 was notable for the fine sleighing, which lasted from November until April. The real winter set in November 18th, and the ice did not break up until April 9th.

In 1844 the settlers in Kendall Township were: Charles Merrick, William Buchanau, William Dunn, James Springer and Mr. Willett.

On October 2, 1844, Ansel Kimball, William Smith and Sheriff, James S. Cornell, were appointed a committee, by the Board of County Commissioners to receive proposals for the building of a county jail, and \$150 was appropriated toward that purpose, but we find no record of this committee ever having even made a report. At the March term of the Board in 1845, the clerk was ordered to present to the people of the county a proposition for the building of a court house for the county. They offered to transfer to any person or persons who would build or cause to be built a court house

to be located where the commissioners should direct, according to a plan then in the office of the county clerk, twenty lots of land, to be selected by said board, from lands then owned by the county, together with a mortgage for \$250, made by Lewis Jobes and John Gilliam. So far as we can find this offer brought no result.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT TO OSWEGO

This may have been partly due to the fact that in January of that year a petition containing 175 signatures had been sent to the legislature asking for the removal of the county seat of Kendall County. In a few days the number of signatures was increased to 365 names, and two weeks later another petition was sent in containing 67 signatures. This resulted in the passage of a bill for the permanent location of the county seat, and placing the question before the people at an election to be held on the first Monday in August of that year. This election was without result, as no location had a majority of the votes.

A second election was held September 1st, 1845, with the following result:

Oswego, 456 votes; Oswego Mills, 4 votes; Orange, 18 votes; Geographical Center, 0 votes; Lisbon, 3 votes; Mount Vernon 55 votes; New-ark, 108 votes; Bristol, 150 votes; Yorkville, 75 votes.

This was certified to by Marcus A. Fenton, clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, September 4, 1845.

Thereupon the Court decreed that on and after this date Oswego should be the county seat of Kendall County. When the Court adjourned it was to meet again Saturday, September 6th, 1845, at 2 P. M. in the Village of Oswego. The first term of the Circuit Court held in Oswego, the new county seat, was held in the National Hotel, with Judge J. T. Caton, presiding.

BONDS ISSUED AND PAID

At the March term of the County Commissioners' Court, in 1847, the clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for building a court house for the county to be completed within twenty-four months after letting the contract.

At the April term the contract for the building of the court house was awarded to Luke

W. Swan of Saratoga, N. Y., and soon thereafter the work was begun. On June 28, 1848, Mr. Swan appointed John W. Chapman, of Kendall County, as his representative to complete his contract. Bonds of the county for \$5000, in denominations of \$1000 each, bearing interest at ten per cent per annum, were issued to complete the court house. The last bond was payable July 1, 1854. These bonds were to retire the county orders issued for building and seating the court house. The bonds were taken by John W. Chapman, who was to complete the contract for the building, which had been undertaken by Luke W. Swan.

In 1846, the first year of the Mexican War, three of Kendall County's oldest pioneers died. They were John Matlock, Rufus S. Duryea and Moses Booth.

The year 1849 terminated the old form of county government by a board of three county commissioners, and township organization replaced it in 1850. Under the new system government was by a Board of County Supervisors, each township of which there were and still are nine, being represented on the board by one supervisor.

A board of three commissioners was appointed, consisting of Thomas Finnie, Jeremiah J. Cole and William P. Boyd, to lay out the county into townships, which they did, and the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held May 22, 1850. The members of the first board were: Ebenezer Morgan, James McClellan, Archibald Sears, Thomas Finnie, J. K. Le Baron, William D. Townsend, A. Jordan, Horace Moore, and H. G. Wilcox.

On November 19, 1850, Jeremiah J. Cole was appointed custodian of the new court house at Oswego.

In 1852 the old Kendall House in Oswego was fitted and used as a jail.

In 1854 the last of the Court House bonds with accrued interest, was paid.

RELOCATING COUNTY SEAT

In accordance with an act approved February 24, 1858, entitled "An Act for relocating the County Seat of Kendall," in Yorkville, an election was held April 5, 1859. The question was carried, there being 1282 votes in favor, and 649 votes against it. On Saturday, October 8, 1859, the County Board of Supervisors met,

and passed a resolution to meet next at 10 a. m. on the first Thursday, after the first Monday in November, as commissioners to locate the County Seat of Kendall County at Yorkville.

On Friday, November 9th, an injunction having been issued, on complaint of Walter Loucks, against the removal and relocation of the county seat of Kendall County, a resolution was offered asking that the Court raise the bond given in this case \$5000 additional to secure the county against any loss by said injunction by reason of the rapidly advancing price of building materials.

At the meeting of the County Board of Supervisors held Friday, December 22, 1861, a resolution was introduced by Supervisor Black, as follows: "That that portion of block number 19, within the radius of 20 chains in the Village of Yorkville, as recorded, is hereby selected as the site for the erection of public buildings for county purposes, according to a certain act passed by the Legislature, and approved February 28, 1859, for relocating the county seat of Kendall County. Provided: that J. P. and E. A. Black file a good and sufficient warrantee deed, free from all incumbrance, to the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County for eight lots in the above mentioned block number 19, on or before the 26th day of March, 1862, in the Recorder's office of Kendall County."

Supervisor Hopkins moved the following amendment; That the Public Square in the town of Bristol, County of Kendall, and State of Illinois, be declared the permanent county seat of said county by the trustees of said town conveying to said county, by deed, said square, with the consent of the lot owners by the 26th of March, 1862. The amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County held March 27, 1862, the Messrs. J. P. and E. A. Black filed deed of block number 19, town of Yorkville, to the Board of Supervisors as a site for the county seat.

The chair appointed a committee to examine the chain of title to the land so offered by J. P. and E. A. Black. Members of this committee were Supervisors Hopkins, Black and Chapman. On motion of the chairman, H. G. Wilcox was added to the committee.

In the afternoon of the same day the com-

mittee reported that the title was perfect, and the deed good and sufficient. The report was accepted.

On Friday, October 4, 1862, it was ordered by the Board of Supervisors that a tax of three mills on the dollar be assessed on all the taxable property of Kendall County for the purpose of erecting county buildings.

On Saturday, October 5, 1862, a committee of three, consisting of Marcus Steward, Jacob P. Black, and Alanson K. Wheeler, was appointed to obtain specifications, and advertise for, and receive proposals for building a court house for the County of Kendall on the site selected in the village of Yorkville, and report to the board at the next term.

On Thursday, November 6, 1862, the committee on county buildings made a verbal report, and introduced Mr. McKinney, an architect with plans, and reported in favor of the plan submitted by him.

On December 2, 1862, Marcus Steward, Jacob P. Black, and Sherrill P. Bushnell were appointed a committee on county buildings, and as commissioners to employ counsel for the purpose of dissolving the injunction against the board, and the county officers.

On Tuesday, January 13, 1862, the above committee, after due deliberation, reported: "We have adopted the plans of Mr. McKinney, and advertised for proposals to builders, in the Chicago Daily Tribune, the Aurora Beacon, and the Kendall County Free Press, and have received a number of proposals, none of which we are prepared to recommend for adoption, and beg leave to submit the same to the consideration of the board. and have retained McAllister, Jewell and Jackson, of Chicago. and I. W. Helm, of Oswego, as counsel in the injunction now pending, and filed an answer, with affidavit deemed necessary. Also have retained Felch, and Parks, and Isaac Coy, of this county, as counsel, and ordered them to commence suits on the bonds in the former suits in reference to the county seat matter."

It was ordered by the Board that Lewis Steward, J. P. Black, and William Thurber, be appointed commissioners, and agents of the Board to enter into contract with responsible persons on behalf of the county for erecting the court house, according to the plan and specifications submitted by Mr. McKinney, architect, on the site selected at the new county seat at

Yorkville, within the time prescribed by law, at an expense not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

On Tuesday February 23, 1864, it was resolved that the county clerk be authorized to advertise the sale of block number 1, in the village of Oswego, together with the old court house situated thereon, to receive bids therefor, and report same to next meeting of the Board.

On February 23, 1864, the Court House Building Committee reported that they had expended on the work to date of report the sum of \$13,782; that the work was progressing satisfactorily, and they hoped to complete the building by July following, at a total cost not to exceed \$22,000.

The Board ordered: "That the Building Committee notify the Circuit and County Clerks when the court house is completed for the reception of the records of the County of Kendall, and that the clerks remove them thereto upon receipt of said notice."

On September 12, 1866, Lewis Steward, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Court House, at his request, was discharged from further service on paying balance in his hands \$78.00 to the County Treasurer, and his report was received.

COURT HOUSE BURNED

In the latter part of March, 1887, the entire interior of the new Court House in Yorkville was destroyed by fire, which started in the cell of one of the prisoners, in the basement, which had been fitted as a jail, and sheriff's residence. The sheriff's family, and all prisoners were gotten out safely.

The sum of \$10,108 was realized from the insurance on the building after settlement with the insuring companies. On July 5, 1887, a contract was signed with Sundberg and Company, of Chicago, to rebuild the Court House which was done, the original walls being used. The total cost was \$16,047.48. The furnishings cost in addition \$1405.80. The Building Committee consisted of John Dunn, R. W. Willeff and G. W. Greenfield. In 1888 further improvements were added at a cost of \$677.22.

NEW JAIL ERECTED

On September 14, 1892, two lots opposite the north front of the Court House in Yorkville, on the north side of Madison street, 100x100



ELMER G. RICKARD



MRS. ELMER G. RICKARD

feet in area were purchased of the Black estate at a cost of \$350, as a site for a new jail, and sheriff's residence. A contract was let to the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., at a total cost of \$9400. With extras ordered later the entire cost was \$9976.25. Its completion and acceptance was reported to the Board of Supervisors September 12, 1893, by George W. Nichols, Chairman of the Building Committee.

Kendall County has no county infirmary or poor farm, each township taking care of its own poor, with aid from the county should it ever be necessary. The present valuation of the county property is about \$31,650.

In the early fifties Solomon Eustis kept a hotel on the hill in Yorkville, at what is now the southeast corner of Main and Franklin Streets. It was afterward kept by George Beck, and later by Mr. Helmuth. The stages on the line from Chicago to Ottawa always stopped at this house. In later years an addition to the house was built, and still later this part was moved down town to the north side of Hydraulic Avenue, east of Bridge Street, and now forms a part of the building in which the Button Factory is located. The original building still stands on the old site on the hill. It has been transformed into a residence, and is now (1914) owned and occupied by Mrs. Dora Hage.

HORSE THIEVES

In 1853 horse thieves seem to have been numerous in the county as at the September meeting of that year, of the County Board of Supervisors a committee of three, consisting of Thomas Finnie, Joseph Gleason and William B. LeBaron, was appointed to bring actions in such cases, and were authorized to pay not to exceed the sum of \$100 in any one case to the person or persons who brought such malefactors to apprehension and conviction.

SCHOOLS

The first schools in Kendall Township and the first schoolhouse built in Kendall County was built at Long Grove, now Pavilion in the autumn of 1834, about eighty rods from where the Pavilion Academy was erected ten years later. C. B. Alvard was the first teacher. It was a log house with slabs for benches, and was abandoned many years ago.

The history of the Yorkville schools dates back to 1839, when the first school was kept in a little building occupied by Norman Dodge as a probate office. The brick school house was built in 1842, Arabella Barstow, D. G. Johnson and B. Gifford were among the teachers. A later schoolhouse was built in 1854, and among those who taught in it were: Abbie S. Dyer, J. W. Fridenberg, Addie Clark, Lois Marston, Lizzie Smith and Hattie Morley.

In 1844 the Pavilion Academy was originated, and completed by Rev. J. F. Tolman. He rode all over the county soliciting five dollar shares, and so raised the amount necessary. The building was a one-story brick with two rooms. It ran many years and accomplished much good. In later years a public school was erected with the bricks from the old academy, and E. L. Bartlett was the first teacher.

In 1856 the Lewis School was opened, and among its teachers were: E. J. Lewis, Etta Martindale, J. J. Foltz, Mary Meeker, Lida Hallock, Augustus Collman, Lida Knowlton, Eugene Morgan, E. Moulton and Frank Lord.

The Shepard School was started the same year. A school had been taught in 1855 by Miss Parkhurst in an old log dwelling house. Among the teachers in the new school building were: Lucy Brown, Mary Ann Haigh, George Bishop, Hattie Wood, James Bishop, Ed. Kern, Margaret Leach and John Kerwin.

The further and complete history of the schools of Kendall Township will be found in our special chapter on "Schools and Education."

CHURCH HISTORY

The history of the churches of Kendall is interesting.

THE LONG GROVE BAPTIST, later named Pavilion, as it is still known, was the first church organized in what is now Kendall Township. It was organized, in 1834, by Rev. A. B. Freeman, at the house of Almon Ives. There were only six members then, as follows: Rev. J. F. Tolman, with his wife, son and daughter, and Almon Ives and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Matlock and several others joined soon after. In December of that year the church was recognized, and Mr. Freeman baptized David Matlock, who was probably the first person baptised in Fox River. Some ten years after this Bro. Matlock received a license to

preach, and was ordained at Galena. A few weeks after the organization of this church at Pavilion, Elder Freeman took a severe cold while riding on horseback, in the rain, from Pavilion to Chicago. He soon after died there as a result of the exposure, and was buried in a cemetery out on the prairie, over the site of which Milwaukee Avenue now passes. Rev. J. F. Tolman next became pastor of the church at Pavilion and served for twelve years at an annual salary of \$100. He was from Needham, Mass., and was descended from old Puritan stock. One of his sons was a member of the church at Batavia, Illinois, another was pastor of a church at Baldwinsville, N. Y., while a third was District Secretary at Chicago, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, having previously been a missionary in Burmah. Rev. Tolman died in Sandwich, Illinois, March 28, 1872, at the age of 88.

After the death of Rev. Tolman Rev. Shadrack Walker became pastor of the church in 1847. He was followed in 1848 by Rev. Ebenezer Scofield, and he in 1850 by Rev. John Young, who was ordained in this church.

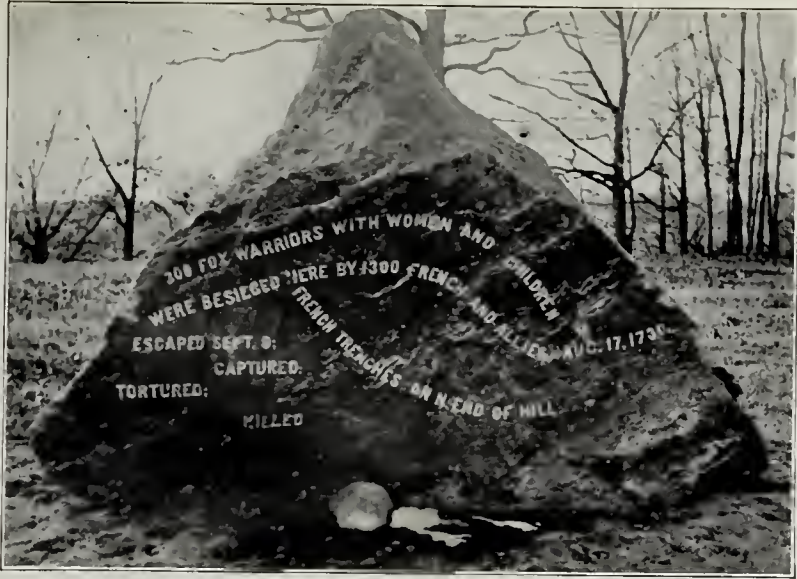
For a few years the Pavilion Baptist church was abandoned, the members attending the church at Bristol, but later it was reorganized, and a church was built in 1850. Rev. William Haigh, afterward chaplain of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry was ordained at this church in Pavilion, and became its first pastor after the church building was erected. He was followed by Revs. Gale, John Newell, R. B. Ashley, A. D. Freeman, Jonas Woodward, J. B. Dibell, John Wilkins, David Matlock, John Hudson, Asa Prescott and others.

THE BRISTOL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized about 1836, and a few years later the membership of the Pavilion Baptist church was added to it. After another period of a few years they separated, and the church at Pavilion was reorganized. The present meeting house in Bristol, which since the late seventies has been known as the Yorkville Baptist Church, was built in 1857. Rev. Z. Brooks was the pastor in 1848, followed by Ambler Edson, John Young and William Haigh. In 1861 the latter went into the army as chaplain of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and the pulpit was supplied by William T. Hill and Ebenezer Gale. Mr. Hill was ordained in 1865, and is still living at Dell Rapids, S. D. They were

followed by Revs. M. M. Danforth, Jonas Woodward, A. A. Bennett, O. P. Bestor and F. M. Smith, C. H. Holden, C. R. Sargent, R. S. Sargent, W. F. Irvine, W. F. Bostick, H. G. Colpitts, J. A. Monk, Mr. Parker, H. H. Alger, Robert Rutledge and E. J. Ackis, who is the present pastor. F. J. Hobbs was chorister from 1856 to 1900, and the present chorister is Mrs. William Hill.

THE YORKVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized in 1836 by Rev. Parry, at the house of Deacon Elisha Johnson, who with his wife and daughter, James Gilliam and wife, and Lyman Bristol, constituted the first membership. Rev. H. S. Colton was the first pastor, followed by Revs. L. Gilbert in 1840, Henry Bergen, 1841, H. S. Colton, 1842, during whose pastorate they bought the old store building, which stood on the hill at the mouth of Blackberry Creek, and used it as a church and school. He was followed by J. A. Hallock, 1842, Chauncey Cook, 1844, N. Smith, 1846, William P. Hendrick, 1847, William Beardsley, 1848, Russell Whiting, 1853, William Gay, 1855, S. R. Thrall, 1857, Joel Graut, 1857, W. D. Webb, 1860, James Brewer, 1862, Mr. Granger, 1866, Joel Grant, 1868, Charles Hubbard, during whose pastorate the present church facing the west side of the park, was built in 1871. He was followed by Ward Batchelor, 1876, Mr. Bascom, 1877, Henry Buss, 1878, Mr. Wright, 1885, J. G. Haigh, 1886, J. L. Sanborn, 1895, S. W. Meek, 1897, John F. Vonckx, 1908, who is the present pastor (1914).

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL class in 1857 was organized which held its meetings in the school house, which then stood on what is now the northeast corner of Madison and Adams streets, next to the lot now (1914) occupied by the Hotel Willer. This school was later destroyed by fire. In 1859 the present church, on the northwest corner of Madison and Main Streets was built. The first pastor was Rev. Michael Lewis, and he was succeeded by Revs. Melvin Smith, Mr. Taplin, A. D. Field, Mr. Lee, J. B. McGuffin, John Ellis, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Cone, T. H. Hazeltine, Calvin Brookins, J. B. McGuffin, John Ellis, L. O. Sullivan, William Cone, T. H. Hazeltine, Calvin Brookins, J. R. Burns, Jacob Hartman, Ed. W. Adams, N. M. Stokes, J. B. McGuffin, A. B. Mettler, Wilbur Tisk, John Davis, J. M. Griswald, Charles Virden, George M. Bassett, Samuel H. Swartz,



MONUMENT ON MARAMECH HILL
Site identified and stone placed by John F. Steward 1874-1900

First Jail, located on lot 6, block 20, original Village of Yorkville—now the residence of Mrs. William Remmers, who has occupied the building for forty-five years. Prisoners were kept in the upper part, the sheriff living in the ground-floor rooms. The cross indicates where a prisoner, Ansel Ryder, escaped after being indicted in April, 1844, for shooting Owen Haymond.



Big Grove Congregational Church and School House—Built in 1836.

George A. Erving, C. D. McCammon and Robert H. Pate, the present pastor.

In Kendall Township south of Yorkville, two Lutheran Churches are maintained, Rev. John Rabe being pastor of the Church of the Lutheran Cross, and Rev. C. J. Lange being pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church. Rev. O. E. Shoveland is pastor of the Helmar Lutheran Church at Helmar.

FIRST DEATH

One of the first persons to die in what is now Kendall Township was Mrs. Peter Winkler, who died in Specie's cabin, at Specie Grove, soon after the arrival of her husband, herself and their family in 1833. The husband had located a claim on the west side of the grove, but had agreed to work Specie's claim that year, and had moved into his cabin. Mrs. Winkler was buried on her husband's claim. Her body was later removed to the cemetery. In 1877 the Peter Winkler claim was owned by James Stevenson.

The assessed valuation of property in Kendall township is \$855,020 including realty and personal, and the population in 1910 was 1318.

The value of school property in Kendall Township (1914) is \$7,595.00.

YORKVILLE

The village of Yorkville was laid out June 2, 1843, by Edward W. Brewster, a part of the village on the hill having been previously laid out by Rulief S. Duryea in 1836. According to the census of 1910 the population was 431.

It was the first county seat of Kendall County. In 1845 the county seat was removed to Oswego, being returned to Yorkville in 1864, when the present court house was erected. In 1887 this was burned, being rebuilt upon the same walls. It occupies a commanding site overlooking the town, and the Fox River Valley. Yorkville lies on the Fox River, opposite the town of Bristol, in Bristol Township, the two towns being essentially one, except in government.

The first house built within its confines was that of Earl Adams, a log cabin on "Court House hill." Robert Casler had the first blacksmith shop in the township.

The first merchant was Rulief S. Duryea, who had as partner James S. Cornell. In 1835 they built, and opened, a store on the corner adjoining the present court house in Yorkville. Mr. Cornell's log cabin stood where are now the entrance steps to the court house.

Some other early business men were: George D. Richardson and Company, on the Bristol side of the river, who were followed by Andrew H. Arnold. T. P. Hill, father of A. P. Hill, the present Treasurer of Kendall County, was a clerk for both Richardson and Company and Mr. Arnold, and A. H. Litchfield, who is now probably the oldest citizen of the county, being in his ninety-fourth year, was also a clerk in Mr. Arnold's store. Crooker, and Hobbs opened a store in the northern part of Bristol village. These were general merchandise stores, and there was a drug store kept by Frank Seelly, and later by A. T. Seelly. In 1856 Crooker and Hobbs removed to a new building which they had erected on the south side of Fox River, and opened the first store in the present business section of Yorkville. The ground floor of this building, since remodeled, is now occupied by William Frieberg as a dry goods store. E. J. Lehman was another of the early merchants on the south side of the river in Yorkville.

General John M. Schofield, of the Union forces in the Civil War, who was born in Gerry, Chataugna County, N. Y., lived on the Bristol side of the river in Yorkville in 1843, his father being a Baptist minister.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED

Yorkville was incorporated as a village as the result of an election held to determine the question, July 8, 1873, at J. A. Godard's hall. The judges at this election were: D. G. Johnson, Elias Black and Willis Atkins, and the vote was canvassed by the judge of the county court, assisted by Justices Davis Sinclair and Willis Atkins. Incorporation carried by a majority of thirty votes.

At the election held July 31, 1873, the following were elected as the first Board of Village Trustees: Milton E. Cornell, John A. Beeman, William Graham, Carlos Stevens, Daniel G. Johnson and L. J. Needham.

The present village officers are: President of the Board, Dr. R. A. McClelland. Board of

Trustees: John Reddock, Justus Nading, William Freise, G. D. Ament, Roy Hoadley and J. S. Parker. Village clerk, Clarence Beecher; village treasurer, O. C. Knudson, village marshal, John Habel (who died in office January 29, 1914).

The business men of Yorkville at the present time, 1914, are as follows: R. A. McClelland, physician and surgeon; E. F. Worsley, osteopath; F. R. Frazier, physician and surgeon; Yorkville National Bank; Farmers' State Bank of Yorkville; F. F. Weber, news stand, cigars, etc.; H. F. Chappell, carpenter and contractor; Marvin Hinckley, feed stable, baled hay, etc.; Frank Ilsemann, garage; John Lamp, blacksmith and repairs; Jeter & Boston, lumber, grain and coal; C. W. Grant, meat market, groceries, restaurant; G. F. Hoadley & Son, dentists; W. F. Thompson, J. P., cigars; J. R. Marshall, publisher Kendall County Record; H. R. Marshall, editor Kendall County Record; D. C. Mewhirter, attorney; George Mewhirter, attorney, real estate, loans, etc.; Jacob Armbruster, hardware, agricultural implements; J. A. Godard, insurance; H. B. Fasmer, postmaster; Geo. McHugh, barber and news stand; Fasmer & Stumm, saloon; Dick Houck, blacksmith; Adam Koos, tailor; Thos. Biggar, furniture; George Arundale, real estate; John Cooper, harness and leather goods; Smith & Moore, meat market; M. D. Martin, Yorkville Harness Co.; Wm. Puterbaugh, boots and shoes; A. J. Carter, hardware; Fred Johnson, saloon; Justus Nading, manager telephone exchange; Fred Hohoff & Co., hotel and saloon; O. C. Knudson, funeral director and livery; Wm. Bieritz, machine shop; Wm. Friedberg, dry goods and clothing; Geo. Ohse, groceries; Miss Louise Hill, photographer; John Reddock & typist; Fred Bretthauer & Son, groceries; F. G. Hill & Co., drugs and jewelry; John Fitzgerald, attorney; Miss Ethel Belden, stenographer and typist; Fred Bretthauer & Son, groceries; Bretthauer & Lane, groceries and dry goods; Dr. E. E. Leeson, drugs; Mrs. William Remmers, boots, shoes, rubbers, etc.; H. H. Wollenweber, groceries; John Kinney, ice cream factory; Geo. M. Johnson, cement contractor; A. P. Hill, groceries; B. F. Herrington, attorney; Dr. Geo. Ament, dentist; Harry Hiskey, cement contractor; Clarence Shaw, contractor; C. C. Christian, carpenter; John Esch, carpenter; John Quinsey and Son, carpenters; Carey

Hatcher, carpenter; T. V. Atherton, veterinary; R. F. Hoadley, veterinary; Henry Ahrens, milk dealer; Raven Brothers, button factory; Robert McLaughlin, medicine salesman; Glenn Salisbury, medicine salesman; H. M. Kaut, agent C. B. & Q. Ry.

KENDALL TOWNSHIP

Some of the early physicians and lawyers of Kendall Township were: Physicians, Drs. Robert Hopkins, Blexton Harris, Myron Hopkins, nephew of Dr. Robert Hopkins, W. E. Kinnett, Dr. Grant, Dr. Redding, Hiram Hopkins, son of Dr. Robert Hopkins, and Dr. Sherwood. The early physicians on the Bristol side of the river were: Dr. Calvin Wheeler, who came from Hollis, N. H., and who practiced forty years in Bristol, and Dr. Kendall, who came to Bristol in 1836.

The present physicians are: Drs. R. A. McClelland, F. R. Frazier and Frank Worsley, osteopath.

Among the early attorneys were: Hon. Irus Coy, James Felch, Randall Cassem (deceased), John A. Gilliam, now in St. Louis, Mo., and John M. Durham, removed to Ashley, Illinois.

The present attorneys are: Benjamin F. Herrington, John Fitzgerald, George Mewhirter, who served out the term of Judge William Hill as County Judge of Kendall County, who died in office, and David C. Mewhirter.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

On October 27, 1870, the first train entered Yorkville over what is now the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, then the Aurora, Oswego and Ottawa Railroad, amid great rejoicing, as it gave direct connection to Chicago. In October, 1900, the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago electric road began running cars between Aurora and Yorkville, giving direct connection by their main line to Chicago. Cars are run every hour each way between these points.

On New Year's day, 1913, the first car was run from Yorkville to Morris, county seat of Grundy County, about twenty miles south, over the newly completed Fox and Illinois Union Electric Railway. A steam construction engine was used for this first trip, as the electric equipment was not then finished. Twelve times

daily, fine electric cars now run each way between Yorkville and Morris, where connection is made with the splendid electric car service of the Illinois Traction System, east and west.

Electric light and power is furnished Yorkville by the lines of the Northern Utilities Company, and there is an excellent water supply furnished by a municipal waterworks on the gravity system from a reservoir located two miles south of the village. A sewerage system is now being completed. Gas is supplied by the Western United Gas and Electric Company. Yorkville is supplied with telephone service by the Chicago Telephone Company, and with telegraphic service by the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The fraternal orders established in Yorkville are: Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, M. W. A., Royal Neighbors and Mystic Workers of the World.

The public improvements in Kendall are the highways, which are being bettered year by year, and steel or reinforced concrete bridges over most of the streams.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The officials of Kendall County at this time (1914) are as follows:

COUNTY OFFICERS

County Judge, Clarence S. Williams; Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Avery N. Beebe; County Clerk, E. Budd, Jr.; County Treasurer, A. P. Hill; State's Attorney, Oliver A. Burkhart; Sheriff, John R. Henderson; Superintendent of Schools, A. D. Curran; Coroner, Thos. B. Drew; Surveyor, I. L. Smith; Master in Chancery, N. P. Barnard; Public Guardian, C. A. Darnell.

DEPUTY COUNTY OFFICERS

Deputy County Clerk, Eliza Delancy; Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Frances E. Lane; Deputy Sheriff, Samuel Normandin; Deputy Sheriff, E. A. Manley; Deputy Coroner, A. E. Lord.

BOARD OF REVIEW

Fred Bretthauer, Chairman, Yorkville; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; John Murley, Yorkville; A. E. Myers, Clerk, Millbrook.

CIRCUIT COURT

Judges of the Sixteenth Judicial District—Hon. Duane Carnes, Sycamore; Hon. C. F. Irwin, Elgin; Hon. Mazzini Slusser, Wheaton; counties in district, DeKalb, DuPage, Kane and Kendall.

ASSESSORS

Elected 1912 for two years—Eric Nelson, Newark, Big Grove Township; Horace Young, Bristol, Bristol Township; J. P. Washburn, Millbrook, Fox Township; H. F. Dhuse, Yorkville, Kendall Township; Nels Jaeger, Newark, Lisbon Township; E. B. Thomas, Plano, Little Rock Township; L. D. Thompson, Plainfield, Na-Au-Say Township; Chas. Roberts, Oswego, Oswego Township; G. W. Van Zandt, Minooka, Seward Township.

COLLECTORS

Elected in 1912 for two years—Gunder Overland, Newark, Big Grove Township; James E. Windett, Bristol, Bristol Township; Wm. B. Ryan, Millbrook, Fox Township; Frank Weber, Yorkville, Kendall Township; John Hague, Newark, Lisbon Township; Daniel Volentine, Plano, Little Rock Township; Andrew Olson, Plainfield, Na-Au-Say Township; Geo. White, Oswego, Oswego Township; Roy Hare, Minooka, Seward Township.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS

Big Grove Township—Tom Johnson, Newark, term expires 1914; Andrew Hatteberg, Newark, term expires 1915; William Quigley, Newark, term expires 1916; Bristol Township—John F. Windett, Bristol, term expires 1914; George B. Raymond, Bristol, term expires 1915; Charles Lindholm, Yorkville, term expires 1916; Fox Township—Ole Tendall, Millington, term expires 1914; J. Sherman Budd, Yorkville, term expires 1915; M. Spach, Plano, term expires 1916; Kendall Township—Wm. Kollman, Jr., Yorkville, term expires 1914; F. H. Hage, Yorkville, term expires 1915; George Moenkemier, Yorkville, term expires 1916; Lisbon Township—Wm. McGinnis, Lisbon, term expires 1914; W. A. Kelsey, Newark, term expires 1915; N. L. Fox, Yorkville, term expires 1914; Little Rock Township—Wm. Erickson, Plano, term expires

1914; W. J. Griswold, Plano, term expires 1915; C. E. LaSure, Plano, term expires 1916; Na-Au-Say Township—Bert Vickery, Minooka, term expires 1914; Louis Georgi, Oswego, term expires 1915; R. J. Wheeler, Oswego, term expires 1916; Oswego Township—Fred L. Walker, Oswego, term expires 1914; James Campbell, Oswego, term expires 1915; Geo. W. Smith, Oswego, term expires 1916; Seward Township—Stephen Findley, Minooka, term expires 1914; Geo. Baker, Minooka, term expires 1915; C. E. Perkins, Minooka, term expires 1916.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Term expires 1917—Ole J. Ness, Lisbon, James Riordan, Newark, Big Grove Township; John McOmer, Yorkville, Alexander Patterson, Bristol, Bristol Township; Geo. L. Hay, Yorkville, C. E. Sleezer, Millington, Fox Township; A. C. Gabel, Yorkville, W. F. Thompson, Yorkville, Kendall Township; E. C. Thompson, Morris, Lisbon Township; W. K. Jones, Plano, Richard Sauer, Plano, Little Rock Township; S. C. Goodale, Oswego, Na-Au-Say Township; Geo. D. Tuttle, Oswego, Oswego Township.

POLICE MAGISTRATE

Term expires 1917, J. E. Turpin, Plano, Little Rock Township.

CONSTABLES

Term expires 1917—Martin Hextell, Newark, Big Grove Township; L. N. Goodale, Bristol, Bristol Township; John Hill, Fox, Fox Township; Charles G. Hardekopf, Yorkville, Kendall Township; A. A. Zellar, George Wright, Plano, Little Rock Township; O. L. Wormley, J. W. Morrison, Oswego, Oswego Township.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Big Grove Township—Maitland Hill, Newark; Nels J. Larson, Newark; Samuel Naden, Newark; Bristol Township—Roy E. Lane, Yorkville; H. P. Barnes, Bristol; Joseph Grimwood, Bristol; Fox Township—Sherman Budd, Millbrook; A. D. Havenhill, Fox Township; Marshall Bagwill, Millington; Kendall Township—

J. A. Ford, F. E. Ament, E. L. Matlock, Yorkville; Lisbon Township—J. L. Shufelt, Minooka; Lewis Christian, Newark; Harry Horton, Yorkville; Little Rock Township—J. S. Hatch, W. H. Jeter, Plano; Na-Au-Say Township—Charles H. Cherry, Oswego; John McMicken, Plainfield; Oswego Township—E. A. Smith, J. D. Ebinger, W. D. Cutter, Oswego; Seward Township—Abel Heap, Peter Crook, William Heap, Minooka.

SCHOOL TREASURERS

Harry Page, Newark, Big Grove Township; Fred G. Hill, Yorkville, Bristol Township; Roy W. Scoggin, Millington, Fox Township; Rae Harris, Yorkville, Kendall Township; Charles E. Fletcher, Yorkville, Lisbon Township; Matie A. Van Kirk, Plano, Little Rock Township; Frank M. Seely, Yorkville, Na-Au-Say Township; L. F. Burkhart, Oswego, Oswego Township; Alfred Heap, Minooka, Seward Township.

TOWN CLERKS

Elected in 1912 for two years—Harry Page, Newark, Big Grove Township; Fred Y. O'Brien, Bristol, Bristol Township; A. J. Whitfield, Millbrook, Fox Township; Jacob Armbruster, Yorkville, Kendall Township; Wm. E. Morrison, Lisbon, Lisbon Township; O. C. Kilts, Plano, Little Rock Township; T. G. Johnson, Oswego, Na-Au-Say Township; L. R. Inman, Oswego, Oswego Township; Rufus J. Churchill, Minooka, Seward Township.

SUPERVISORS

The men who have served Kendall Township faithfully and well as members of the County Board of Supervisors of Kendall County from 1850 to 1913, have been as follows:

John K. Le Baron, 1850-1851; William B. Le Baron, 1852-1853; Ephraim Moulton, 1854-1855; John K. LeBaron, 1856-1857; Jacob L. Black, 1857-1862; N. R. Hobbs, 1863-1866; Jacob P. Black, 1867-1868; E. A. Black, 1869-1872; John Dunn, 1873; John Killitt, 1874; John Dunn, 1875-1886; A. D. Newton, 1887-1889; W. H. Healy, 1890; Robert G. Leitch, 1891-1894; George M. Johnson, 1895-1902; Fred Bretthauer, 1903-1913.

CHAPTER XXXII

EARLY SETTLERS

NA-AU-SAY TOWNSHIP

ORIGIN OF NAME—ABUNDANCE OF GAME—TRAPPERS
—ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS—EARLY SETTLERS
FIRST FRAME HOUSE—FIRST BIRTH—SCHOOLS—
FIRST CHURCH—CEMETERIES—POPULATION AND
INDUSTRIES—FINE TYPE OF CITIZENS—BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS.

(By Mrs. Prudence G. Thomas.)

Na-Au-Say Township was so designated by D. J. Townsend and A. F. Wheeler, who were leading men in this section at that time, and was taken from the name of an old Indian village on Aux Sable Creek, its meaning being, "Head waters of the Aux Sable."

In the early days when Kendall County was still unsettled, many trappers roamed over the lands now included in Na-Au-Say Township, for game of all kinds was plentiful and those hardy forerunners of even the pioneers traveled fearlessly from one part of the country to the other seeking the best hunting grounds. It is a noteworthy fact that although they entered upon the fields of the Indians who were hunters themselves, as a rule the trappers were upon friendly terms with the Red Men and often married into the tribes. Like the Indians, however, the trappers did nothing to advance civilization. They merely snared and killed the wild things of nature, always taking away and giving nothing in return. It was not until the homeseeker pushed into the wilderness that savage conditions changed and peace and plenty were established.

Na-Au-Say is like its township neighbors in that it is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and it is to be hoped that never will the present smiling face of Kendall County be disfigured by the congested interests of a huge metropolis. Beauty of nature, peaceful surroundings, and the plenty that comes of well doing and intelligent effort make it one of the garden spots of the world, and the industrial life ought not to be allowed to infringe upon these ideal conditions.

Probably the first settler in this township was Walter Selvey, who made a claim here and lived upon it for many years. Other very early settlers were John Hough and his brothers, Berridge and Jerry Hough, who came in 1835. Isaac Townsend came the same year, his family consisting of his wife and their three sons, Daniel J., Isaac Jr., and William D., joining him after he had made a home, and Alexander Reed was still another pioneer of 1835. Other settlers prior to 1838 were: Joshua Sullivan from Ohio and James Titsworth, who came about 1836, and Hartley Cleveland came in 1837, having first settled in Bristol Township, where he lived three years. In 1838, Charles F. Richardson, who had been a sailor, settled in Na-Au-Say. He was later joined by his brothers, William P. Richardson, who was a physician, and Edward S. L. Richardson. They later founded and conducted a profitable nursery business. In this year George B. Martin came, and built the first frame house in the township. George Cooney came in 1839. In 1840 the settlers were: Truman D. Austin and his wife, with their sons Orin P. and Charles. Other pioneers were: Dr. Townsend Seely, from Orange County, N. Y., Lewis Fowler, William Bly, Hurd Bingham, George Kellogg, Roland M. Wheeler, O. C. Johnson, Daniel T. Johnston and family, father of Mrs. Prudence G. Thomas, who was then four years of age, James Whitlock and family, A. K. Wheeler and family, Gilman Stannard, Elihu Eaton, L. A. Whitlock, Conrad Schark, George Schilling, Lawrence Carroll and David Smith. The first birth in Na-Au-Say Township as that of Loretta Young, who afterward became Mrs. John A. Wheeler.

SCHOOLS

The first school established in Na-Au-Say Township was the Marysville, or Foulston School, the locality then being called "Tinkertown." It was established in 1844, and Mrs. Martin, later Mrs. Rev. Hewett, was the first teacher. She was followed, as teacher of this school, by Malvina Ashley, Anna Avery, Ellen Davis, and Anna Gleason. A new schoolhouse was built in 1853, and others of the early teachers were: Miss Eliza Gould, Miss Sarah Gould, Miss Merrill of Anrora, Miss Francis H. John-

son, Miss Minnie Wheeler, Miss Sarah Cherry, Miss Clara Jessup and Miss Mary Cutter. The Suydam school was started in the same year (1844) and among its early teachers were: Miss Poor, Miss Fitch, Charles Smith, Elijah Barnes and Miss Anna Gleason. The Bronk School was established in 1847, and Benjamin F. Vandervoort, Philander Royce, Joseph Hall, Mr. Holliday, Parker Holden, James Hunt, and Miss Lida Nolton were among its early teachers.

The value of school property in Na-Au-Say Township (1914) is \$6,450.00.

The further history of the schools of the township will be found in our chapter on Schools and Education, from the pen of Amos D. Curran, Superintendent of Schools for Kendall County, who has thoroughly covered this subject.

FIRST CHURCH

The Congregationalists founded what afterwards became the Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Chapman as the first pastor. Other clergymen connected with this church were: the Revs. Reed, Walker, Loss, Wood, D. A. Bassett, L. J. Stewart, Colver, T. F. Jessup, James Board, Robert Carson, James A. Smith, Reed, M. E. Todd, W. A. Robertson, Robert McCain, George Harris, and D. W. Liggitt, who is the present pastor.

The Bronk Cemetery of Na-Au-Say was purchased by Christopher Stryker and Peter Van Dyke from James Bird and deeded by them to the school trustees. At one time it held many of the township dead, but was later abandoned. In 1850 Charles F. Richardson gave the ground for the Union Cemetery, and the first to be buried in it was Mrs. Nancy E. Johnson.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES

The census shows Na-Au-Say Township to have a population of 660 people residing within its confines.

It is watered by Aux Sable Creek, and its transportation facilities are afforded only by the highways, as the railway and electric lines have so far passed by on the other side. Stock raising has been found very profitable in this township, owing to the richness of its grass, while general farming is carried on extensively.

The agriculturalists of this region are practical business men and know how to cultivate their land intelligently. Their farms show that modern methods are used with profit, and their premises are models of good order and neatness. The latest ideas of manufacturers of farm machinery are shown in the equipment of these farms, and it is no unusual thing for the farm houses to be as comfortably fitted as any city home. There are no towns nor villages within the boundaries of this township, it being purely an agricultural community. About 1850 a steam saw mill was established by Daniel Townsend in Au Sable Grove, which then had much heavy timber. There was also a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop. The mill was bought about 1854 by Moses Cherry. These industries have long since been abandoned.

FINE TYPES OF CITIZENS

Some interesting facts relative to Illinois may appropriately be given here, for Kendall County has helped to bring about this desirable state of affairs; its men and women being constantly abreast of the times, and taking a lively pride in their State. Illinois exceeds all other States in miles of railroads and postal service, money orders sold per annum, and the amount of lumber sold in its markets; it is second only in its shipping, number of publishers, value of farm products, implements and live stock. Illinois is third in colleges, teachers and schools, banks and physicians and surgeons. One could go on indefinitely giving instances where the Prairie State distances its neighbors, and in this pre-eminence Kendall County participates. The people of Na-Au-Say Township in particular, have always been very loyal, and have come forward in defense of the country whenever occasion has demanded. In peace they have bent their energies to develop their locality and prove themselves worthy of their citizenship.

It is gratifying to record that the rising generation in Na-Au-Say Township is being carefully trained for the duties of after life. While some may be called to assume the larger responsibilities of the outside world, it may confidently be predicted that none will ever lose love for Na-Au-Say, or forget its broad fields and beautiful farm homes, or the kindly folks that center in its midst.



JOHN D. RUSSELL



MRS. JOHN D. RUSSELL

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

While Na-Au-Say has never been the center of any political strife, its people have filled all the offices necessary and among others that of supervisor on the county board of Kendall County. Those who have held this position from 1850 to 1913 have been: William D. Townsend, 1850-1851; Oliver C. Johnson, 1852; William D. Townsend, 1853-1854; Josiah A. Robinson, 1855; Isaac T. Townsend, 1856; Oscar C. Johnson, 1857-1860; Almson R. Wheeler, 1861-1862; John N. French, 1863-1865; G. W. Kellogg, 1866-1867; Edmund Seeley, 1868; S. H. Wheeler, 1869-1870; R. M. Cherry, 1871-1872; Wm. A. Jessup, 1873; M. L. Smith, 1874-1875; Wm. A. Jessup, 1876-1877; Samuel J. Van Dorstow, 1878; E. W. Sexton, 1879-1881; William A. Jessup, 1882; John Murley, 1883-1888; John V. D. Jessup, 1889-1892; John Murley, 1893-1913.

 CHAPTER XXXIII

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

ORGANIZATION AND SITUATION—ORIGINALLY HEAVILY TIMBERED—HOLDERMAN'S GROVE—SOME EARLY SETTLERS—LAND SALE AT CHICAGO—FIRST HOTEL AT GEORGETOWN, NOW NEWARK—INTERESTING STORY OF AN EARLY SETTLER—NEWARK—FOWLER INSTITUTE—LISBON—RAILROADS—PATRIOTISM IN BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP—MANY NORWEGIAN RESIDENTS—FINE ORDER OF CITIZENS—PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN—SUPERVISORS FROM 1850 TO 1914.

(By N. P. Barnard.)

Big Grove is one of the nine townships in Kendall County, and was originally a part of La Salle County. In 1841, Kendall County was formed, and then Big Grove, with other territory was organized. It is the southwest township of the county, and the greater part of it is rich, fertile farm land. In early days there was a big grove in the center of the township, and from it, undoubtedly, the township takes its name. This growth comprised the larger part of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16. Of

this magnificent grove that stood almost intact down to 1860, little is now left, most of it having been cleared away for farming purposes. At first small tracts were cleared, and little houses erected but as the farmers became better off, they purchased other tracts, and added them to what they already had, so that today there are quite a number of fair-sized farms in what at an early date, was entirely Big Grove.

Timber in the early days was not only necessary for fuel, but the standing trees were required as a protection from the winds and storms that swept over the open prairies, in the vicinity of which the pioneers chose to settle. From the timber they hewed the logs for their primitive dwellings.

HOLDERMAN'S GROVE

Holderman's Grove, which is in the southwest corner of the township, before the clearing off of the fine walnut trees which composed it, was called the finest grove in the State of Illinois, and near this grove the more discriminating pioneers settled, as it was regarded as an ideal location for those seeking to establish themselves in a permanent abiding place. In spite of all the bright prospects there was much with which the pioneers had to contend, for the Indians were not always in a peaceable frame of mind. The intrusion, as they regarded it, of the whites into their lands, hunting the wild game, and otherwise taking possession of what was rightfully their own, and which must ultimately force them further west, was not at all to their liking. The pioneers in this section also ran great danger from the prairie fires. The privations of these early days which of necessity the settlers had to endure, were severe. The distance from market being so great, it took nearly a week to go and return from Chicago which was the nearest trading point, and at the same time the price paid for grain and stock was so low that it did not pay to market anything but wheat. The necessities that a load of wheat would purchase were small in quantity, and poor in quality. In time the Illinois and Michigan Canal was constructed, which made the settlers feel that they were nearer a market, and their spirits which at times had drooped, revived and they continued their work

with a renewed courage. The beauty of the landscape which lay before them, was an incentive to endurance and perseverance. The fertility of the soil was remarkable and plowing and planting would, in a good many cases, bring a crop without further labor. The climate was fine, and the streams were full of fish. Taking all these advantages into consideration, together with the fact that everything seemed waiting to be developed, it is little wonder that the majority enjoyed excellent health and were delighted with the prospects.

To give the names of all these early settlers and the time of their arrival, together with the many interesting events transpiring in a newly settled country, would be beyond the scope of this article. However a few interesting facts can be given.

The Holdermans, a large family, settled near the grove of their name, which contained a tract of several thousand acres, now owned in large part by the Hon. C. C. Hoge, a descendant of the Holdermans on the maternal side. Dr. Kendall and his brother, Sylvanus, settled in the village of Lisbon at an early date, the doctor erecting the first frame house. Andrew Kirkland and Lott Seofield settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Naden. John West Mason of Connecticut, a highly educated man, a graduate of Yale, and the most polished gentleman who ever graced Big Grove or any other section, added his efforts and assistance to the settlers in a way that endeared him to all who knew him. When the land sale was held at Chicago, in 1839, it was agreed and tacitly understood that "Squire" Mason, as he was called, should have the school section, and that no one should bid more than \$1.25 per acre. Someone offered that amount for Mr. Mason, but one of the other bidders raised the bid. No sooner had he done so than one of the Misners knocked him down stairs with a club, an act of loyalty that could not be denied, and which settled the competition in the sale, and each settler bought his claim at the agreed price of \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Mason settled on this land, built a log cabin at the edge of Big Grove, living and dying in his home. This cabin still stands, the land now being owned by C. H. Pluess and Otto Miller, and will be preserved as a monument to the pioneers of Big Grove.

Walter Stowel was one of the first, if not the very first, to keep a hotel in Georgetown, and he lived to a ripe old age. Georgetown, so named after its founder, George Hollenback, was located in the northwest corner of Big Grove, on the Chicago and Ottawa road, over which the mail was carried from those two points by stage coach, until the Illinois and Michigan Canal was built. Later, the name of this town was changed to Newark. At that time there were about the usual number of business places found in a town of 400 inhabitants and it was the trading point for the settlers who came to it from miles around. The early storekeepers were: John Hollenback, Sidney Smith, Moses Booth, Mr. Pickering, Dr. Thuneman, George W. Winchell, and others. Samuel Bingham was one of the first shoemakers and kept a shop for many years. Mrs. Emily LaBean was one of the first to keep a millinery store, and she is still living, although now eighty-six years old. James Prickett came from Ohio and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Lewis Prickett. Earl Adams was another who at an early day settled on the farm now owned by Eric Axland. George Haverhill came from Virginia and settled on the east side of Big Grove on the farm now owned by Oliver Anderson. William Stevens settled at the south side of Kellogg's Grove. Jonathan Raymond settled at the south of Apakasha Grove, and later became Sheriff of Kendall County. Mrs. Sarah FitzWilliam of Chicago is his daughter. She was one of the most able instructors in Fowler Institute at Newark, and was the head of the public schools at Bloomington, Ill., for sixteen years. In 1838, Thomas J. Phillips came to Georgetown and lived at or near Newark until his death which occurred in his ninety-second year. He held several offices of trust and confidence. The following, written by him, is a most interesting document, and gives a better idea of hardships, than anything written today could convey.

"On April 24, 1838, I started from Joliet, with two companions. Our destination was Georgetown, La Salle County, as it was called at that time, but now is Newark, Kendall County. At the hotel in Joliet they did not know where Georgetown was, so I concluded to go to Ottawa where I thought my brother Henry was. My two companions were Orange

Fuller and Stodard. Fuller was from Luzerne County, Pa., and Stodard from some place in Ohio. Fuller had one horse and a wagon, and a small old-fashioned trunk. Stodard had no baggage.

I had two brothers in Georgetown, Henry and James. I was bringing a span of horses for James. When we left Joliet we had to cross the Des Plaines River. We sat in skiffs and led the horses. When we got to Rock Run about five or six miles west of Joliet we found it impossible to get across. The water was falling very fast, so we waited for a few hours until the stage came, and went across after it. By evening we had reached the Du Page River, and as I was very young and inexperienced, I wanted to go right across. When they restrained me, I told them I was nearly out of money and must go on as fast as I could. Fuller said that there was \$3,000 in his trunk, and I should not suffer while there was any left. We stayed near the river that night. It may seem incredible, but the ground was slightly frozen and there was ice in the horse tracks. We found a new bridge across the Du Page but it was not finished, and there was only about enough plank to cover one-fourth of the bridge. Luckily the abutment at the east end was filled in so that we could get on the bridge. We laid three planks side by side and led the horses on single, then we laid the planks for the wheels of the wagon to run on, picking up the planks behind and carrying them forward until we had a space covered for the horses and wagon to stand on, then we set planks down at the west abutment to slide the horses and wagon on. The water being up to the braces in the bridge, Stodard stayed on the bridge to pull up the planks so they would not float off and be lost. We pushed the horses off (we had hitched them to the wagon) and jumped into the wagon. Brush had been thrown in the river and the horses became entangled in it, and were likely to be drowned. Fuller jumped out and held the horses' heads above water while I unhitched the tugs. How we all got out, I do not know, but we did, and wet as drowned rats, we started on our journey. The wind was blowing cold from the north, and with our wet clothes it was not very pleasant. Next we came to the Aux Sable, and it too was full to the brim. We wandered up stream trying to find a place to ford and at

length found a man who said he would take us across. He had a dugout, or log canoe. He took the wagon and baggage over for a dollar. We rode the horses across, and so I got wet again. When we came to Nettle Creek, we laid the seat board across the wagon box and stood on it, and even then the water came near the tops of our boots.

After crossing the Aux Sable we came to the log cabin of a Mr. Jacobs; it was on the late Isaac Hoge farm. As we arrived there a little before night we asked to remain there for the night. He said he had no accommodations to keep us, but under the conditions there was nothing else to be done. They had only one bed so we had to sleep on the floor with our wet clothes still on. After dark there was a rap on the door, and two men came in and threw their knapsacks on the floor and asked to stay over night, and added that there were two more men coming. They were footing it from Ottawa to Joliet. I said that I believed I would lie down and get some sleep. When he heard me speak one of the party said, 'Is that you, Phillips?' If ever a man was surprised it was me. The man was White from Erie County where I came from. The next day at noon we arrived at Ottawa, and there I found out where Georgetown was, and that my brother had left Ottawa. At Ottawa we separated, and I gave Mr. Fuller my note for \$5.62½, which he had spent for me. I arrived at Georgetown that evening."

NEWARK

Although twelve miles from the county seat, Newark, formerly Georgetown, has, since its earliest days, had one or more able lawyers. At the present time A. M. Sweetland, who for thirty-two years was Prosecuting Attorney of Kendall County, and N. P. Barnard, the present Master-in-Chancery, are in active practice, and have their share of the business of the county. Newark has a number of excellent business places, comprising four general stores, two dry goods stores, one hardware store, one furniture store, one up-to-date millinery store, one good bakery, a meat market, a harness shop, a music store, two agricultural implement establishments, one restaurant, two garages, three blacksmith shops, one cement factory, one public hall, two telephone centrals, and sup-

ports three physicians, two dentists, and one barber shop. There are three churches, one Methodist and two Lutheran, with three resident ministers. The Farmers State Bank, lately organized, has erected and furnished a fine building. The officers and directors of the bank are as follows: N. P. Barnard, President; Harry Page, Vice-President; O. L. Miller, Cashier; Samuel Naden, Harry Page, Louis Weeks, O. L. Miller, L. W. Weeks, C. H. Piness and N. P. Barnard, Directors. A full account of this stable institution is given under the chapter devoted to institutions of this kind.

In 1855 Fowler Institute was built at Newark. It was a large, three-story building, imposing for that period. Miss Jemima Washburn was the first principal, and later John Higby, Mr. Wilmarth, Prof. Anderson, Prof. Poor, Prof. Burns, Prof. Ellinwood, and others held the same position. The building was destroyed by fire about 1885. In the early days the public schools were not up to our standards, which made necessary the creation of Fowler Institute and similar institutions, but in time, as the public schools improved, the demand for private ones began to wane, and at the present time a fine graded school, housed in a handsome building, provides for the educational demands of the public. The teachers at the present time are: Prof. O'Brien, Miss Tillie Anderson, Miss Jessie Cleveland, and Miss Martha Birkland, all proficient instructors.

The value of school property in Big Grove Township in 1914 is \$10,850.00.

LISBON

The village of Lisbon, situated in the southeast of Big Grove, and southwest of Lisbon Township, has a population of about 300. It has a Methodist Church, one physician, an excellent public school, three general stores, one hardware store, one meat market, one barber shop, one telephone central. The village will be two and one-half miles from the inter-urban railroad running between Yorkville and Morris, when this enterprise is completed. Both Lisbon and Newark had experiences with saloons, the latter during its early days having, like all western towns, its full quota, but since 1876, it has been free from them, and for several years the drug stores have been pro-

hibited from selling liquor even for medicinal purposes. At one time Lisbon also was cursed with liquor traffic, but it only endured for a short period, as the peaceable, law-abiding citizens soon discovered that they had no use for it. At the present Big Grove is anti-saloon territory by vote of its people.

RAILROADS—Newark and Lisbon, a portion of the latter lying in the town of Big Grove, have never been blessed with a railroad, although much effort and money have been expended in trying to get one. About 1858 the Mendota and Joliet cutoff was chartered, and much grading and filling was done between Fox River and Joliet at an expense of many thousands of dollars, but the road was never completed. The low price of grain at the outbreak of the Civil War, put a decisive end to the project. Among those who so freely spent time and money to secure the road were: H. R. Fowler, William Lutyen, Mr. Tilton, N. P. Barnard, Sr., Dr. Warren Sweetland, Dr. Thnneman, and others. Several other attempts have been made to get a railroad through Big Grove, but so far, have proven unsuccessful. About a year before the beginning of the Spanish-American War, H. K. Thuneman, a public-spirited citizen of Newark, made a great effort to have a road put through Newark and Big Grove from Joliet. He was ably assisted by E. W. and Thomas Fletcher, William Barron of Lisbon, Nels S. Nelson, Supervisor of Big Grove, R. C. Bibbins, and others. By a strange coincidence, war again came between the road and success. The money was all but raised, but the demoralizing effect of war was felt. Coming generations may have this road through Big Grove, but for the present the chance of securing it is hopeless.

During the period embraced by the Civil War, Big Grove was, with the rest of the county, loyal to the Union, and furnished its requisite number of volunteers. Company K, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized April 24, 1861; Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, some time later. Porter Olson was captain of the latter company, and was later made colonel. He was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., having been a gallant soldier who died leading his men into action. A fine monument has been erected to his memory in the Newark-Millington Cemetery, by his comrades and friends. Many other volunteers from Big Grove joined various commands,

but perhaps none saw harder service or suffered greater loss than the companies which were parts of the Twentieth and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The early settlers of Big Grove came in greater part from eastern states, principally New York and Ohio, and were intelligent and educated people, industrious and frugal in their habits, well qualified to develop a new country. Gradually as the old settlers died, or moved away, their properties were bought by the sons of Norway, who by their thrift and labor have built up comfortable fortunes. In driving through Kendall County, the observer is impressed by the substantial quality of the buildings which have been erected by these tillers of the soil who are now enjoying the fruit of their labor.

For about fifty years Rev. P. A. Rasmusson preached to these Norwegians, or until failing health disqualified him for further service. At the present, Rev. Sheveland is filling the pulpits of what are called the North and South Churches, and preaching to very large congregations. Revs. Mortvedt and Engum are preaching to two congregations belonging to different synods in Newark, both churches being well filled with hearers. The two English speaking churches at Newark and Lisbon, are ministered to by Rev. George Bennett, a very able preacher and an affable gentleman.

Big Grove has been well and ably represented in the State Assembly by the Hon. Henry Sherrill, Dr. Vermilye, Dr. William Pierce, Rev. P. S. Lott, Dr. William Hanna, and C. C. Hoge.

Nearly all the offices of Big Grove Township are held by Norwegians. Nels S. Nelson has been Supervisor for many years, a man who holds the confidence and respect of all the people. Eric Holland was Assessor of Big Grove for many years. He has generously assisted many of his countrymen in settling the estates of their deceased relatives, always handling the business in a satisfactory manner.

Although Big Grove cannot boast of any manufacturing establishments at present, it has had inventors and manufacturers in the past. In 1860, Nelson Messenger invented and manufactured what was called the Messenger "Gopher," a tool for cultivating corn, with four adjustable blades, which still satisfies the demands of farmers. This was the first tool made

to tend one row of corn, that proved to be a success.

The following have served Big Grove Township on its Board of County Supervisors for Kendall: H. G. Wilcox, 1850-1851; Henry Sherrill, 1852; Johnson Misner, 1853; H. G. Wilcox, 1854-1862; Henry Sherrill, 1863-1867; H. G. Wilcox, 1868; G. W. Winchell, 1869; Henry Sherrill, 1870; P. S. Lott, 1870-1874; Henry Sherrill, 1875-1877; W. I. Stephens, 1878-1881; T. R. Shorndon, 1882; William M. Hanna, 1883-1884; Henry Sherrill, 1885; N. P. Barnard, Jr., 1886-1889; C. C. Hoge, 1892-1899; Nels S. Nelson, 1900-1914.

CHAPTER XXXIV

LISBON TOWNSHIP

FIRST CLAIM—PIONEER HARDSHIPS—FIRST ACTUAL SETTLER—STAGE LINE—FIRST DEATHS—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST MAIL ROUTE—FIRST BIRTHS—SETTLERS BETWEEN 1840-1846—EARLY SCHOOLS—CHURCH HISTORY—PLATTVILLE—MINERAL SPRINGS—BUSINESS MEN OF PLATTVILLE—LISBON—TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

(By John C. Shaw.)

FIRST CLAIM

Probably the first claim made within the present confines of Lisbon Township was that of a Mr. See, a clergyman, who settled on land covering the present village of Plattville, which was then called The Springs, named for the mineral springs located there, which are known all over this part of the State. The location was well chosen as the land lay on the direct trail from Plainfield to Holderman's Grove. Although Mr. See secured the land, he did not live upon it, owing, perhaps, to his clerical duties and to the fact that the winter following his selection, 1832, was an extremely hard one for Kendall County pioneers.

The dangers attendant upon the Black Hawk

War had necessitated the abandoning of the border claims for the safety of more protected regions, and operated against the proper care of crops, and on account of transportation facilities being so poor and slow, little food was brought from the outside world. As a consequence the pioneers suffered greatly, and many families subsisted upon corn meal alone for weeks at a time. Some were fortunate enough to have a few potatoes, while here and there a farmer could be found whose hogs had survived neglect and had fattened upon acorns in the woods. A few of the men were good bee hunters and supplied their families with honey which the bees had stored in trunks of old trees. The corn meal was home made, being ground in a mortar, while the small amount of wheat in the county was ground in a coffee mill. While fuel was plentiful the crude cabins were poor shelters against the rigors of the winter months, and no doubt lives were shortened because of hardships. It is necessary to keep the sufferings of the pioneers in mind while studying their lives and achievements, in order to fully appreciate what they had to endure. Fortunately for them all, however, the hard winter of 1832 was followed by an early and warm spring, and the farmers succeeded in getting in enough seed to insure sufficient food for the next winter. The Indian troubles were over, and peace prevailed.

Hugh Walker early visited the site which had been chosen by Mr. See, but did not locate there, although had he been able to estimate the value of the springs, it is doubtful if he would have passed them by. Late in 1833, Daniel Platt bought Mr. See's claim for \$80, and came into possession of what was to become very valuable land. Upon this claim he first put up a board shanty so as to shelter his family, later replacing it with a log cabin, thus becoming the first actual settler of Lisbon Township, and the original owner of Plattville, which was later named in his honor. His land lay along the Aux Sable Creek, which name, in English, means Sandy. In those early days this was a stream of some importance, spreading out into ponds and all these bodies of water contained plenty of fish, which proved a boon to the pioneers who were thus able to add to their scanty larders. The principal attraction, however, was and still is, the medicinal springs. Geologists are agreed in the opinion that all of this dis-

trict at one time, countless ages ago was the bed of some large river that flowed at right angles to those streams which now exist, but parallel with the main bed of the Aux Sable.

STAGE LINE

When the stage line between Chicago and St. Louis was started in 1833, and ran through Mr. Platt's property, it acquired added value, and other settlers were induced to come to the neighborhood. The line passed through Kendall County, via Plattville and Holderman's, and the first four-horse stage left Chicago July 4, 1833. It was piloted as far as Ottawa by J. T. Caton, afterward Judge Caton.

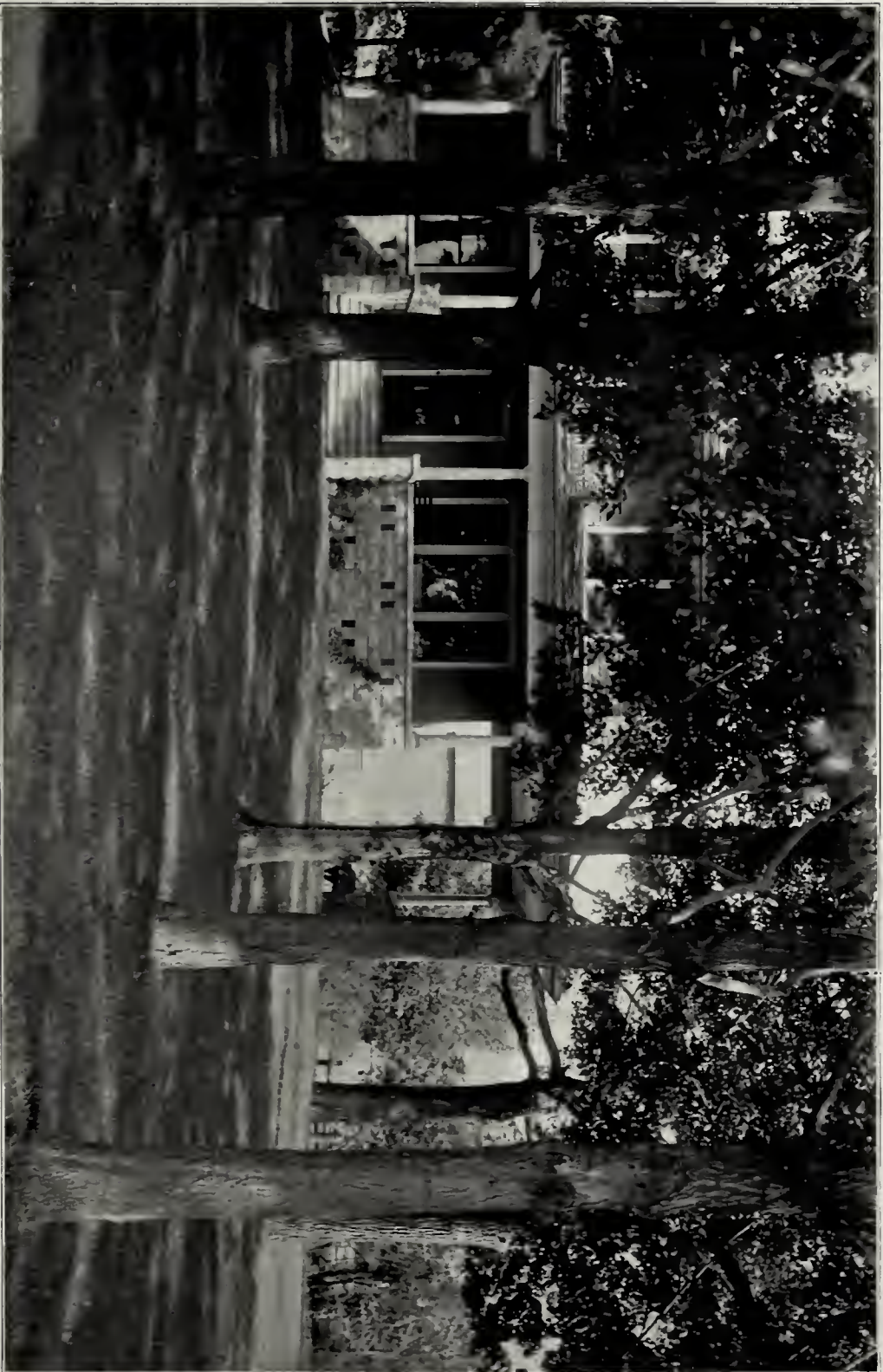
During 1834 two men, whose names we have been unable to obtain, died in the Platt settlement and they were the first to die in Lisbon Township. They were buried on a branch of Aux Sable Creek. In 1835 the following located in Lisbon Township: John Horace Moore and his two sons, and William Richardson from Oneida County, N. Y.; Rev. Calvin Bushnell, with his wife and family of ten children; Zenas McEwen and sons, William and Ezra; William B. Field, George W. Edmunds, from New York, and T. G. Wright.

In 1836 Levi Hills moved his log tavern far out on the prairie to establish a half way stage station between Plattville and Holderman's, which was the second house erected on the prairie, and the first house in Lisbon Township. Benjamin Rickettson came to Lisbon township from New York in 1836. He was elected County Judge of Kendall County in 1853. In 1837, Elizer and Warren Moore settled in Lisbon Township, and William and Samuel McCloud settled one mile east of Plattville. Among the settlers in this township in 1838 were: J. F. Moore, James Conviss, Eli H. Webster, Galen Barstow, and George T. Norton.

FIRST MAIL ROUTE

In 1839 a mail route was established from the village of Lisbon to Newark, a Mr. Giesler carrying the mails on foot. The first birth in Lisbon Township was that of J. D. Platt, and other early births were: Thomas Shaw, Jr., in 1844; David Arendale in 1845, and John C. Shaw in 1846.

Between 1840 and 1846 the following settlers



RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. RUSSELL

came: Elijah Hills in 1840; in 1842 Thomas Shaw, father of John C. Shaw, Parmenus W. Colthurst, John Arundale, and their families; in 1843, N. W. Sherrill, G. C. Gaylord, Kirkland and Baker Knox, and Deacon Beebe. The latter brought what was probably the first piano in the county.

Other early settlers of this township were: Vincent, Alfred, Alonzo and Charles Convis, Thomas Fletcher, Henry Munson, Mr. Widney, W. J. Jordan and Harry Hartford, in 1844; William Skinner, in 1846, and John Litsey, Ansen Reed, Daniel Dwyer, Frank and Samuel Alford, Lewis Sherrill, the Naden family, Clark Havenhill, Peter Johnston, Christian Christiansen, N. B. Worsley, William Barker, Reuben and Horace Hurd.

EARLY SCHOOLS

One of the early schools was the Lisbon school, which was started in Mr. Platt's cabin in 1836, Phoebe Ferris being the first teacher. The following year it was taught by Thomas Cotton. In 1837 a school was opened in a log granary owned by Levi Hills, and was taught by Elizabeth Bushnell, who later became Mrs. A. J. Ford, of Chebanse. This granary was heated by a stove, which Mr. Bushnell brought from New York. In 1838 a log schoolhouse was built on the town line. Miss Mary Titsworth was one of the first teachers. She was followed by Miss Davis, Miss Cole, Mr. Truax, George T. Newton, Lydia Keith, Susan Langdon, William R. Cody, Washington Bushnell, Lucius Whitney, George A. Day, Catherine Chapin and Electa Lewis. In the same year T. Norton taught the first school in the new frame schoolhouse in Lisbon Village, which was laid out that year. He was followed as teacher by Mr. Stone, Mr. Andrus, Charlotte Bushnell and Mrs. Miles Hills, from Minneapolis, Minn.

The present value of school property (1914) in Lisbon Township is \$11,445.00.

The further history of the schools of the township will be found in our general chapter on "Schools and Education."

CHURCH HISTORY

As early as 1837 the Rev. Lumry held occasional preaching services at Mr. Platt's house.

The Lisbon Congregational Church was or-

ganized March 22, 1838, with twenty-two members, as follows: Rensselaer Carpenter, Eben and Stella Hills, Levi and Sarah Hills, John, Elizar, Calista, Martha and Emeline Moore, Charity Field, William Richardson, Calvin, Polly and Sarah Bushnell, Janette Wilcox, Eric L., John E. and Lydia Waterman, Maria Sears, William Harrison, Lewis and J. Allen Sherrill. Rev. Calvin Bushnell was the first pastor, followed by Revs. H. S. Colton, Alvah Day (who remained nine years), Israel Matteson, Daniel R. Miller, William Bridgeman, L. B. Lane, Charles Pratt, Uriah Small, Edwin Lewis, Mr. Curtis and H. L. Howard. A church was built in 1853. This church has however been abandoned for about twenty-five years.

The Lisbon M. E. Church was built in 1848, although a Methodist class was formed in Lisbon in 1840, by Rev. E. Springer, the original members being: Solomon Wells and wife, Jervis Moore and wife, James F. Moore and Amon Hecox. The following have served as pastors: Revs. William Royal, D. Fellows, Mr. Sudduth, W. P. Golliday, W. P. Wright, N. Keegan, George Wallace, Joseph Eames, C. C. Macreading, John Borbige, R. Wake, J. W. Phelps, G. W. Hawks, Thomas Cochran, W. R. Hoadley and Mr. Winslow. The present pastor is Rev. L. P. Warrington. This church became a station in 1857.

The Plattville M. E. Church was built in 1857, and in 1867 the Lisbon Center M. E. church, on the same circuit, was built. The pastors on this circuit were: Revs. William Royal, J. S. David, Mr. Morse, D. L. Winslow, Mr. Bachelder, Mr. Wright, S. F. Demming, F. H. Brown, W. H. Smith, H. Reed, Mr. Hibbard, Sanford Washburn, George S. Young, Benjamin Close, Robert Bibbins, G. Libby and Mr. Springer. The present pastor of the Plattsville M. E. Church is the Rev. Edward S. Nicholas, who is also in charge of the Lisbon Center M. E. Church. In earlier years the Revs. Lumry, Phelps and Flowers preached through these neighborhoods in private houses, and in school houses. The district was formerly embraced in the Indian Creek Circuit, and Revs. Rufus Lumry, Wesley Bachelder and Obadiah W. Munger were the successive preachers in charge. In 1845 the name was changed to the Little Rock Circuit and the preachers were: William Royal, Seymour Stover, Amos

Wiley, Charles Bachelder, Stephen R. Beggs and Elijah Ransom.

The Lisbon Baptist Church was built in 1857, and the early pastors down to 1870 were: Revs. N. F. Rawlin, M. Bassett, Mr. Scott, Mr. Wolf and J. H. Kent.

There is also the Lisbon Lutheran Church of which Rev. O. E. Sheveland is the present pastor.

PLATTVILLE

The village of Plattville was laid out by H. Bradley, H. Wells, J. K. Smith, G. Townsend, R. Hopkins, John Boyer, Wm. Conviss, Elias Wees, Josiah Rans, J. Parkhurst, Wm. Fowler, Wm. Wees and Mr. Johnson. The plat was placed on record September 3, 1862. The present population of the village is about 125.

The Springs, which drew the original settlers to Plattville, have magnetic properties and are visited by those suffering from rheumatism and nervous diseases. The flow of water is large and the medicinal qualities do not lose in strength as time goes on. They have been developed by J. D. Platt.

Among the men who during the past quarter of a century have been associated with the growth and development of Plattville may be mentioned former physicians: Dr. Edwards and Dr. G. M. Bower, and among those now there are: Dr. George Putnam and Dr. H. H. Henning. Business men are: June D. Platt, Albert Platt, Levi Platt, Fred Manley, and La Ford and Corrigan, both conduct general stores. The first blacksmith shop was that of Elias Weese.

LISBON

The village of Lisbon was laid out in the summer of 1838, by Lancelot Rood, and J. F. Moore, James Conviss, Eli H. Webster, Galen Barstow and George T. Norton were among the first settlers. The plat of the village was certified May 17, 1859 by L. G. Bennett, County Surveyor. The owners of the land comprised in the plat at that time were: Thomas G. Wright, Nathaniel Redfield, Nelson Cobleigh, Daniel R. Miller, Sylvanus Kendall, Henry Sherrill, Edson Gifford, Joseph Cobleigh, James Codner, Lewis Moore, Charles Beebe, Isaac Beebe, Wm. McEwen, I. F. Moore and E. H. Webster.

The first store was opened by John Moore, and he was followed by several others among them being, Frank Moore.

Lisbon was incorporated as a village in 1900. The present Board of Trustees is composed of: Thomas Jones, President, Len Holland, Roy Skinner, John Visness, A. E. Washburn, Edward Peterson and Lyell Morrison. Albert Johnson is Village Clerk and W. E. Morrison, Treasurer. The present business houses of Lisbon are: Jacobson and Ness, general store; E. C. Thompson, hardware, and Peter Morrison, meat market.

The leading professional men who have for the past quarter of a century dominated affairs at Lisbon have been: Dr. Kendall, Dr. Pierce Dr. Hannah, and the present physician Dr. J. C. Conaway, and all have been located in the Big Grove Township part of the village.

The postoffice at Lisbon was established about 1840. At present the office is in the fourth class with no rural free delivery routes running out from it.

TRUSTEES AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The School Trustees for Lisbon Township are: J. H. Shufelt, Lewis Christian and Harry Storton. The men who have served Lisbon Township as members of the County Board of Supervisors have been as follows, from 1850 to 1913: Horace Moore, 1850-1851; John Litsey, 1852-1853; Oscar Barstow, 1854; Thomas G. Wright, 1855; John Litsey, 1856; Sherrill P. Bushnell, 1857-1858; William McEwen, 1859; John Litsey, 1860; Sherrill P. Bushnell, 1861-1868; J. S. McGrath, 1869-1875; Henry S. Langdow, 1876-1881; John C. Shaw, 1882-1913.

CHAPTER XXXV

SEWARD TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES

ALARM OVER BLACK HAWK—NO SERIOUS TROUBLE
HERE—HUGH WARNER FIRST IMPROVED A CLAIM
—CHESTER HOUSE PURCHASED CLAIM—LAVISH
HOSPITALITY OF PIONEERS—A PIONEER OF 1834

BECOMES GOVERNOR—SUBSTANTIAL SETTLERS BETWEEN 1836 AND 1842—GREATER INCREASE IN SUCCEEDING YEARS—FIRST BIRTH—SCHOOL HISTORY—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—REV. ANDREW WELLS CHAPMAN—RESULT OF HIS LABORS—TWO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—MEMORIAL WINDOW AND MONUMENT—SUBSEQUENT PASTORS—PLATTVILLE LUTHERAN CHURCH—POSTOFFICE FACILITIES—PICNICS AND FAIRS—TRIBUTE TO OLD SETTLERS—ROAD IMPROVEMENT—VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR—RICH AGRICULTURAL SECTION—POPULATION—PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS—SUPERVISORS.

(By Peter Crook.)

ALARM OVER BLACK HAWK WAR

The same sun that now ripens the golden grain for the farmers in Seward Township, originally called Franklin, but changed to the present name on November 14, 1850, shone down upon entirely different conditions in the year 1832, when the terrors of the Black Hawk War lay over the land, driving the few settlers of Kendall County to Fort Dearborn for protection against a feared attack from the Indians. Other sections did not escape so bloodlessly, as did Seward Township and at the time of the exodus, no one knew that the morrow might not find all of Kendall County aflame, and the pioneers lying murdered in their blood.

There is no doubt, however, that while this brief combat with the Red Men retarded the development of the claims owned by those who had already settled here, it gave added impetus to emigration, introducing this rich region to the notice of many whom the war brought into Illinois. Therefore there are two sides to this question, as there generally is to every one, and after their fright had subsided and the ravages of war and neglect had been repaired, the people of Kendall County were willing to admit that the disturbance had not been an unmixed calamity. History throughout the ages has always given examples of this kind, and this fact serves to encourage those who are passing through a crisis either individually or as a community.

FIRST IMPROVED CLAIM

The first improved claim to be made within the present confines of Seward Township, was

that of Hugh Walker who came here in the spring of 1832. Hardly, however, had he broken up ten acres about the little log cabin he built to shelter him, when fear of the encroachments of the Indians drove him away, and his crop was left to take care of itself, but later he used this crop of wheat to pay for his board, and the soldiers harvested it. When all danger was declared over, Mr. Walker returned to his claim and put in a crop of winter wheat, but finally became discouraged with the dangers and privations with which he had to contend and sold his property to Chester House in the spring of 1833. The latter had another claim just across Aux Sable Creek from that of Mr. Walker, and became a substantial settler. His home became the resting place for travelers, who were made welcome by Mr. and Mrs. House, the latter being so hospitable that she kept a light in the window overlooking the road so that those passing over it would be guided to shelter and food. Such hospitality perhaps no longer exists, in Seward Township, but it must be remembered that while much of the hearty spirit of old is gone, so is much of the necessity for it. In those days when there were so few facilities for transportation and practically no taverns, the wayfarer had to depend upon the kindness of the settlers. Then, too, such hospitality was seldom if ever abused, while today one of the reproaches of civilization is that the provident farmer has to exercise good judgment or he and his run the risk of suffering from serious depredations from those whom they seek to assist.

In the fall of 1833, John Shurtliff entered his claim about a mile below Mr. House, having been in Kendall County two years before he came to Seward Township. In 1834 those to settle in Seward were: Eli Gleason, Joel A. Matteson, Jeremiah Cole, Dr. Corbin and a Mr. Lamb. These men built a log house about a mile north of Mr. House's place where they spent the winter getting out timber with which to build, and fence in their various claims. In 1837 Mr. Gleason returned to his eastern home where he married Miss Clarissa Johnson, and with his bride returned to Kendall County and built a nice residence on his claim which was afterwards increased to 320 acres of as fine land as could be found in the county. Joel A. Matteson moved to Joliet where he became conspicuous as a politician and about

fifteen years later became Governor of Illinois. J. Cole also became prominent in Kendall County, serving several terms as County Clerk and Treasurer.

In 1836, John Davis came to the lower branch of Aux Sable Creek. A Mr. Sidebotham came here about the same time, but died within a year, his being the first death in the township. Alanson Mills bought the claim of Mr. Davis. A tavern, the first in the township, was known as "Patrick Stand." Other settlers of 1836 were: Frink and M. O. Walker, who secured several hundred acres of choice land in the southern part of Seward along with Patrick Stand and they used this hostelry for their stage coaches between Chicago and Ottawa. Although living in Chicago, M. O. Walker owned this land until about 1880, renting to tenants who fed hundreds of steers for the Chicago market. It is now held by three different owners. Chas. B. Ware, a friend of Joel A. Matteson came to Seward about this time, and for many years was prominent in town matters. In 1838 Seward gained the following settlers: Joseph Gleason, brother of Eli, who secured a fine claim on the ridge where he resided many years. William Van Cleve also settled in Seward and secured valuable land in the north part of the town, some of which later became the property of his son Joseph, but has now passed into other hands. In 1839, the settlers of Seward were: Dominick Dougherty, Henry Pulver, James Bryant, Peter O'Brien, Dennis Dougherty, Thomas Lyons and David Owens. The latter secured about 500 acres of land near the centre of Seward.

In 1842, Aiken Baker, Dennis Dougherty, Solon and Augustus Worthing came to Seward Township, as did James Brady, Daniel and William Gleason, William Armstrong, Horace Johnson, Andrew Peterson, and possibly many others of whom we have no record. James Brady, Eli Gleason and other Sewardites went to California, during the gold craze of 1849. Two years later Mr. Gleason died. Mr. Brady returned to Seward, and in 1853 married the widow of Eli Gleason, and lived on the homestead where he had land adjoining until 1891, when he passed away respected by all who knew him. The two Gleasons, Daniel and William, both secured valuable claims along

the Ridge; the younger son of the former, now occupying the homestead.

In 1843, Richard Bellfield and Edward Jones came here, as did William Mitchell, William Burgess, Samuel and William McCloud and Benjamin Ricketson.

Along in the sixties Richard Bellfield started a brick and tile factory near the north line of the town. Edward Jones, who came direct from Wales, a poor boy, settled near the Eli Gleason farm, and by industry and economy became owner of several hundred acres of valuable land. Other settlers were: John and Barnard McKanna, who became possessors of large farms and were leading citizens of the town. Allen Jordan and his son William A. also became active members of the township. From this time on Seward had many settlers, and the choice lands all taken up. Among those to come were: J. Flanders, J. R. Fletcher, James P. Van Dusen, Milton and Andrew McLane, Samuel Trowbridge, Samuel Ward, Charles McGuire and many others. About 1848 William Bedford and Edwin Heap came from England with their families. Like many other English workingmen, they here found opportunity to become landowners, and enjoy the blessings of farm life. They and some of their children have passed away, but others are large land owners. Several grandsons of these two families are now well-to-do farmers in Seward. About 1851 Frederick J. Beane came to Seward and became a very successful feeder of cattle and hogs and a large land owner in the west and northwest part of Seward. Diodate Chapman, Austin D. Searls, W. G. Gaskill, Joseph Heath and John Dirst were other settlers, and in 1854 came Ebenezer Henderson from Dayton, Ohio, and bought the farm adjoining M. O. Walker on the Aux Sable Creek. He also secured two eighty-acre tracts west of his place. For several years Mr. Henderson was Supervisor of Seward. Being a stalwart Republican he was sent as delegate alternate to the Republican Convention in 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln and on his return from Chicago, he very enthusiastically asserted that they had nominated the man who was going to be President.

Probably the first birth in Seward Township was that of Mary B. Gleason (daughter of Eli Gleason), who married Rev. Andrew

Wells Chapman in 1858. She is now living in Joliet with her son, E. B. Chapman, but still owns the homestead farm of 320 acres.

SCHOOLS

The first school of Seward Township was kept in a log cabin built on the farm of Chester House, and taught by Miss Sarah Gilman who later became Mrs. Miles Royce of Plainfield. This cabin was built by Messrs. House, Matteson and Whitman. The Henderson School of Seward Township was another early school, and among its teachers were: William Jennie, William Green, Libbie Angel, Lavonia Ketchum and Miss Carroll.

The Jones School was rebuilt and enlarged ten or twelve years ago. The Peter O'Brien School was discarded about 1864, and a new one built on the Ridge road, half a mile east of the old site. It afterwards went by the name of the Chapman School on account of its being near Diodate Chapman's home. At this time it was said to be the largest and best country schoolhouse in the county. It was in this place the Rev. A. W. Chapman preached until the Second Congregational Church of Seward was built in 1881.

The McKanna School in the north part of the township and the Bell School near the centre were next; then followed the Martin and Heap Schools, both within a mile of the west line of the township, but three miles apart north and south. Among the early teachers besides those named were: E. Flanders, D. Sargent, J. N. Boyer, Morrison F. Fargo, O. W. Royce, Cynthia Ricketson, H. Merrill, Sarah A. Gould, Helen M. Morse, John Scott, William S. Howard, R. M. Arthur, W. W. Roberts, W. G. Gaskell, Lyman and Josephus Gaskill, Stephen Ashley, W. A. Jordan, Frances Turner, and Miss Whittlesey. Among later teachers were: Blanche, Nettie and Florence McKanna, Ellen and Emma Bennett.

The present schools with the leading educators of the past decade are: the same schools as already mentioned, but now numbered from 48 to 54 and among the teachers we find the names of Olive M. Thayer, F. H. Koos, Jane Ross, Emma McKanna, Maud A. McCloud, Martha Birkland, Madeline Hampson, Edna Bell, Amoret Alford, Addie Donaldson, Kate Koos, Mabel Cameron, Agnes Ryan, Bernard

Benham, Maud Hauser, Cecillia O'Brien, Lena Ryburn, M. B. Meigs, Nettie Hoyer, Stella Devoroux, Nellie Pope, H. W. Harvey and Margaret Crandall. On the whole the schools of Seward have been well cared for by the trustees and various boards of directors, as evidenced by the taxes which are always about the highest item on the Tax List, yet we never hear any complaints from those having to pay them.

The leading men of Seward Township during recent years have been: Wm. Bedford, who came from England with his parents in 1848, was Supervisor for a great many years, and held other offices; Edwin Hall, who came in 1856, became a large land owner, having 640 acres in the southeast part of the township; E. W. Harvey now residing on the old homestead settled nearly 60 years ago; J. R. Henderson at the present time Sheriff of the county, but who intends to return to Seward at the end of his term of office; George Van Zandt, Assessor; George S. Baker, Highway Commissioner, also Trustee of the First Congregational Church; Ralph and Abel Heap, the former a veteran of the Civil War; Peter Crook, John L. Bamford, Stephen Findlay, Thomas Holbrook, W. J. Heap, Chas. E. Perkins, Ellis Jones, son of Edward Jones (who came in 1843), now Supervisor; Rufus Churchill, R. L. Schofield, M. M. Falkenberg, George Gleason, Samuel Knudson.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SEWARD TOWNSHIP

Previous to 1858, Seward had preaching by itinerant ministers of the Methodist Church, but in this year it was very fortunate to receive an addition to its citizenship in the Rev. Andrew Wells Chapman, who came from Ohio soon after his graduation from Oberlin College where he had benefited by the instruction of Prof. Finney, whose success as an Evangelist was known far and wide. Soon after his arrival in Seward Rev. Chapman began to preach in different schoolhouses and in the early sixties held regular services in the O'Brien and Bell schoolhouses. After the O'Brien became the Chapman School, he continued the morning service there with increased efficiency until 1881, when he succeeded in inducing the congregation to build a church two and a half miles north of their then place of

worship. Up to this time the congregation had no organization, but some time afterwards organized, and became known as the Second Congregational Church of Seward.

The result of his afternoon services at the Bell Schoolhouse was the organization of the First Congregational Church which took place in 1870 after revival services, where he labored every evening for several weeks without any outside help whatever. The Church consisted of forty charter members. It has now over seventy members enrolled but only seven of the charter members remain, the rest dead or moved away. Service was held in the schoolhouse along with a Sunday school begun in 1867, until 1876, when the Town House was built where service was held until the summer of 1895, at which time the congregation decided to make an effort to build a more suitable place of worship. Subscription papers were passed around with results so encouraging that building was commenced early in the fall on a suitable piece of ground about twenty-five rods west of the Town House, donated by Mr. George Baker. The church was dedicated in January, 1896, entirely free of debt, by the Rev. A. E. Ethridge of Marseilles, a very dear friend of Mr. Chapman, who after the death of the latter in 1894, served the church for a year as its pastor. Rev. Ethridge was assisted at the dedication by the then pastor, P. M. France and other ministers.

The members of the church have often regretted that the edifice was not built a few years sooner, so that the beloved Chapman could have seen and enjoyed the results of his unselfish labors. We may here state that the ladies of the congregation placed a memorial window in the north end of the church with the inscription—In memory of Rev. A. W. Chapman. For over thirty-four years this devoted minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ served the people of Seward as pastor, with compensation far less than it ought to have been. He was often called to bury the dead far outside his parish, but he never refused a call, such was his sympathy for the mourners. At his death there was genuine sorrow throughout the town for all felt they had lost a friend indeed; the funeral procession was over half a mile long. He has a fine monument near the centre of the old part of Seward Cemetery.

Following him as pastors of the Seward

churches were: Rev. A. E. Ethridge, one year, 1894-1895; Rev. P. M. France, three and one-half years, 1895-1898; Rev. A. E. Beddoes, six years, 1899-1905; Rev. W. W. Butcher, one year, 1905-1906; Rev. J. Valentyné, one year, 1906-1907; Rev. S. S. Thomas, two years, 1907-1909; Rev. F. Brown, one year, 1909-1910; Rev. E. W. King, two and one-half years, 1911-1914.

In addition to the two Congregational churches, Seward has one Lutheran church built by the Scandinavians of West Seward and East Lisbon in 1881 and enlarged and improved in 1903. It goes by the name of Plattville Lutheran Church, and for many years has had for its spiritual guide, Rev. Mortvedt of Newark, who preaches there every other Sabbath.

Seward has not suffered for lack of post-office facilities, or good markets for its farm products, the neighboring town of Minooka having furnished a first-class market for its grain, and a shipping point for its stock, also good market for its butter and eggs, though probably not equal to Joliet with its large manufacturing.

Through the enterprise of a few of its citizens now passed away, Seward Township has held many public picnics and fairs, patronized by the neighboring towns as well as its own people. To J. W. House great credit is due, for his untiring efforts to make the annual picnics in House's Grove a complete success; his heart was in the work, and his house open to old friends from afar whom he delighted to meet, and with them enjoy a good time together. And not only in this way did he work for the good of his neighbors, but especially in religious matters did he labor for the good of the community, being closely allied with the Rev. A. W. Chapman in the formation and upbuilding of the First Church of Seward. He passed to his reward in 1904, followed two years later by his devoted wife, Jane E. House, whose kind heart and exemplary life endeared her to all who knew her. Though blind for nearly half her life, she was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the church and community, leaving a handsome legacy to the First Church on the final closing up of the House estate. To W. G. Gaskill much credit is due for the success of the fairs held on his farm: being a great lover of horses they were the main attraction, having contests of speed; but there were also good displays of vegetables



Henry Schubert



Natalie E. Schubert

and fruit, for which prizes were given. And not alone in fair matters did Mr. Gaskill labor, he was a regular attendant of the Ridge Church, now known as Seward Second; for over thirty years he had charge of the music, and with the choir gave several concerts for the benefit of the Sunday School and church. In March, 1913, he was laid to rest in the Seward Cemetery adjoining the farm he owned before retiring to Joliet. There are many more names of Seward citizens, who well served their day and generation. Among them A. D. Searls, who for many years was Supervisor; John Dirst and Edward Jones, Highway Commissioners; and Diodate Chapman, who was largely instrumental in laying out the Seward Cemetery about 1864, better known at the time as the Mound Cemetery. This cemetery as its name implies is a high piece of ground containing originally only an acre, but about 1900 two acres on the west side were purchased and added. It is now under the care of the Seward Cemetery Improvement Association, and meetings of its members are held monthly for its upkeep. The old part is now well filled with many fine monuments as is also some parts of the new.

Seward is also to be commended for its efforts to make better roads throughout the township. Since 1896 it has levied annually as much tax as the law allows for making gravel or hard roads. Unfortunately with regard to road material Seward lacks gravel, and has had to have recourse to crushed stone and gravel from Joliet and Plainfield for the north part, and for the south, southeast and west, gravel from Aux Sable, Grundy County. It has now over twenty miles of hard roads enabling its citizens to get around during very wet weather; something they could not do in pioneer days.

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

It seems to us that a history of Seward would be very incomplete without a list of its veterans of the Civil War. Among them we find the name of John Summerville, who had a blacksmith shop on land purchased from J. W. House. Early in the war he closed his shop and enlisted for Uncle Sam, leaving a wife and two little children. In August, 1863, came the sad news of his death in Van Buren Hospital, Miss.

Other patriots were: Joseph and James Platt, Frank Eastergreen, Ralph Heap, William Hughes, Francis J. Pomeroy, William Platt, Samuel J. Odell, George E. Phipps, John Phipps, Henry Clay Henderson, Wilson Henderson, Andrew A. English, Leonard L. Gaskill, Howard Dirst, Thomas F. O'Brien, John F. Simmons, Thomas Harrop, Joseph Whitham, Richard Olson, David Mellor, William Peck, Nelson Peck, Thomas Vernon, Joseph Phipps, Thomas J. Sellars, George W. Farnsworth, Joseph H. Angell, and Thomas J. Heald. Later to enlist were: John Van Zandt, Charles Coop, James A. Hutter, Marion Ashton, Henry Shures, Peter Stauffer, Joseph Henry, David McCarger, Charles S. Wright and Corydon E. Rogers.

POSTOFFICE FACILITIES

A postoffice was established in 1854 with Allen Jordan as first Postmaster. A few years later it was moved to White Willow in Lisbon Township, and served the southwestern part of Seward, as did Plattville the northwestern part, until R. F. D. came, since which time Minooka Postoffice has served the whole town.

Seward Township is a rich agricultural region. The valuable farms of this locality yield banner crops and the owners are ranked among the wealthy men of Kendall County. General farming, dairying and stock raising are carried on with profit and a few of the farmers specialize on truck gardening and raising fruit for the Chicago market. Automobiles are owned and used by the farmers, who also possess many thousands of dollars worth of machinery for conducting their agricultural operations, and everywhere is seen the evidence of the thrift and good management which have characterized this locality from the very beginning. Seward Township has a population of 747.

The farm property in Seward Township is assessed at \$493,635.00.

The personal property is assessed at \$77,499.00.

Its school property is valued at \$8,950.00, and is pays out \$2,800.00 annually for teachers.

SUPERVISORS

The men who have served Seward Township on the county board of Supervisors for Kendall County from 1850 to 1913 have been as

follows: Allen Jordan, 1850-1852; Joseph Gleason, 1853; Allen Jordan, 1854; Joseph Gleason, 1855-1856; Ebenezer Henderson, 1857; Judson R. Fletcher, 1858-1860; Jeremiah Flanders, 1861; Ebenezer Henderson, 1862-1863; James Brady, 1864-1865; J. R. Fletcher, 1866-1867; Ebenezer Henderson, 1868-1872; Austin D. Searls, 1873; William Bedford, 1874-1876; A. D. Searls, 1877-1885; William Bedford, 1886-1891; A. D. Searls, 1892; Peter Crook, 1893-1899; Wm. Bedford, 1900-1909; John L. Bamford, 1910, Ellis Jones, 1911-1913.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—
CITIZENS OF KENDALL COUNTY AND OUTLINES OF
PERSONAL HISTORY—PERSONAL SKETCHES AR-
RANGED IN ENCYCLOPÆDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historic narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the moulding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those, to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life, is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influences upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi

would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three-score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopædic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ALDRICH, Nathan J.—Fox Township was the birthplace of a number of men who have since become eminent in many ways, attaining to prominence in one or other of the learned professions, as well as in business life. One of those who tenderly cherishes the memory of the place which gave him birth is Nathan J. Aldrich, one of the noted criminal attorneys of Anrora. Mr. Aldrich was born in Fox Township, December 3, 1851, a son of Lyell T. and Delia (Southworth) Aldrich, the former born in Montgomery County, N. Y., and the latter in the same state. Lyell T.

Aldrich was a son of Nathan and Naomi (Kellogg) Aldrich, while Mrs. Aldrich was a daughter of James Southworth. These two came to Kendall County with their parents at a very early day, probably in 1838, or 1839. They were married in this county in 1850, settling in Fox Township, where the father became prominently identified with the affairs of his locality. Three children were born of this marriage: Nathan J.; Lizzie A., wife of George J. Marvin of Springwater, N. Y., and Edward P., of Millington, Ill.

Nathan J. Aldrich attended the public schools, Fowler Institute at Newark, and the State Normal, at Normal, Ill., and when only twenty-one years of age, began reading law under Judge M. O. Southworth of Aurora, Ill. In 1873, Mr. Aldrich entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1875, and soon was admitted to the bar, and to practice in all the courts of Illinois. Immediately thereafter, he began the practice of his chosen profession, and has developed into one of the leading lawyers in criminal practice at Aurora. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Elks.

Mr. Aldrich was married at Rantoul, Champagne County, Ill., August 28, 1879, to Mary E. Winchell, daughter of George W. and Louise (Badgley) Winchell, old and prominent people of Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich are the parents of one daughter, Louise A. They stand extremely high in public esteem, and have a wide circle of friends, not only in Aurora, but throughout Kendall County as well. No man is more highly regarded in his profession than Mr. Aldrich, who has attained to his present eminence through sheer ability and conscientious effort.

AMENT, Frank E.—In the days when Kendall County was still a wilderness of prairie and timberland, even the most optimistic of the pioneers would never have dared to imagine its present prosperity, and yet they worked steadily ahead to produce just these results. Without them, with their hopes and ambitions which made them willing to endure the privations of those early years, Kendall County would still be practically worthless wild land. Among the well known pioneer families of this region is that bearing the name of Ament, and a good representative of it is Frank E. Ament of Kendall Township. He was born in this township, May 27, 1861, a son of Chester D. Ament, who was also born in Kendall County, April 24, 1833, a son of Edward G. and Emily A. (Harris) Ament, pioneers of this section. They settled here soon after the Black Hawk War, taking up government land, afterwards living upon it until death claimed them. They were typical pioneers, who spent their days trying to secure better conditions for their children, and cheerfully supported a school and church in order to advance the moral and educational standard of their neighborhood.

Chester D. Ament was married in Kendall

County, March 24, 1857, to Calantha M. Ives, born in Whiting, Addison County, Vt., October 3, 1837, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Mehetable (Moulton) Ives. Soon after marriage he settled on land in Kendall County on which he lived six years, and then moved to Fox Township, adjoining Fox Station, where he lived for a number of years and died on the farm, June 2, 1879. About two years later his widow moved to the village of Pavilion and, in 1907, to Yorkville, where she now resides. They were both members of the Baptist Church in Fox Township and gave freely of time and money to promote its growth. Quiet, unassuming people, they did their full duty as they saw it, and brought up their children in the fear of the Lord. Five children were born to them: George R., deceased; Frank E.; Harry E., deceased; Cora M., deceased, and Nellie C., wife of John Wesche of Kendall County.

Frank E. Ament was married in his native county, January 16, 1884, to Amelia Dunn, born in Kendall County, December 4, 1862, daughter of John and Isabella (Harkness) Dunn, the former of whom was born in Gloucestershire, England, October 17, 1824, son of the Rev. Joseph and Eliza (Hitchcock) Dunn. They emigrated to Kendall County in 1842, he taking up government land, later returning to Yorkville which continued his home until his death, December 21, 1901. His wife was born in Roxborough-shire, Scotland, May 18, 1825, daughter of Andrew and Janet (Penman) Harkness, who came from Scotland to New York State in 1840, and in 1850, to Kendall County. Mrs. Dunn still survives, and lives in Yorkville. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom still survive: Jeanette, Eliza, Mary, Amelia and Frank. The Duns were prominent people here, and made the neighborhood better and richer for their residence in it.

Mr. and Mrs. Ament have had five children: Jennie Bell, born June 10, 1885; Callie Amelia, born December 7, 1887; Harold Edgar, born January 9, 1890; John Chester, born October 29, 1891; and Ruth Alta, born January 24, 1894. Mr. Ament has a magnificent farm in Kendall Township, which he is operating scientifically, and with excellent results. He is patient and far-seeing, and understands how to get the best results from his property.

ANDERSON, Andrew O.—Some of the most substantial citizens of Kendall County trace back to good Norwegian stock, and are proud of this fact, for Norway has produced some fine men and women whose industry and thrift are proverbial. One of the prosperous farmers in Kendall County who comes of Norwegian ancestry, although born in Big Grove Township, Kendall County, October 13, 1861, is Andrew O. Anderson. He is a son of Ole Anderson, born in Norway, September 15, 1836, who, when nineteen years of age, immigrated to the United States, coming direct to Kendall County, walking from Bristol Station to Helmar. When he arrived in the county, Ole Anderson was penniless, but he

secured employment at once, and through his thrift was eventually able to purchase a farm comprising eighty acres in Fox Township. Later he bought ninety-two acres in Kendall Township, and still later, he bought 296 acres in Big Grove Township, where he made his home for many years. A short time prior to his death, he moved to Newark, and died while on a visit to his son in Wright County, Iowa, September 24, 1904. Ole Anderson married in Kendall County, October 10, 1857, Malinda Helgeson, born in Norway, November 1, 1837, and died May 22, 1872. Mr. Anderson subsequently married Martha Knudson, who survives him, making her home with her step-son, Andrew O. By his first marriage, Mr. Anderson had eight children: Hannah, Henry, Andrew O., Oliver and Oliver II (the first Oliver having died in infancy), Thomas, Bessie and Malinda. Of these Thomas is deceased. His second marriage was without issue.

Andrew O. Anderson was married in Kendall County, June 7, 1888, to Anna M. Johnson, born in this county, March 31, 1868, a daughter of Peter and Bessie (Thorson) Johnson, pioneers of Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of the following children: Otto P., who was born October 13, 1890, married Ella Weeks in December, 1912, and lives in Kendall Township; Fay M., who was born January 4, 1894; Beatrice M., who was born August 23, 1895; and Orville L., who was born August 19, 1898, all reside with their parents. After his marriage, Mr. Anderson settled on the farm, which is still his home, and owns 202 acres in this property and 160 acres in Kendall Township, being one of the most substantial agriculturists of this section. For six years Mr. Anderson was Highway Commissioner, and was a good official. He and his wife belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and are highly esteemed in it as they are in their neighborhood, for they are worthy of all confidence.

ANDERSON, Daniel, a retired farmer of Newark, Ill., offers in his life one of the most striking examples of what can be accomplished by an energetic, enterprising and thrifty man who concentrates his efforts along agricultural lines. Not only has Mr. Anderson amassed a considerable fortune, but he has earned the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated. He was born at Stavanger, Norway, January 11, 1844, and he and his brother, Ryer, left their native land for the United States in 1870. They first located at Seneca, Ill., where they secured employment by the month with farmers throughout LaSalle County, thus continuing for two years. During this period they saved their money, and invested it in horses, a corn sheller and a thresher and operated their machines for eighteen years. In 1874 Mr. Anderson began farming, and moving to Benton County, Ind., he rented land for three years, then bought, but selling, moved back to LaSalle County where he rented land for three years in Rutland Township. He then bought 140

acres of land, of which a portion was improved, which was located in Big Grove Township, Kendall County. On this he erected new buildings, put in tiling and added to his holdings until he now has 160 acres in Northville Township, LaSalle County, which he rents. He also owned 130 acres in Big Grove Township, in the vicinity of Newark, which he sold recently. For years he engaged in general farming but, in 1910, feeling that he had done his full duty, he rented all his property and has lived retired. In 1900 he built his residence, remodeling it in 1912, now having one of the most modern homes in the county, fully supplied with furnace heat, hot and cold water and similar conveniences.

On January 28, 1886, Mr. Anderson married Bertha Johnson, born in the same place as himself. Her father dying in Norway, she with her mother and the balance of the family came to Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., in July, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had the following children: Annie, who died on April 27, 1908, aged twenty years; Roy; Bessie; Myrtle; Agnes and Dale, the living children being at home. Mr. Anderson belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Newark. Politically he is a Republican, but has never cared to enter public life.

ANDERSON, John.—The modern agriculturalist of Kendall County is not content to put his land into a fertile condition, but takes pride in erecting handsome buildings for residence and to house his stock and products. These men recognize the value of good machinery and hence take advantage of modern inventions to aid them in their work. One of these progressive men of Kendall County is John Anderson, of Big Grove Township. He was born in Kendall Township, this county, in January, 1868, a son of Andrew and Barbara Anderson, natives of Norway, who came to Kendall County at an early date. Here they married and settled in Kendall Township, where they reared their family. Mrs. Anderson died in 1886, and Mr. Anderson passed away on the same farm in 1895.

John Anderson was brought up on his father's farm and sent to the schools of the district. He resided with his father until he was twenty-one years old when he came to Big Grove Township to operate land in which he owned an interest. Later he bought out the other heirs and now has 201 acres of excellent land upon which he put up a fine modern residence in 1910, and has also built the other structures on his property. He has always carried on grain farming, believing it best suited to his land, and his success justifies his action.

In 1884 Mr. Anderson was married to Malinda Thompson, born in Norway, who, when eighteen years old, came to Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of the following children: Millie, who is Mrs. Lewis Scott of Kendall Township; Julia, who is Mrs. Randall Dewick of Kendall Township; Joseph, who is of Lisbon Township, married Lillie Weeks; Nettie, who married Joseph Johnson, lives in Fox Township; and Celia, Elvin, Elsie and Geneveive, all of

whom live at home. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. A Republican, he has served on the board of School Trustees for about eight years, and has wisely administered the affairs under his charge. A hard worker, he has labored intelligently and invested his money wisely and his success in life not only is gratifying to him, but points out the way to others who may attain to his prosperous condition if they are willing to do as he has done.

APPLEGATE, Seirgn Potter (deceased).—For forty-one years the late Seirgn Potter Applegate was engaged in the mercantile business at Plano, Ill., and during that time built up an enterprise that made him widely known in commercial circles. A man of high business ability and strict integrity, he was accounted one of the substantial men of the city, and his death removed a citizen who had at all times the welfare of the community at heart. Mr. Applegate was born at Pottersville, Somerset County, N. J., August 13, 1830, and was a son of Thomas and Lydia (Eyck) Applegate, both of whom passed away in New Jersey.

Seirgn Potter Applegate received a common school education in his native State and there grew to manhood. He was married October 9, 1854, at White House, N. J., to Sarah Ann Davis, who was born April 19, 1830, at that place, and one year later they pioneered overland to Aurora, Ill., starting housekeeping in February, 1855. Later they moved to Oswego, and in 1857 came to Plano, where Mr. Applegate started his business life as a blacksmith. In 1865 he turned his attention to the general merchandise business, buying the store of Hugh B. Henning, which was located on the same site as is now occupied by the store that Mr. Applegate conducted for so many years. He was in business in Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871, and his place of business was consumed by the flames. He then returned to Plano and resumed his business operations on the north side of the railroad, afterwards building a fine two-story building on the south side, and throughout the remainder of his life continued to deal in groceries, china, glassware, etc. He was a good business man, made the most of his opportunities and fairly won the universal respect and esteem in which he was held. Since his death the business has been continued by his daughter, Kathryn, a woman of exceptional business ability. Mr. Applegate was a Republican in politics, and was one of the members of the first town board. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as a member of the official board. Mr. Applegate passed away Oct. 28, 1910; his wife died September 9, 1907. They were the parents of the following children: Estella, who married Hershel E. Henning, of Marengo, Ill.; Anna, who died at the age of fifty-two years; Maud, who became Mrs. Loren D. Henning, of Plano; and Kathryn.

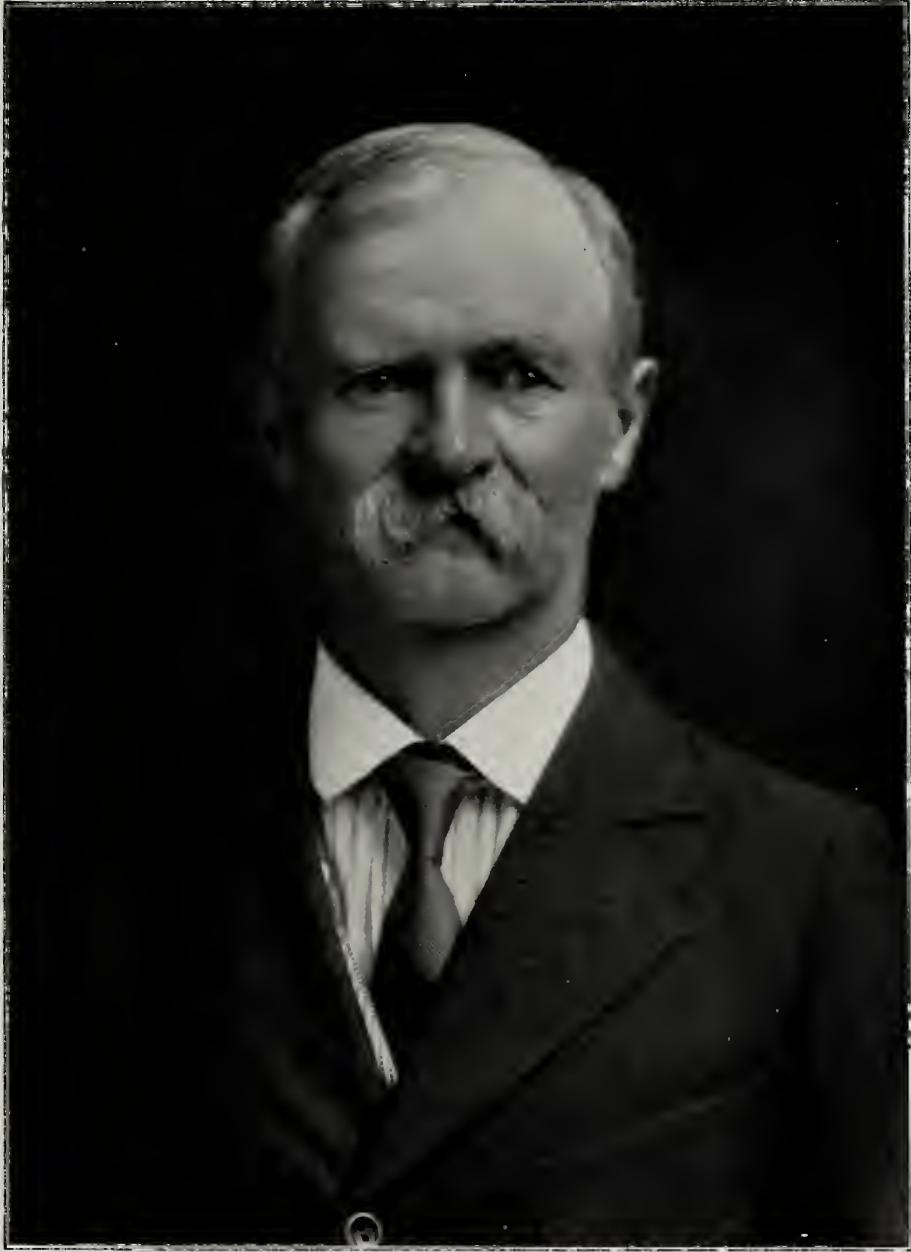
ARUNDALE, Samuel, one of the pioneers and highly respected residents of Kendall County, is

a native of England, born February 27, 1843, a son of Joshua Arundale, also born in England. The latter emigrated to the United States in 1846, settling in Kendall County, which continued to be his home as long as he lived. He started in this country a poor man and for some time worked by the month, receiving for his first year's toil, one hundred dollars. Successful in his operations, he continued his industrious and thrifty habits and was soon able to take up government land, and added to his original holdings from time to time until he owned 320 acres. In 1847 his wife, and son Samuel, followed him to America. Joshua Arundale was twice married and was the father of eleven children.

Samuel Arundale was the eldest of his father's children and was four years old when he was brought to this country. Since then he has never lived outside of Kendall County, having been reared to farm life. Naturally he embraced farming as his life work, and has made a success of it. On November 23, 1870, he was married in Kendall County to Miss Sarah Jane Worsley, born in this same county, November 10, 1851, a daughter of Napoleon B. and Elizabeth A. (Lawrence) Worsley, the father born in England, August 25, 1822, and the mother in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 2, 1830. Napoleon B. Worsley emigrated with his parents to America in boyhood, settling with them at Taunton, Mass., but subsequently he came to Kendall County, and was here married in 1851. Soon after his marriage he settled in Lisbon Township, and this was afterwards his home until death claimed him, February 2, 1877. His wife preceded him to the grave on February 19, 1875. Although a poor man when he arrived in Kendall County, he became successful and owned at the time of his death 200 acres of land in Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Worsley had four children, two of whom survive: Hiram J., who resides at Michigan City, N. Dakota, and Sarah Jane, who is the wife of Mr. Arundale. Two children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Arundale have had one child, Minnie Olive, who was born June 10, 1878. She is the wife of Lindrew M. Gjerde of Denver, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Gjerde have one child, Ora Janette, born September 30, 1901. Mr. Gjerde is bookkeeper for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company at Denver, Colo., but was born in Kendall County, May 8, 1875, a son of Henry and Josephine Gjerde, early settlers of Kendall County, the father being a native of Norway and the mother of Sweden.

After marriage Mr. Arundale settled in Lisbon Township and has made it his home ever since. In May, 1873, he purchased and settled upon the farm where he now resides, owning now 200 acres of fertile land, well improved in Lisbon Township, and five acres of timber land in Big Grove Township. Mr. Arundale is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Arundale are members of the M. E. Church at Lisbon Center.

ARUNDALE, William Henry.—The farming interests of Kendall County are conserved through



Albert H. Sears

the progressive efforts of the agriculturalists who are operating its fertile lauds. One of those who has rightly earned his title of one of the leading farmers of Lisbon Township, is William Henry Arundale of Section 10. He was born in Lisbon Township, August 28, 1867, a son of Joseph and Ellen (Walsh) Arundale, the former born in Cheshire, England, May 21, 1835, and the latter in Yorkshire, England, June 3, 1840. Coming to the United States, the parents landed at Lawrence, Mass., May 1, 1856, but after a stay of four months, came to Kendall County, where the mother died September 2, 1906. The father still survives, making his home with his son William, although during his active life he was engaged in farming.

William Henry Arundale was reared on his father's homestead, receiving a district school education, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, now owning eighty acres of land in Kendall County, which he is conducting according to modern methods.

On January 1, 1895, Mr. Arundale was united in marriage at Plattville, by the Rev. Peters of the Methodist Church, to Minnie B. Gray, who was born November 25, 1872, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Smith) Gray, natives of Blair County, Pa. Mr. Gray died in his native county, but his widow survives him, and makes her home at Tyrone, Pa. Four children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Arundale, namely: Verna R., who was born May 4, 1897; Virginia G., who was born August 15, 1899; Arthur B., who was born June 6, 1902; died September 9, 1906; and Dorothy I., who was born July 1, 1907.

Mr. Arundale is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is connected with the lodge of that order at Plattville, and he is also a member of the Gleaners. The family belong to the Methodist Church of Plattville. Formerly a Republican, he now holds to the doctrines of the Progressive party.

AUSTIN, Frank S.—Increasing population coupled with varying standards of living, necessitate constant changes in the productive half of the economic world. Thus far, the ingenuity of man has proved sufficient to cope with the seeming shortcomings of Nature. When wood, as a building material, became so scarce as to raise its price above a reasonable level, man evolved the use of concrete to supplant the natural product. When we are no longer able to mine sufficient coal to supply demands, when oil can no longer be used as a fuel, some of the master minds will, undoubtedly, perfect the solar engine or some such device. In this way we can progress and the mysteries of the world are unfolded to us, one by one, to supply each pressing need of humanity. The world is never at a standstill. Every branch of industry shows progression, and agriculture, the patriarch of professions, as it were, has, perhaps, undergone more changes than any other. Farming has now lost to a considerable degree the spectre, drudgery, that shadowed it for centuries, and

it appears to many of the present day a decidedly healthy, contented, and independent means of living and an avocation that is more than moderately remunerative.

Frank S. Austin is one of the most progressive and public spirited farmers of Kendall County. He was born on the farm he now owns and operates, and passed his youth here, and attended the neighborhood schools. His father, Orin P. Austin, was a native of the Empire State, born in Orleans County, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1830, a son of Truman D. and Susan J. (Guxaut) Austiu, also natives of New York. This couple moved in 1837 from their home in New York to Battle Creek, Mich., and three years later came to Na-au-say Township, Kendall County, Ill., and established a permanent residence. Truman Austin was originally a carpenter and builder, but turned his attention to farming after coming to Illinois. He and his wife became the parents of five children, namely: Mary J., Charles G., Orin P., Arthur T., and Marthy.

Orin P. Austiu was but ten years old when his family came to Kendall County, but from that time on had a definite interest in farm work, first helping his father and later engaging for himself. His training was soon ended and he started out to make a living for himself. On March 18, 1858, he was married to Miss Louisa Sullivan, born in Na-au-say Township, Dec. 8, 1840, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah J. Sullivan, natives of Ohio, who came by ox-team to Kendall County in 1837, settled on Government land in Na-au-say Township, and remained there the rest of their lives. Their children were: William, Joseph, Louisa, and James Sullivan. After his marriage, Orin Austiu moved to the farm owned by his father-in-law in Na-au-say Township, which he operated until his death, Dec. 5, 1904. His wife died Dec. 7, 1906. There were seven children in their family: Susan E., born Feb. 25, 1859 (Mrs. Robert D. Gates), lives in Kendall County; Sarah J. (Mrs. William Willie), born Dec. 6, 1860, lives in Cowley County, Kans.; Joseph M., born Jan. 23, 1863, lives in Fox Township, Kendall County; Frank S., born Dec. 25, 1865; James A., born May 28, 1867, lives in Washington, D. C.; Ida W. (Mrs. Fred Falk), born Jan. 7, 1871, lives in Oswego, Ill.; Effie L., born June 24, 1877, lives with her brother Frank S. Austin.

Frank S. Austin early began his mental training in the public school and in his home had wise parents for advisors. Later he attended the Northwestern College at Naperville, Du Page County, and when he completed the course there he returned to the farm. Mr. Austin is unmarried; is a member of the Presbyterian Church; and has, among a large circle of acquaintances, a great many strong personal friends.

BAGWILL, Marshall, one of the leading citizens of Kendall County, and one who when our nation was in danger, did not hesitate to risk his life in defense of the flag, was born in

Mission Township, La Salle County, Ill., a son of William and Almira S. (Neff) Bagwill, the former born in South Carolina, March 15, 1813, and the latter in New York, February 8, 1818. They were of Scotch and English ancestry. The great-grandfather of Marshall Bagwill came from Scotland to America prior to the War of the Revolution, and he served in the Patriot army for nine years.

When a boy, William Bagwill accompanied his parents first to Kentucky, and soon after to Lawrence County, Ind., where he resided some years. He was married at Rockford, Jackson County, Ind., December 23, 1834, to Almira S. Neff. In the following May, Mr. Bagwill came to Illinois, settling in Mission Township, La Salle County, where he entered land from the Government at \$1.25 per acre, which he subsequently sold for \$10 per acre. He purchased another farm in the same township for \$7 per acre, which he developed into a fine property, and lived upon it until 1875, when he went to Boone County, Iowa, where he bought land and resided upon it until his death, July 10, 1901. His wife died March 26, 1882. They had ten children: Orange N., born March 19, 1837, deceased; Francis, born January 28, 1839, lives in Arizona; Eureka S., born February 27, 1841, deceased; Marshall, born June 4, 1842; Derrinda C., born March 9, 1844, died July 26, 1844; Ellen L., born May 25, 1845, lives in California; John H., born December 23, 1848, lives in California; Daniel W., born January 19, 1850, lives in Missonri; and Emily, born December 13, 1854, makes her home with her brother Marshall.

Marshall Bagwill was reared a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He received his educational training in the public schools of La Salle County, and at Fowler Institute, Newark, Ill. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private, and served until the close of the Civil War, being discharged June 6, 1865. During his service he participated with his regiment in some of the most important battles of the war, including Hartsville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and marched with Sherman to the sea. He was taken prisoner at his first battle, Hartsville, but was soon thereafter paroled. Four times he was wounded, once very severely in the right shoulder, which disqualified him from carrying a gun, although he remained with his regiment, and by favor of his colonel was detailed and given a quartermaster's clerkship in order that he might remain. After his discharge, Mr. Bagwill returned to La Salle County, and resumed farming.

On May 9, 1867, Mr. Bagwill was married to Miss L. Cornelia Whitney, born in La Salle County, December 19, 1847, daughter of James H. and Maria (Southworth) Whitney. She died October 18, 1888, the mother of five children: Ashley M., who was born January 1, 1869, died July 9, 1893; Edith, who was born December

4, 1871, is the wife of L. F. Jones of Meadville, Mo., and they have one child, Even, born in 1913, and have two adopted children, Marshall and Mildred; Ernest C., who was born April 24, 1875, lives at Davenport, Iowa, and by his first marriage had three children: Pearl, married to Roy Bucher of Streator, Ill., and they have one child; and Niles and Jessie. The mother of these children is deceased and Ernest Bagwill married second, Jessie Bain, a native of La Salle County, and they have one child; an infant daughter, who died January 4, 1878, unnamed; and William J., who was born May 31, 1883, is his father's able assistant on the farm, married Bessie Hughes, a native of Fox Township, and they have one child, Avon. Marshall Bagwill was married (second) on March 2, 1892, to Miss R. Estelle Gridley, born in Kendall County, January 7, 1857, daughter of Henry and Abigail Gridley.

In 1872, Mr. Bagwill came to Kendall County, and settled on the farm which is now his home, in Fox Township. This property is a valuable one, and he takes pride in keeping up a high standard in everything pertaining to it. Politically he has always been a Republican, and while living in La Salle County served in numerous offices faithfully and well, and since coming to this section, has been equally efficient as Pathmaster, for a number of years. Mr. Bagwill is a fine man, and is highly respected among his neighbors, and also in the G. A. R. Post of Sheridan, Ill., of which he is a member.

BARNARD, Nathaniel P., President of the Farmers State Bank of Newark, and the leading attorney of this city, is a man widely known in his profession as an able lawyer, and has been connected with some of the most important jurisprudence in Kendall County. He is a native of Illinois, born in LaSalle County, March 5, 1847, and is a son of Nathaniel P. and Helen R. (Tracy) Barnard.

Nathaniel P. Barnard, Sr., was born in Oneida County, N. Y. In boyhood he learned the shoe-making trade, and was engaged in that line for some years. While still in his native State, he married Helen H. Tracy. In 1837, he moved to Kendall County, Ill., but some years afterwards, went to Mission Township, LaSalle County, Ill., where he entered land, operating it until 1855. In that year he moved to Millington, Kendall County, and shortly afterward to Newark, where he was a merchant for nine years. He then returned to his farm in LaSalle County, and lived on it until 1885, when he retired from an active life and went back to Newark, where he resided until his death. He was an Abolitionist in his views on slavery and was one of the conductors on the "Underground Railway." He was also a great church worker, and was much interested in all movements calculated to prove beneficial to his State and county.

Nathaniel P. Barnard received his educational training in the Fowler Institute at Newark, and at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. On February 25, 1864, however, his studies were interrupted,

as he enlisted on that date, when only eighteen years old, in defense of his country's flag, entering Company K, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being discharged July 16, 1865. After the close of the mighty conflict, he returned to Kendall County, and later moved with his father to LaSalle County, but after his marriage he located at Newark, which has continued to be his home ever since. In 1868 he began his law studies, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in practice ever since. In 1877, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, holding that office for twenty years, and was also, for nine years, Clerk of the village. He is now Master-in-Chancery of the Circuit Court of Kendall County, and has held this office for the past fifteen years. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Newark, which was established in December, 1910, and was elected its first President, which office he has held ever since.

On September 12, 1874, Mr. Barnard was married to Jennie Williams, and they have had four children: Rae, who died in infancy; Carl, who is an attorney at Pocatello, Idaho; Edna M., who is the wife of Thomas S. Osman of Sisseton, S. D.; and Nellie, who is the wife of Harry Prickett of Kendall County. Mr. Barnard is a member of Yorkville Post, G. A. R. He has served for four years as Supervisor of Big Grove Township, and was Chairman of the Board for one year. He is a man who enjoys universal confidence and respect, and is an able representative of his learned profession in Kendall County.

BARNES, Harlan Page, Supervisor of Bristol Township, Kendall County, Ill., and one of the representative men of this section of the State, was born in this township, December 4, 1844, a son of Horace and Susan L. (Cone) Barnes.

Horace Barnes was born at Warwick, Worcester County, Mass., January 28, 1797, and was a son of Willard and Dolly (Stevens) Barnes. They also were of Massachusetts birth and of English descent. Horace Barnes was reared a farmer and followed that vocation practically all his life. He was married in Chautauqua County, N. Y., to Susan L. Cone, who was born in Litchfield County, Conn., December 20, 1816, a daughter of Sullivan and Lucretia (Humphreys) Cone. After marriage Horace Barnes and wife settled in Chautauqua County and remained there for some years and then removed to Montreal, Canada, and for a few years he engaged in truck farming near that city. In 1839 he came to Kendall County, Ill., settling in Bristol Township, where he purchased the land which now constitutes his son's farm, and this became his settled home and his death occurred here, February 29, 1878. His widow survived him until May 29, 1897. They were parents of six children, namely: Lois C., now Mrs. Boomer of Bristol Township; Orton A., who died October, 1899, at Memphis, Mo., leaving a family of six children; Harlan P.; Arthur H., who lives

in Eagle Grove, Iowa, and publishes the Eagle Grove Eagle; Ella M., now Mrs. Ella Raymond, of Long Island, Kansas; and Leanna, who died in infancy.

Harlan Page Barnes was reared a farmer and obtained his education in the public schools and continued on the farm until 1869 when he accepted a position as traveling agent for the American Bridge Company of Chicago. He traveled for this company until 1890, in the meanwhile visiting most of the States and Territories as well as the Canadian Northwest. In 1890 he purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's estate and then settled permanently on the farm of 103 acres, the original homestead entered by his father in 1839, where he carries on a general agricultural line, all of his industries being in a flourishing condition.

On December 25, 1873, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Fannie C. Bradford, a native of Massachusetts, born at Southbridge, in Worcester County, June 29, 1850, a daughter of William and Caroline (Cummings) Bradford. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, all of whom have passed away. Three died babes and one, Guy H., grew into a handsome, lovable lad of fourteen years.

In 1890 Mr. Barnes was elected Supervisor of Bristol Township and has served with the utmost efficiency in this office ever since. Since 1898 he has been a member of the Board of Review of Kendall County, and for ten years he served as President of the Kendall County Fair Association. He belongs to one fraternal organization, the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Barnes is an active, staunch Republican as was his father before him. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes attend the Congregational Church, of which his father was one of the builders.

BARRON, William.—The farming interests of Kendall County are ably and worthily represented in Lisbon Township by William Barron, a skilled agriculturist and excellent judge of cattle, whose honorable record as a citizen makes him deserving of more than passing mention in a work of this nature. Mr. Barron is a native of Kendall County, having been born on a farm in Fox Township, April 16, 1846, a son of Robert Jennings and Hannah (Dickinson) Barron.

The parents of William Barron were married in their native place, Driffield, Yorkshire, England, May 7, 1845, and just two weeks later sailed for the United States, arriving at New York City, July 8, 1845, and from the metropolis came to Chicago by way of the canal and the Great Lakes, and thence by ox-team to Fox Township, Kendall County. When they arrived they were possessed of \$50 in cash and one trunk. The table from which they ate their meals had been picked up on the banks of a river, and Mr. Barron traded his English watch for a bedstead and a number of small household necessities. Notwithstanding that after working for two months for a party here, Mr. and Mrs. Barron were cheated out of their earn-

ings, they somehow managed to make their way, through their industry and frugality. Mr. Barron not only worked at farming but also engaged in hauling grain to Chicago and goods from that city to Ottawa, during the winter months, making two trips a week. He finally became a well to do citizen, developing several good properties through his own efforts and was looked upon as one of his community's substantial men. The last few years of his life were spent in Millbrook, and there his death occurred April 11, 1891, his widow passing away March 13, 1903. They were the parents of the following children: William; Mary and Robert, both deceased; Hannah, of Millbrook, Ill.; George, of Oswego Township; and Elizabeth and Sarah Jane, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barron were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Millbrook, Ill., and reared their children in that faith.

William Barron resided on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-two years, in the meantime securing his education in the district schools. He then went on one of his father's properties, located in Lisbon Township, which he rented for seven years, and at the end of that period he and his father purchased 160 acres of land, also in Lisbon Township. This latter property was thoroughly improved, new buildings were erected, other improvements made and the soil put in a high state of cultivation. After his father's death, William inherited a share and subsequently bought the rest of it, and continued to carry on farming there during the remainder of his active career. He was successful in his operations, and was for many years a large breeder of cattle and hogs. In April, 1913, Mr. Barron sustained a serious injury to his right hip, from a fall of twenty-five feet, and this has left him in a crippled condition, although he never before in his life had been forced to call a doctor to attend him. Since that time he has lived somewhat retired from active pursuits. Mr. Barron has a reputation for sterling honesty and integrity, and has gained and retained the respect of his fellow-townsmen. He is a Republican in politics, but not an office seeker. For more than forty years he has been a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which his wife has served as a class leader for several years.

In 1869, Mr. Barron was married (first) to Miss Phidelia Aurdalle, who died May 30, 1878, having been the mother of two children: Reuben and Mary Jane, who both died in infancy. In 1880 Mr. Barron was married (second) to Miss Sarah Aurdalle, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1885, having been the mother of two children: Arthur and Cora who both died in childhood. In 1886 Mr. Barron married (third) Margaret Watters, who was born July 13, 1852, at Hannibal, Oswego County, N. Y., daughter of I. B. S. and Lydia M. (Millard) Watters, the former a native of Oswego County, N. Y., and the latter of Stanford, Vt. The Watters family came to Illinois in 1866, settling at Millington, Ill. There Mr. Watters conducted a store until

1877, and his widow now lives with her son, N. I. Watters, who is still conducting the store at Millington, the oldest continuous business in Kendall County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barron: Robert W., born April 23, 1886, living at Aurora, Ill.; Alfred N., born August 8, 1889, on the home farm, and Raymond M., born January 13, 1894, a student in Beloit (Wisconsin) College. Mrs. Barron is a lady of culture and refinement. She was liberally educated in her girlhood, attending the Fulton (Ill.) High School and the Teachers' Training School in Cook County, and for five years was engaged in teaching school in Kendall and LaSalle Counties. Both she and her husband have numerous friends throughout the section in which they have resided for so many years.

BEANE, Walley C., one of the substantial farmers and stockraisers of Seward Township, who has established his right to be classed among the representative agriculturalists of Kendall County, was born in Seward Township, April 5, 1867, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Walley) Beane, natives of Norfolk, England, and Aux Sable Township, Grundy County, Ill., respectively. Frederick Beane was brought to the vicinity of Oswego, Ill., by his parents when he was twelve years old, and there he grew to manhood, his father conducting a grist-mill at that point. Frederick Beane and his wife after marriage settled in Seward Township, where he became the owner of 760 acres of land, and an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs. After the death of his first wife in 1874, Frederick Beane sold his personal property, and moved to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1890, having previously married Sarah Seaman, now of California. His children were as follows: Arthur L., who is of Chicago; Etta, who is Mrs. Archie Wylie; and Walley C.

During his boyhood Walley C. Beane attended the schools of his district, and when his father went to California he accompanied him and remained in that State a year. He then returned to Seward Township and for the following two years worked on various farms, when he rented land in Na-au-say Township for two years more. His father then gave him 160 acres of the old homestead, on which he has since resided, having now one of the best farms in the township, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising.

On April 26, 1895, Walley C. Beane married Ida Heald, born in Seward Township, a daughter of Robert and Charity (Sanders) Heald, early settlers of Kendall County, the former of whom is now deceased, his widow residing at Yorkville, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Beane have had one child, Forrest, who was born March 2, 1899. In politics Mr. Beane is a Republican, but his personal affairs have occupied his time too fully for him to enter public life. An excellent farmer, sound business man, and desirable citizen, Mr. Beane is a valued addition to any community, and his influence has weight in Kendall County.

BEDFORD, William (deceased), who was one of the pioneers of Kendall County and one of its most representative men, was born in Cheshire, England, November 25, 1837, a son of William and Sarah (Wood) Bedford. These parents brought him to America in May, 1849, and the voyage took six weeks, for their sailing vessel was crippled by the loss of the main mast, and progress was slow. They came to Chicago, via Buffalo and the Erie canal to the Great Lakes. They were not permitted to land on account of the cholera, and so came via the Illinois and Michigan canal to Morris, Ill. Soon afterwards they located in Seward Township, Kendall County, where the father entered the last piece of Government land in that township, paying \$1.25 per acre for it. Later he added to his original purchase and became the owner of a good and well improved farm, being recognized as one of the most substantial men of his section.

On March 6, 1861, William Bedford married Sarah Ann Bowden, also a native of England, born November 25, 1837, and was brought to America by her parents, Thomas and Hannah (Fernley) Bowden, when she was eighteen years old. They located in Seward Township, this county, and became identified with the best interests here. After Mr. and Mrs. Bedford were married, he rented land for some years, and then purchased forty acres near his father's place, and this formed the nucleus of his homestead, where he spent the remainder of his life. He at different times purchased more land adjoining his original farm, until he at one period owned one of the finest agricultural properties in Kendall County. To him and his wife were born nine children: William H., who is a farmer of Kendall County; George, who is an attorney, now County Judge of Grundy County; living at Morris; Frank, who is also a Kendall County farmer; Frederick J., who resides at Joliet, Ill.; Mary Elizabeth, who married George O'Brien, a farmer of Kendall County; Irwin, who died at the age of one year; Ida May, who is unmarried and makes her home in Joliet, where she owns a fine residence on Third Avenue; Charles E., who died when he was two years old; and Thomas A., who is a Kendall County farmer.

Mrs. Bedford, the mother of this family, died February 27, 1910, and her husband died September 20, 1912. Mr. Bedford was one of the best known and popular men of the county, and though he was not active in public life, for a few years before he died, his death is felt by a large circle of acquaintances and friends in his community. One of the sturdy, reliable men of Kendall County, he came of good stock, and showed it in his everyday life. He was a man of exceptional merit and integrity, and held many offices of responsibility, always meeting the crisis of the moment intelligently and conscientiously. A man of pleasing characteristics, he made and retained many friends, and was always ready to give assistance to others in times of trouble, so that there is no wonder that he is missed in the neighborhood where

he spent so many years of his life. That he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors, is evidenced by the fact that he was, during his life, elected to nearly every office of trust in his township. He was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years, Supervisor of his township for twelve years, and was also Assessor, Town Clerk and Constable. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he belonged to Minooka Lodge No. 528 A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife were also charter members of the Eastern Star of Minooka, and was as popular in these organizations as he was in the outside world.

BEEBE, Avery N.—When the present Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Kendall County, Avery N. Beebe, shall have finished his present term, he will have rendered the people of this county a continuous service of thirty-two years. He was often introduced at the Clerks' and Records' State meetings as the oldest clerk in the State in point of continuous service until he became generally so known. He was born at New London, Conn., being the eldest son of David B. and Nancy (Steward) Beebe, the former of whom was a sea captain commanding a merchantman sailing between New York and the West Indies. The great-grandfather of Avery N. Beebe was a soldier of the American Revolution. Nancy (Steward) Beebe was a descendant of Mary Queen of Scots. About 1835 or 1836, the Beebe family moved from New London to North Ridge, Sandusky County, Ohio, settling on a farm. From there Captain Beebe, who had given up the seafaring life upon his removal to Ohio, joined in the rush to California in 1849, in search of gold. Three years later, while returning home on board the steamer Prometheus, he died of yellow fever. After the departure of the father, the mother, with her three sons, Avery N., David W. and Henry H., remained in the Ohio home, the boys working on the farm, and attending school during the winter months.

In the spring of 1857, Avery N. Beebe came to Plano, Kendall County, Ill., here securing a position as clerk in the store of Henning & Steward. Later he embarked in a mercantile business of his own, continuing it until 1884, when he was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Kendall County. At that time he moved to Yorkville, where he has since resided, and now (1914) holds the same official position to which he was then chosen. He has always been a Republican, and has held offices as follows: Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Village Trustee, Alderman and Village Clerk several terms, while residing at Plano. Fraternally he belongs to Sunbeam Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M.

On March 23, 1861, Mr. Beebe was married in Bristol Township, to Miss Frances A. Bradley, born at La Porte, Ind., a daughter of George W. and Lucy (Hill) Bradley, and they became the parents of the following children: Jenice Ellen, deceased, who married George E. Watkins of Redfield, S. D., had a son, Hurlbut B., and died when the latter was eight years old, in

1894; George Avery; Mabel F., who is deceased; Lina N., who married L. H. Borton, lives at Portland, Ore., and has a daughter, Frances B.; Allen D.; and Charles W., who is deceased. A man of ability, Mr. Beebe has devoted himself for many years to his public duties, and much of the present efficient working of his offices is due to unceasing care. Conscientiously he has labored to give to the public the same attention he would to a private concern, and is recognized as one of the best officials Kendall County has ever possessed.

BEECHER, Merritt N., of Yorkville, Kendall County, was born in Bristol Township, that county, August 28, 1851. His father, Curtis S. Beecher, was a native of Shalersville, Ohio, born Sept. 22, 1820, a son of Raphael and Polly Beecher. In 1836 Curtis Beecher came to Illinois and after a year of residence here, returned to his former home. Some two years later he came to Kendall County and made his permanent residence here. He was married to Miss Eunice J. Thorpe, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., April 25, 1850. His wife was a daughter of Leonard and Eliza Thorpe, born July 29, 1829. She came, with her parents, to Du Page County, Ill., in 1839, later going with them to Kendall County. The year prior to his marriage, Mr. Beecher had purchased, from the Government, a farm in Bristol Township. A year or so later he moved on this property, and there lived until 1882, when he retired from active participation in farm work and removed to North Yorkville, where he died May 29, 1904. His wife had preceded him to the grave, dying November 9, 1898. Mr. Beecher knew Illinois intimately, while it was still in a comparatively wild and undeveloped stage, and during the earlier part of his residence, experienced all the trials of the pioneer. Many were the times that he hauled loads of grain to Chicago with ox teams. In his neighborhood he was rated as a successful man in business and as a friend worth having. To him and his wife were born six children: Harriet L. (Mrs. George S. Downing), deceased; Clara A. (Mrs. Frank F. Haage), lives in Easton, Washington; Alva M., Etta E., and Arthur C., all deceased; and Merritt N.

Merritt N. Beecher decided, when he was quite young, that farming was the work in which he could combine the least unpleasantness with the greatest financial profit, and, in accordance with this decision, he became a farmer and continued his farming operations until 1893, when he retired, after years of conscientious and profitable industry, and moved to the beautiful little home he now occupies in Yorkville, where he now resides.

Mr. Beecher was married to Miss Ina M. Norton, in Sterling, Whiteside County, on December 24, 1874. She was born in Whiteside County, August 13, 1857, a daughter of Calvin A. and Matilda (Chase) Norton. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher became the parents of the following children: Newton S., a farmer in Kendall County; Clarence W., Assistant Postmaster in,

Yorkville; and John A., a farmer in Kendall County. Mrs. Beecher was killed in a railroad accident, on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, August 18, 1892. Her sad death left many sorrowing friends to mourn for she was much beloved. On December 15, 1895, Mr. Beecher was united in marriage with Mrs. Lizzie Parker, widow of Frank Parker. Mr. Beecher is a charter member of the Odd Fellows at Yorkville.

BELL, John A., one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Oswego, Kendall County, was born at Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1859, a son of James and Susan (Ferguson) Bell who were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. The father was born in County Monaghan, in the village of Glasslough on April 23, 1822, a son of William and Patience (Carl) Bell. He married in 1843, and soon thereafter immigrated to America, landing in New York City in August, 1845. A plumber by trade, he found employment in that city for eleven years, but in 1856 he moved to Chicago, where he established himself in a plumbing business in which he continued until 1871, when he came to Kendall County, buying land and turning his attention to farming. In 1886, he retired from the farm and went to Minooka, Ill., and there he died March 1, 1893, his wife having passed away September 9, 1889. They were the parents of nine children: Jane, Margaret, Anna J., Charlotte E., Caroline, William A., John A., James J. and Emma P.

John A. Bell was educated in the public schools of Chicago and Kendall County and the Normal School at Morris, Ill. On January 13, 1886, Mr. Bell was married at Oswego, Ill., to Helen F. Hall, born in this village February 12, 1863, a daughter of David Hall, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Bell was educated in the schools of Oswego and the Aurora Normal School, being graduated from the latter in 1880, after which she taught school until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of two children: Charlotte Duffy, who was born February 28, 1887, died March 2, 1887; and James Hall, who was born May 6, 1890. He was educated in the public schools of Kendall County and at Hanson's Military School, Fulton, Ill., completing his studies at the Aurora High School. John A. Bell has served thirteen years as a School Director in Seward Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Raven Lodge No. 303 of Oswego, and his son is also a member of this order, joining it as soon as he attained his majority, being the youngest member of the lodge at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Bell and son are all members of the Eastern Star, being connected with Lorraine Chapter No. 70 of Oswego, of which Mrs. Bell is Secretary.

BENNETT, Isaac E., M. D. (deceased).—It has long been recognized that the medical profession has given to the country its most substantial citizens, and in every community the men upon whom the burdens of civic duties rest most

worthily are those who have received the careful training necessary for entrance into this line of work. One of the men thus representative of his calling and the best interests of Plano, was Dr. Isaac E. Bennett who was born in Allegany County, N. Y., August 4, 1847, a son of Daniel and Sylvia (Hatch) Bennett. The father was of English descent, while the mother came of old Connecticut stock. The family was thrifty and believed in the benefits of education, and the parents gave their son the best advantages of the day, both at home and in the schools. The boy was intelligent and ambitious, and made good use of his opportunities. When he was eighteen years of age he was qualified to teach school, and followed this calling while preparing to take up his medical course.

In 1869, Isaac E. Bennett entered the office of Dr. W. M. Smith of Angelica, N. Y., who was later health officer of the port of New York City, and as soon as he was prepared entered the Medical College of Buffalo, N. Y., from which he was graduated in the class of 1872. For a year following, he engaged in the practice of his profession in his native state, at Short Tract, but in 1873 he came to Plano where he lived for forty-one years, very successful in active practice, and owning and conducting a drug store. In his professional work, and in his work as a citizen, Dr. Bennett did his full duty, and was very highly esteemed. He served some years as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and as a member of the Board of Trustees, and was elected Mayor of Plano in the spring of 1887, holding that office for four years. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, representing Little Rock Township for fourteen years, and from 1906 to 1909, he was Chairman of the Board.

A consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Bennett was one of its most effective workers. He belonged to Sunbeam Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 428; Sandwich Chapter No. 107, and Aurora Commandery No. 22. He took a prominent part in and was a member of the leading medical societies and associations of this part of the country, among them being the State Medical, the Aurora, and the American Medical Association. He was always noted for his public spirit, and was identified with those movements which have been for the steady advancement of the community. A friend of education, he was elected President of the Board of Education in 1884 and held that office for five years. He helped to found the Plano Public Library and served as President of the Library Board for some years, being continuously a member of that board and Chairman of the book committee.

In 1911 Dr. Bennett suffered from a severe illness from which he never fully recovered although he kept about his usual duties until he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and died February 19, 1914. He is survived by his wife, who was the daughter of Oliver M. and Sarah Gilpatrick, of Granger, N. Y. The adopted

son, Fred S. Bennett, lives at Moreau, S. D., and a brother, Millard Bennett, at Canton, S. D., while Dr. Bennett's sister, the widow of the late Dr. Frank Jenks, and her three daughters, live at Aurora, Ill.

BOOMER, Aaron M. (deceased), an honored pioneer whose struggle with primitive conditions and ultimate success, rendered him particularly representative of the best class of early settlers of Kendall County, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Charlton, Worcester County, Mass., September 14, 1836, and died at his home in Yorkville, Sunday evening, July 6, 1913. His ancestors on the paternal side were English, the great-grandfather, James Boomer, having been born in England, but immigrated to the United States prior to the Revolution, settling at Fall River, Mass. His son, also James, was born in Massachusetts, where he made his home until death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, serving under General Washington. His wife bore the maiden name of Susan Durfee, and they reared a family of seven children: Job, James, William, Martin, Charles, Ruth Ann and Susan.

William Boomer, son of James, and father of Aaron M., was born at Fall River, Mass., December 10, 1799, and married in Massachusetts about 1823, Sarah Marble, also born in Massachusetts, October 25, 1800. After marriage, William Boomer lived in Massachusetts until the spring of 1850, when he moved with his family to Kendall County, Ill., settling in Bristol Township, buying land and making this locality his home until his death, in July, 1874. His widow survived him until January, 1883. They were the parents of three children, all now deceased: Susan, William and Aaron M.

Aaron M. Boomer came with his parents to Kendall County, and passed through all the hardships incident to pioneer life in a new section. Mr. Boomer married in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., February 27, 1868, Ella B. Bradford, born in Massachusetts, September 15, 1844, daughter of William and Caroline (Cummins) Bradford. After his marriage, Mr. Boomer settled on his father's homestead, where he lived until the spring of 1911, when he retired, moving to Yorkville. His first wife died January 10, 1892, having borne him six children, four of whom are living: John, Ruth, Marion and Susan. On March 19, 1895, Mr. Boomer married Mrs. Anna M. (Fishell) Healy, widow of Charles E. Healy, and daughter of Emory and Jane (Smith) Fishell, early settlers and highly respected citizens of Kendall County. Emory Fishell was born in Genesee County, N. Y., September 15, 1839, his wife in Champaign County, N. Y., March 25, 1833. They came to Kendall County in 1844 and 1836 respectively, and were married here, July 4, 1854, settling immediately thereafter in Bristol Township, where they lived until 1863. In that year they moved to Earlville, LaSalle County, Ill., where Mrs. Fishell died, May 5, 1913. They had a

family of four children: Francis, Anna M., Laura J. and Lottie D.

Mr. Boomer's military history is interesting. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 24, 1865. He was appointed fifth Sergeant, and at his first battle, at Murphreesboro, Tenn., was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. In September, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was thus mustered out, being then the only commissioned officer left in his company. He belonged to Yorkville Post No. 522, G. A. R., and was interested in the work of the organization, having filled all the offices in the camp. A man of deeds as well as words, he made a record for himself both as a soldier and private citizen, of which any man might well have been proud, and had the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

For some time prior to his death, Mr. Boomer was in failing health and his death was not unexpected although the sudden call brought a painful shock to family and friends. Just as he would have wished, the funeral services were in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, the burial being in beautiful Elmwood Cemetery. Sorrowing friends from near and far were present for he was widely known, much esteemed and thoroughly respected. He was an honest, plain, unassuming man who had always done his duty as he saw his path, a part of this duty being the helping to preserve his country from disunion, even when he had to fight for it.

BOOMER, Solon S., one of the representative and public-spirited men of Bristol Township, and a defender of the American flag during the Civil War, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Charlton, Worcester County, that State, October 25, 1837, a son of Martin and Lydia (Borden) Boomer. His paternal great grandfather was active in the struggles with the Indians before the Revolution. His grandfather, James Boomer, was born in Fall River, Mass., May 26, 1759, and served in the Revolution, after which he became a Baptist minister. His wife, Susan Borden, was also a native of Massachusetts, born February 3, 1769. The first American ancestor of the Boomer family came from England and settled at Fall River in 1656, and Solon S. Boomer is of the sixth generation in this country.

Martin Boomer was born in Fall River, Mass., April 10, 1802, and received an academic education. He embarked in a lumber business at Charlton. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Ebenezer and Betsy (Davis) Borden, and was born in Charlton, Mass., June 24, 1807. Their marriage took place May 10, 1826, and their golden anniversary was celebrated in 1876. In the fall of 1854, Martin Boomer located permanently in Illinois, settling on a farm in Bristol Township. During the Civil War he sold his farm and lived for a time in Yorkville, but on the return of his son from the army, they

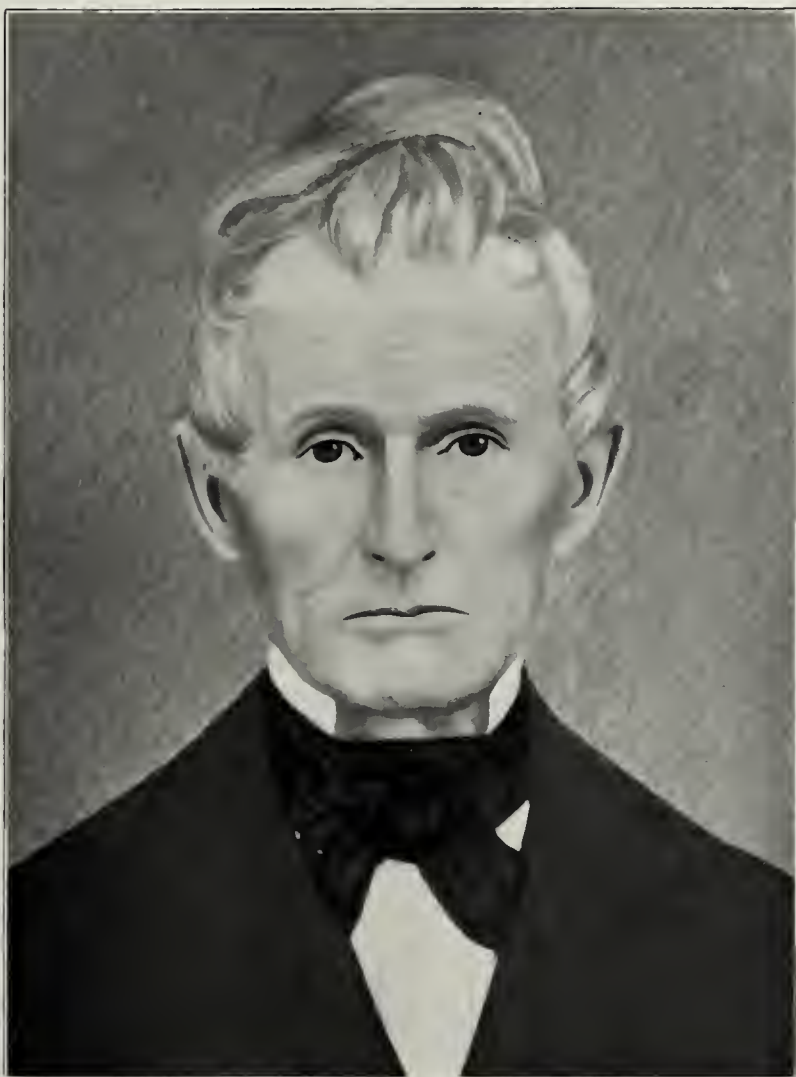
bought in partnership the farm now occupied by the latter. Both parents have passed away, he dying June 12, 1888, and she February 25, 1899. They were both faithful members of the Baptist Church, and he was active in political matters in his section. To Mr. and Mrs. Boomer four children were born, as follows: Ebenezer, Amelia, Lydia and Solon S., the last named being the only survivor.

In 1851, Solon S. Boomer came to Illinois with his father, the latter soon afterwards returning to Massachusetts, but Mr. Boomer remained with an uncle for a time, gaining a valuable knowledge of western customs and methods of work.

In August, 1862, Mr. Boomer enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and was assigned to duty in Kentucky and Tennessee, and later in Georgia. He served until the close of the war, seeing some hard fighting, and having the misfortune to be captured near Atlanta. Confined at Andersonville, he was kept in that infamous prison for eight months, suffering untold hardships. Upon being liberated, he rejoined his regiment, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 24, 1865. During a portion of his service he was Corporal, but the greater part of the time was ranked as Sergeant, and in both offices proved himself efficient and faithful.

After returning home he accepted a position as Superintendent of construction for a Chicago bridge company, and engaged in building bridges for this concern throughout a number of States. In 1878 he came back to Kendall County and since then has devoted his attention to farming, now owning 134 acres in Kendall County, and 160 acres in Brown County, Kans. .

Mr. Boomer was married in Kendall County, March 28, 1867, to Lois C. Barnes, born in Kendall County, August 30, 1840, daughter of Horace and Susan (Cone) Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Boomer became the parents of the following children: Jessie L., born November 22, 1870, lives at home; Henry R., born December 8, 1872, lives in Idaho and is engaged in the real estate business; Mabel Barnes, born July 16, 1876, married Fred Arnold of Yorkville, who is deceased; and Edith L., born October 24, 1883, married Harry Lyons, and lives in Bristol Township. In political affiliation Mr. Boomer is a Republican. He has been a delegate to County Conventions upon many occasions, and has served as Highway Commissioner and member of the School Board, and was one of the organizers of the Yorkville National Bank, having served on its Board of Directors and as its Vice-president since its organization. A member of Yorkville Post, G. A. R. No. 522, he is active in it, and served as its Commander. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boomer are affiliated with the Congregational Church. He is a man widely and favorably known not only throughout Kendall County, but this part of the State, and wherever known, his name is honored.



ARCHIBALD SEARS

BORNEMANN, Louis E., whose work along agricultural lines has won for him recognition as an expert farmer, and has made him one of the prosperous citizens of Kendall Township, was born near Leland, De Kalb County, Ill., October 12, 1861, son of Ludwig and Hannah (Armbrecht) Bornemann, who were both natives of Brunswick, Germany, where the father was born, December 19, 1819, and the mother on June 26, 1825. They married in their native country, and in 1861, immigrated to the United States, coming direct to Illinois where their first settlement was in the vicinity of Leland. In 1863, they came to Kendall County, which continued their home. In 1872, they bought and settled on the farm now the home of their son, Louis E., in Kendall Township, and here the father died March 11, 1887, the mother surviving until January 28, 1893. They were both members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, in which they were highly respected as they were elsewhere, for they were most excellent people. Both had been previously married. By the father's first marriage there were three children: Henry, who is deceased; Minnie, who is the wife of William Bie of Hinkley, Ill.; and Herman. By the second marriage were: William, deceased; Louis E.; and Bena, who is the wife of August Henne of Kendall County. By the mother's first marriage was one son, August Otto, now of Sandwich, Ill.

Louis E. Bornemann was brought by his parents to Kendall County when about two years old, and has been here ever since. On October 30, 1887, Mr. Bornemann was married in this county to Karolena Schale, born in Kendall County, April 26, 1869, daughter of Henry and Amelia (Helmke) Schale, both natives of Hanover, Germany, where the father was born September 29, 1828, and the mother on March 28, 1839. They married in Germany, and subsequently immigrated to America, settling in Kendall County, Ill., where the father died October 20, 1895. The mother still survives, living in Kendall Township. They were both members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and most worthy people. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Dora, Frederick, Karolena, Minnie, Louise, Amelia, Henry, Rosa and Matilda.

After his marriage Mr. Bornemann settled on the old homestead of his father, and now owns 144 acres of well improved land in Kendall Township, which he has brought to its present state of productiveness. He and his wife became the parents of children as follows: August J., born May 30, 1888; Louis W., born September 18, 1890; and Rollin H., born December 3, 1895. Mr. Bornemann and family are members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, in which they are active. He is one of the progressive agriculturists of his township, who believes in farming according to modern methods, and his success proves that he has shown wisdom in his course of action.

BRETTHAUER, Fred, whose business interests and political activities have made him a leading citizen of Yorkville, Ill., was born in Kendall Township, Kendall County, Ill., five miles south of Yorkville, May 9, 1859, and is a son of August and Frederica (Grube) Brettbauer.

The parents of Mr. Brettbauer were both born in Hanover, Germany. In 1854 the father came to Kendall County in search of a desirable place to settle, and subsequently located on a farm in Kendall Township which he improved and lived on until his death, in the fall of 1901, his widow surviving him until 1905. They were among the charter members of the German Lutheran Church in this section.

Fred Brettbauer remained at home assisting his father and attending the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Morton & Johnson, as a clerk, and continued for three years and then returned to the farm and worked for his father for four years. Mr. Brettbauer then worked as a clerk for F. M. Hobbs, who conducted a general store at Yorkville and remained for twelve years, after which he embarked in business in company with George M. Pedersen and has continued as a merchant ever since. October 1, 1910, George M. Pedersen sold his interest in the business to Roy E. Lane. The firm of Brettbauer & Lane are now conducting two separate stores, one handling dry goods and the other groceries, the present firm succeeding Pedersen & Brettbauer, the capital invested being about \$15,000. As a business man Mr. Brettbauer has always commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and is credited with good judgment and business foresight.

In public affairs Mr. Brettbauer has been active and has shown a deep interest in all matters of vital interest to his town and community. He is a staunch Democrat and in the April following his twenty-first birthday, he was elected Township Collector and has served continuously in some official position ever since. For two years he was Collector and for some fifteen years was Township Clerk, five times was elected Supervisor, in which office he is at present serving as Chairman and for twenty years has been a member of the Village Board and four years its President.

In 1890 Mr. Brettbauer was married to Miss Emma Armbruster, a daughter of Jacob Armbruster of Yorkville, and they have six children, namely: Harlan W., Edna M., Fred A., Esther L. M., Clarence E. and Frances E. Mr. and Mrs. Brettbauer are members of the German Lutheran Church.

BRETTHAUER, William, one of the progressive and modern agriculturists of Kendall County, was born on his present farm, July 3, 1871, a son of August and Fredericka (Grube) Brettbauer, both natives of Hanover, Germany, where they were born September 29, 1824, and December 13, 1826, respectively. August Brettbauer came to the United States with a cousin, and they first stopped in Chicago, where they worked

a few months in a brick yard in order to secure means enough to get to Kendall County, being without funds when they reached that city, and after making a little money, they walked from Chicago to Pavilion, Kendall County. The trip all the way was a long and wearisome one, for they were nine weeks and three days crossing the ocean, the ship on which they sailed being in a terrible storm. After arriving at Pavilion, August Bretthauer secured employment on a farm owned by Captain Williams who paid him \$8 per month, and he continued with this gentleman until the following fall, and then engaged with a Mr. Thurber for the same wages during the winter, but in the summer he made \$10 per month. By this time he had saved some money, and with it sent for his fiancée, Fredericka Grube, who still lived in Germany. Soon after her arrival they were married and subsequently rented land on Section 29, Kendall Township, now the property of their son William. This land they operated, and within three years were able to buy it, paying \$25 per acre for it, and it continued to be their home until they died, he passing away November 1, 1902, and she October 18, 1905. They were both members of the German Lutheran Church of which he was one of the organizers. He was instrumental in securing the erection of the church building in Kendall Township, and with his wife, was numbered among the best people of the county. His word was everywhere accepted as good as his bond, and he was honest and honorable in his dealings, and although he rose from poverty to affluence, his wealth was acquired honestly. He and his wife had nine children: Anna; Henry, who is deceased; August; Fred; Julia and Emma, twins, the latter of whom is deceased; Louise, who is deceased; and Sophia and William.

William Bretthauer was reared on the homestead and has always been a farmer. He was educated in the German Lutheran school of his township, and the local public schools. Having been born and reared upon his present farm he takes much pride in his birthplace, and keeps his premises in fine condition.

On May 9, 1894, Mr. Bretthauer was married in Kendall County to Miss Lillian Collman, who was born in this county, June 11, 1873, a daughter of Henry and Sophia (Tatge) Collman. Mr. and Mrs. Bretthauer have had children as follows: Ethel E., born October 1, 1895; William E., born November 7, 1898; Erna G., born February 27, 1902; Earl E., born August 19, 1903; Virgil G., born March 17, 1905; Isabella S., born October 18, 1906; Evelyn M., born June 12, 1908; and Arnold F., born May 22, 1910. Mr. Bretthauer and family are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is one of the highly respected men of his locality where he exerts a strong influence for good.

BROWN, Michael (deceased).—Among the early settlers of Big Grove, Kendall County, was Michael Brown. He was born December 1,

1802, at Mullinahone, County Tipperary, Ireland, where his father, John Brown, was for many years a parish schoolmaster. Nothing is known of his father's father except that his name was Andrew Brown. The name of his mother's family is supposed to have been Meagher. His mother died when he was a boy, a brother Andrew in youth, and he had a sister Anna. He learned to read at his father's school, but on the death of his mother the home was broken up, and the boy Michael had to shift for himself. The first money he earned was spent in the purchase of a copy of "Robinson Crusoe," and he retained through life a fondness for reading. In June, 1824, he went to England and Wales, where he remained about three years, hiring out as a laborer at the Monmouth collieries, and engaging in other humble occupations. He was married in Ireland, November 11, 1832, to Nancy Bennett, the ceremony being performed by a priest named O'Brien, at the house of the latter, about two miles from Mullinahone.

In April, 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Brown took passage to America by sailing vessel from Waterford, and they were on the ocean about seven weeks. Off the Newfoundland coast, the vessel sprung a leak, and there was a prospect of its going to the bottom. With great difficulty repairs were effected, however, and land was reached in safety. Mr. Brown's first residence in America was in a large log house on the farm of the Rev. Mr. Hallock, a Methodist, at a place then known as Coleman's Corners, about seven miles from Brockville, Canada, and a mile or two from the St. Lawrence River. He resided in that house a year or more, and there his eldest son, James, was born July 5, 1835. He then removed to a small log house in the same neighborhood, on land owned by a man named Hitchcock, where he remained until his removal to Illinois, in 1843. The Hitchcock cabin was in the woods at the foot of an overhanging rock. Its roof consisted of poles scooped out like troughs, and placed slanting, side by side, an inverted trough covering each crack. During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, Mr. Brown went away to avoid being drafted into the British service. One night, while his wife was alone with her children in the backwoods cabin, four or five neighboring women came to stay with her, saying that they might as well die together, if there was going to be war. They could distinctly hear the cannonading at the "Windmill," some miles away.

While Mr. Brown resided in Canada his services were in demand as a farm laborer, especially in the harvest field of Richard Coleman, and in the threshing of grain with the flail. He worked one winter in Coleman's flouring mills, at Smith's Falls, many miles from home, and also found employment across the St. Lawrence, in Jefferson County, N. Y., at the Rosiere lead mines. In his absence his good wife would busy herself in caring for the cows, sheep and pigs, in knitting or spinning, in mak-

ing straw hats or maple sugar. Early in November, 1843, Mr. Brown, with his wife and four children, arrived at Chicago by way of the Great Lakes. He put up at a "tavern," in front of which was a large slough, where perhaps now stands some princely residence or place of business; but he wished to withdraw from the city and make his way into the country. He and his little family were accordingly taken out from Chicago in a lumber wagon by Josiah Seymour, a settler on the hill east of Newark, who had gone into Chicago to trade. Seymour charged \$5 for his service in bringing the family out into the country. He was a stranger to Mr. Brown, and the latter did not know exactly where he was going. At length the family was safely landed at a small frame house on the prairie, in the south edge of the township of Fox, Kendall County, on the farm later known as the Isaac Anderson place. The house was occupied by Albert P. Brewster and Josiah Fosgate, then bachelors. To their great satisfaction, Mrs. Brown took charge of their domestic affairs, and the bachelors no longer made their own "flapjacks" and hasty pudding. Fosgate is now (1914) in his ninety-second year and lives with his son Albert, near Riverside, Cal.

Mr. Brown at once hired out to Burr Bristol as a farm hand at \$10 a month. When he had worked for Bristol about three weeks, namely, on December 7, 1843, he met with a terrible accident. He was feeding a threshing machine, and the straw carrier becoming clogged, he climbed up to relieve it, walking on the top of the machine. In so doing, he slipped and the cylinder lacerated his right foot and leg, fracturing the ankle. He was not drawn into the machine, but jumped or fell to the ground. He was then placed upon a sled and carried home to Brewster's and Fosgate's, a distance of four miles, where the limb was amputated above the ankle by Dr. Griffin Smith. The settlers far and near sympathized with the newcomer in his misfortune, and assisted him and his family in various ways. In this connection the Misners and many others are kindly remembered by the family. In February, 1844, the neighbors got together and built Mr. Brown a log house, 12 feet square, on the Big Grove prairie, two and a half miles east of Newark, and three-quarters of a mile from Brewster's and Fosgate's, and the future occupant was just beginning to hobble around on crutches. In March he occupied this log house, and made a claim of the forty acres on which it stood. In those days of struggle and misfortune his wife and his boy, James, were of inestimable service. After a while the forty-acre tract was paid for, then another, and another, all at \$1.25 an acre. He then purchased a Mexican War land warrant, and thereby became the owner of 160 acres in Macon County, Mo., which he later deeded to his fourth son, John. He bought also, at an early day, of Tunis G. Budd, five acres of timber land in Big Grove proper, and it was owned by the family for about fifty

years. In 1862 he traded one of his original Big Grove forties for an eighty-acre lot just across the township line in Fox, paying a difference of \$900. The Fox eighty is now owned by his second son, Andrew. Just south of the Fox eighty, and in Big Grove Township, contiguous to the town line, lies the eighty-acre lot once owned by Thomas Dromgoole. About 1868 Mr. Brown purchased the Dromgoole eighty for \$4,000, and ten years later deeded it to his fifth and youngest son, Robert. The third son, Alfred Lincoln, owns and occupies the homestead eighty, consisting of two of the original forty-acre lots. The house now occupied by this third son was built in 1851, and stands about forty rods in from the road and near the spot on which the log house stood. During the first ten years of Michael Brown's Big Grove life he made a trip or two to Chicago with an ox team every autumn, a distance of fifty-five miles, to sell farm produce, such as dressed hogs, butter, potatoes and wheat. James used to go along to help his father, and they would sleep out at night under the wagon. At times they were greatly annoyed by prairie wolves. On one of these trips, Mrs. Brown remembered sending forty pairs of socks of her own make, and they brought her \$20; also straw hats of her own make at twenty-five cents apiece.

The secret of Mr. Brown's success was his own industry, economy and foresight, and the enterprise of his wife and children. He was not an idler, and he deprecated indolence in others. He adhered to no religious denomination, but had respect for the Scriptures and for genuine religious principles, under whatever form exhibited. He died of general debility, July 31, 1878, and was buried in the Millington and Newark Cemetery, in the family lot selected and purchased by himself, December 28, 1874. The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Peter S. Lott, a Methodist minister, an old acquaintance and former neighbor.

Mrs. Nancy Brown, Michael's wife, was born near Roscrea, County Tipperary, Ireland, May 16, 1810. She was the second daughter of James Bennett and his wife Julia Poor. Mrs. Brown's eldest sister, Mary Bennett, became the wife of Thomas Kelly. Her younger sister, Birgitta Bennett, was married to James Hackett. The Kellys and Hacketts are still in Ireland. What became of Mrs. Brown's only brother, John Bennett, is not known. He was but twelve years old when she left Ireland. Her father was the only son of Thomas Bennett and his wife Nancy Normoyle. Thomas Bennett was an Englishman, a shoemaker by trade, and a Quaker; he immigrated to Roscrea, Tipperary, where the son, James, was born about the year 1780. James Bennett was not an adhering Quaker, but retained many of the Quaker notions of his father. He had a great aversion to strong drink and tobacco, a trait that has reappeared in his Big Grove descendants. Michael and Nancy Brown had ten children. The entire list is as follows: Mary, born in

Ireland, September 1, 1833, an invalid for years, died June 30, 1894. James, born in Canada, July 5, 1835; graduate of Rush Medical College, class of 1862; assistant surgeon in the Union army; a practicing physician at Ashton, Lee County, Ill., has three children, Nancy, Charles and Arthur. Ellen, born in Canada, July 30, 1837; indentured to George D. Richardson, Bristol, Ill., 1845; student at Mount Morris, Ill., 1855-58; widow of the late C. A. Wheeler of Plano, has three children, John C. Wheeler, Mrs. Katie Tomblin and Scott Wheeler. An infant daughter born in Canada in the spring of 1839; died at the age of one month. Anna, born in Canada, November 1, 1841; called "the Oswego Heroine." Near Oswego, Ill., May 1, 1877, she saved the life of a boy ten years old who was playing on the railroad bridge as a fast train was approaching; the brave woman rushed upon the bridge and snatched the boy to one side; he clung to the edge of the bridge, but she was struck by the engine and hurled into the gully twelve feet below, and sustained serious injuries; later in the same year her many friends sought for her the office of county superintendent of schools. She was the widow of the late Dr. G. B. Lester of Oswego, and died in Aurora, Ill., April 18, 1909. Andrew, born in the log house, Big Grove, April 4, 1844; enlisted in April, 1861, in the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served three years and three months; was seriously wounded at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863, and taken prisoner; a teacher, farmer, lawyer; a man of correct scholarship and good habits; his regiment saw hard service; of its original 924 men, but seventy remained alive at the close of the war. Alfred Lincoln, born in the log house, Big Grove, August 14, 1846; taught school and read law, Marshall, Texas, 1873; Principal of public school, Sheridan, Ill., 1874; Principal of public school, Lishon, 1877; present owner of the old homestead. John, born in the log house, Big Grove, February 14, 1849; enlisted in the Union army at the age of thirteen years and five months, and served about three years; was a private in three different Illinois regiments at different times, the Seventy-first, Eighty-ninth and Fifty-ninth. He became a dentist. He died January 21, 1908, and lies buried in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery, fifteen miles from Los Angeles, Cal. Robert Michael, born in the new frame house, Big Grove, June 6, 1852; a farmer; married to Maggie Nettleton, of Ogle County, May 27, 1879; tramped upon by a colt in the barnyard, and died of his injuries after an illness of eleven days, July 8, 1887, leaving two little daughters, Hattie and Roberta. Libbie, born in Big Grove, May 28, 1855; married Thornton B. Nettleton, Maggie's only brother, March 7, 1882; has three children, Ernest, Bessie and Bennett. Nancy Bennett Brown died at the Big Grove homestead, March 27, 1893, at the age of nearly eighty-three years. Many of her Big Grove pioneer neighbors, among them the Seymours, Cottrells, Prestons, Gleasons, Howeses, Bradfields, Bristols

and Motts, have long since disappeared, their places being now occupied by the sturdy sons and daughters of far off Norway.

In his prime, Michael Brown was five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 160 pounds. His complexion was fair, lips thin and compressed, eyes blue, face clean shaven, except side-whiskers, hair dark brown, with signs of baldness at thirty. His wife, though spare in flesh, was in youth larger and stronger than the average woman. She had an uncle, Martin Poor, more than six feet in height, and giant-like in strength. Her mother died of consumption, but the daughter appeared to have inherited no tendency to this disease. In her best days, Mrs. Brown's usual weight was 150 pounds; eyes hazel, complexion dark, hair abundant and black. Thus Michael and Nancy Brown deserve to be put on record among Big Grove's successful pioneers.

BROWNE, Alfred Lincoln.—Back to stanch old Irish stock does Alfred Lincoln Browne, of Big Grove Township, Kendall County, trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the Irish nation, is manifest when the more salient points in his life history are contemplated, a career that has been marked by industry and integrity, which have resulted naturally in securing him a position in the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. Although he is now living a quiet retired life he nevertheless still maintains a commendable interest in the affairs of his community, and continues to exert a wholesome and beneficent influence on the section in which he has spent the most of it. Mr. Browne was born on the farm on which he now resides, a tract lying two and one-half miles east of the village of Newark, it being the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 35, Big Grove Township, Kendall County, Ill. He was born August 14, 1846, and is the third son and seventh child of Michael and Nancy (Bennett) Browne.

There is a strain of English blood in the people of County Tipperary, Ireland, where the Browne family originated, and most of the family names that have come down are English, viz.: Brown, Bennett, Poor, Hackett. John Browne, the paternal grandfather of Alfred L. Browne, was a schoolmaster in County Tipperary, and taught parochial schools of the Catholic Church, although the family has not since adhered to that faith. Michael Brown, John Browne's son, was born near Mullinahone, County Tipperary, Ireland, December 1, 1802, and married Nancy Bennett, born near Roscrea, in that county, May 16, 1810, daughter of James and Julia (Poor) Bennett. In his early life, Michael Brown worked as a hired hand on various farms in his native land, but in June, 1824, in his twenty-second year, he went to England, and there remained three years or more, working around the coal mines at Monmouth. In the spring of 1834, with his wife and one child, he crossed the Atlantic and settled

near Brookville, Ontario, Canada, and in the fall of 1843 migrated to the United States, settling in Kendall County, Ill., where he secured land in Big Grove Township, some five years later, for which he paid the United States Government \$1.25 per acre, this land at the present time being worth in the neighborhood of \$225 an acre. They brought four children with them from Canada, where one had died in infancy, and while in Illinois five more children were born to them. This family's military record in the Civil War is an excellent one, four of the sons having gone to the front in defense of the flag, and all returned safely to their home, although one, Andrew, was seriously wounded and taken prisoner near Vicksburg. The oldest son, James, was educated in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1862, served as assistant surgeon in the Union army, and is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice at Ashton, Lee County, Ill. Dr. Browne owns 320 acres of land at Ashton and also 320 acres in South Dakota.

The childhood of Alfred Lincoln Browne was passed on his father's farm, in the village school at Newark, and in the Sunday school. He next became a student in Oberlin (Ohio) College, and while still attending that institution acted for one winter in the capacity of Principal of a large Freedman's school at Montgomery, Ala., under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. After completing the literary course in Oberlin, in 1872, he spent a year in missionary and school work among the freedmen of Texas, and then returned to Illinois and was Principal of the public schools at Sheridan, LaSalle County, Ill., Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., and elsewhere for several years. During 1876 and 1877 he attended law lectures at the University of Michigan, but never practiced law, preferring agricultural work or school teaching, and after his father's death became owner of the old homestead, where he has continued to reside to the present time.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Browne was too young to enlist, but in September, 1864, he became a member of Company D, 146th Ill., Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1865. His ten months of service did not take him out of Illinois, and the greater part of his time was spent on detail duty as a clerk in military offices at Springfield and Quincy. He also had the distinction of being one of the guards at the State House, Springfield, May 5, 1865, on the occasion of the funeral of President Lincoln, and to this day has a distinct recollection of the arrival of the funeral car and many of the incidents of that sad occasion. Nearly forty years later, in November, 1904, he again saw the same funeral car. It was on exhibition as a Lincoln relic at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and though dilapidated, was an object of much interest.

Mr. Browne has been ever ready to assist in

movements for the advancement of the welfare of his village of Newark, and has been one of the most persistent seekers after railroad facilities, giving both of his time and money in endeavoring to secure a railroad for the village. Politically a Republican, he is stalwart in his support of the principles of his party and frank in expressing his opinions as to others. He has never cared for secret societies. While at college, he became a member of an orthodox Congregational Church, but as there is no church of this denomination where he now resides, he affiliates with the Lutherans. He has led a clean, abstemious life, and, like other members of his family, is frankly opposed to the use of tobacco and strong drink.

Mr. Browne is unmarried, but has never been an ascetic. His sociability, hospitality, and good nature are noticeable traits. He has a comfortable home, a good library, and many friends. About half the population of Newark and vicinity are of Norwegian origin and Mr. Browne has familiarized himself with the Norwegian-Danish language, he being able to read and write it with facility. Everywhere he is regarded with the greatest esteem, and is eminently worthy to be accounted one of Kendall County's representative men.

In 1912 Mr. Browne attended the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Los Angeles, Cal., and enjoyed experiences and saw sights he can never forget. The excursion train consisting of fourteen tourist cars filled with veterans of the Civil War left Chicago September 2, 1912, and arrived at Oakland, Cal., September 6, 1912. The excursionists were honored with a grand reception and banquet at Denver and at Oakland and Mr. Browne and others spent a day in sightseeing in San Francisco. The veterans marched in grand parade through the streets of Los Angeles, September 11th, roses and geraniums being strewn under their feet, while sidewalks, windows and housetops were crowded with cheering multitudes. Mr. Browne spent several days at the National Soldiers' Home and visited the grave of his brother who died there, Jan. 21, 1908. Before leaving California he made a few sightseeing tours: went to the top of Mt. Lowe, 6,100 feet above sea-level, near Pasadena; bathed in the ocean at Long Beach; made a voyage to Catalina Island, twenty-one miles out in the ocean, and to Riverside; visited Josiah Fosgate, 92 years of age, a friend of the family in Illinois in bygone days. On his home run he spent two days at the world's greatest wonder, the Grand Canyon of Arizona, and passing through Kansas and Missouri re-entered Illinois at Quincy, where he had served as a clerk in the drafting of men for the army nearly forty-eight years before. He was gone from home but twenty-four days.

BUDD, Edward, Jr., County Clerk of Kendall County belongs to one of the old county families and this county has been his home all his life. Mr. Budd was born at Millbrook, Kendall County, Ill., December 20, 1863, and is a son of

Edward and Emma M. (Van Osdel) Budd. The father was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., September 10, 1829, and the mother also belonged to Dutchess County, born November 8, 1846. Edward Budd and family resided on a farm near Millbrook, Kendall County, for fifty years, finally retiring from active life and in December, 1909, he moved to Yorkville, where he died March 5, 1914.

Edward Budd, Jr., grew to manhood on the home farm and his education was secured in the public schools. Work on the farm claimed his attention largely until he was called into public life, since 1880 being entrusted almost continuously with the duties of responsible county offices. He was elected Clerk of the Town of Fox and served from April, 1880, until December, 1909. In December, 1902, he became Deputy County Treasurer, serving as such until December, 1906, in which month and year he was elected County Treasurer and continued the incumbent of that office until December, 1910. From one office of responsibility to another Mr. Budd immediately advanced, becoming County Clerk in December, 1910, and continues in office.

There is no need to add to the above statement of facts that Mr. Budd is a popular man. In addition to being faithful and efficient in public life he possesses personal traits that attract friendship. In all life's relations he has met his obligations fully and has discharged them with care and fidelity. Politically he is a Republican. He resides at Yorkville but owns property in Bristol Village. Mr. Budd is unmarried.

BUDD, Frank.—One of the oldest as well as best known families of Kendall County is that bearing the name of Budd, and not only is it a representative one in Kendall County but in the United States as well, some of its members having settled in the American Colonies early in the seventeenth century. One of the men who is assisting in maintaining the high standard raised centuries ago by the early Budds, is Frank Budd of Fox Township. He was born in this township December 8, 1875, a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Greenfield) Budd, a complete sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work.

Frank Budd was reared to an agricultural life, learning the work from the bottom, and has always followed farming. While assisting on the homestead, he attended public school in Millbrook, and took an additional course at the Sterling Business College, at Sterling, Ill. On September 12, 1907, Mr. Budd was married in Kendall County to Miss Edna M. Darnell, born in Fox Township, July 20, 1881, daughter of Alfred and Ida M. (Robinson) Darnell, both natives of Kendall County, he born March 16, 1851, and she March 8, 1857. The ancestors of Mrs. Budd were pioneers of Kendall County. Alfred Darnell was a son of Abraham and Susanna (Owen) Darnell, both born in North Carolina, where they married, later coming by

wagon to Illinois. At first they located in Marshall County, but subsequently came to Kendall County, and located in Fox Township, where they lived until death claimed them. Alfred Darnell and Ida M. Robinson were married September 12, 1877, and they had four children: Edna M.; James O., who died at the age of three years; S. Pearl and Frank J.

After marriage, Frank Budd lived for two years on his father's farm, but in December, 1908, came to his present property on Section 20, comprising 210 acres. This is one of the best and most valuable farm properties in all Kendall County, and he is very proud of it and aims to better it with each succeeding year. Fraternally, Mr. Budd belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are members of the Ancient Order of Gleaners. Mrs. Budd belongs to the Plano Woman's Club, and is a very intelligent, well educated lady. They are agreeable people, hospitable and kindly, and none stand higher in the neighborhood than they.

BUDD, Isaac Sebring (deceased), was born in Fox Township, Kendall County, Ill., February 2, 1865, a son of Matthew and Cornelia S. (Van Voorhis) Budd, pioneers of Kendall County, who have left their impress upon its development. Isaac S. Budd was educated in the public schools of Millbrook and at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, and was reared to be a farmer and during his younger years he followed farming. After his marriage, Mr. Budd located in the vicinity of Budd Station, Livingston County, Ill., on one of the Budd farms. In 1894, however, he moved to Chicago, where he embarked in a real estate business, thus continuing until June, 1901, when he went to Phoenix, Ariz., on account of failing health. He left Chicago, strong in the belief that the change would restore him to his family, but his hope was in vain, and he died there April 19, 1903.

In 1889, Isaac S. Budd married Nellie J. Gilmore, a daughter of the late Captain Charles Gilmore of Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after Mr. Budd's death, his widow came to Millbrook where she now resides. Five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Budd. Two died in infancy. The three survivors are: Marion, who was born April 15, 1898, is now attending the Wheaton High School; and Nellie Sarah, and Laura Cornelia, twins, who were born March 13, 1901. They are pupils in the graded school of Millbrook.

Mr. Budd was a man of noble purpose, trusted and honored by all who knew him. His early death was a crushing blow to his family and greatly lamented by his many friends.

BUDD, Jacob S., Supervisor of Fox Township, and a man whose energies have been devoted to achieving an enviable record both as a business man and public-spirited citizen, was born near Millbrook, Fox Township, October 21, 1858, a son of Jacob Budd. The latter was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., November 11, 1811, son

of Elijah and Abigail (Sebring) Budd. Jacob Budd was reared a farmer, and some time in the late forties, desiring to secure land in Illinois, came west and settled at Newark, in Big Grove Township, Kendall County. Finding an opening here, however, for a merchant, he embarked in a mercantile business, but later in life bought land in Fox Township, and cultivated it for some time. Following this, he moved to Millbrook, erected an elevator, and went into the grain business, and also conducted a general store, and sold lumber and coal. Until his retirement, he continued in these varied lines, and was eminently successful. During his residence in Fox Township, he served it as Supervisor for a number of years, and was also Town Clerk. Mr. Budd was one of the prominent men of his day, and was recognized as one of the influential citizens of his community. On March 29, 1855, he married in Kendall County, Mary A. Greenfield, a native of Detroit, Mich., where she was born in August, 1834, daughter of Samuel and Frances (Leavitt) Greenfield. Mr. Budd died on April 15, 1896; his widow survived him until January 21, 1910. They were the parents of seven children: Jacob S.; Amelia A., wife of William H.; Lawson, of De Kalb County, Ill.; Robert E., of Burlington, Iowa; Margaret E., wife of DeWitt Van Tasell of Kendall County; Mary E., wife of Judge C. S. Williams of Yorkville; J. Sherman, of Kendall County; and Frank, of Kendall County.

Jacob S. Budd received his educational training in the public schools of his native county, and in the Jennings Seminary of Aurora, Ill. When a young man, he helped his father in the store, but later on, turned his attention to farming, and has made a success at his work. His farm is one of the best cultivated in this locality, and he takes pride in operating it.

Mr. Budd was married in Kendall County, February 22, 1894, to Miss Dora Fay, born in Fox Township, November 10, 1873, daughter of John and Mary Fay. Mr. and Mrs. Budd have become the parents of a son, Earl Fay, born December 14, 1894. Mr. Budd is one of the progressive and modern men of his town. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the office of School Treasurer for ten years; that of Justice of the Peace for some time, and in 1900 his services to his community were recognized by his election to the office of Supervisor, and he has been reelected to this office ever since, being the present incumbent. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and is popular in that order.

BUDD, Matthew (deceased).—It is only after a man has gone to his last reward that his merits are fully recognized, and his true worth known. The late Matthew Budd, who came of an old and honored family that originated in this country, in Dutchess County, N. Y., where it was founded by an Englishman 200 years ago, was a worthy descendant of that sturdy old pioneer who sacrificed much for conscience's sake. The family history runs that this pater-

nal ancestor had married a lady of French birth, and when those of their religion were persecuted at the time of the Huguenot troubles, he brought his wife and child to the haven of the New World. This immigration was not accomplished without much diplomacy, the intervention of the queen being asked before the young man and his family were allowed to leave. Unfortunately the name of this pioneer has not been preserved, but he is supposed to have been the great-great-grandfather of Matthew Budd.

A supposed great-grandson of this colonizer, Gilbert Budd, had six sons: Underhill, Selah, William, John, Gilbert and Elijah. Selah, Elijah, Gilbert and Underhill settled in Dutchess County; John in Columbia County and William in Putnam County, all of New York State. Of these six, four lived to be ninety years old, and the other two were old men when they died.

Elijah Budd, son of Gilbert, and father of Matthew Budd, married Abigail Sebring, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Van Bensouten) Sebring, Hollanders, as the names indicate. Ten children were born of this marriage: Isaac S.; Van Bensouten, Jacob, Tunis, Matthew, Margaret, Maria, Amelia, Underhill and Edward. Of this number Margaret came to Illinois in 1846, married Rev. H. R. Smith in 1848, and moved to Western New York; the others settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., except Matthew, Tunis, Jacob and Edward, who came to Illinois.

Tunis G. Budd, the earliest settler of the family in Illinois, left his home in Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the fall of 1837 for the then far off West, traveling by steamer, by canal and by stage until he reached Marietta, Ohio, where he taught school until the following spring, then went to the landing on the Ohio River to take the steamer for St. Louis. The first that docked was the *Moselle*; her decks were so crowded with emigrants that he concluded to wait for the next steamer on which he took passage. On arriving at the second or third landing below Marietta they beheld a heart-rending scene. The steamer *Moselle* had blown up, was a complete wreck, and had killed and wounded three hundred or more passengers—fathers and mothers looking for their children, and children for their parents, husbands for their wives, and wives for husbands; "Rachel mourning for her children, and would not be comforted because they were not." On arriving at St. Louis he found a company bound for the Chippewa River, Wisconsin, with a steamer loaded with all the necessary apparatus for starting a sawmill in that then densely wooded wilderness, and provisions sufficient to last until the next summer. He engaged to assist the company in erecting their mills and to get them ready for work, and worked with them until mid-winter of 1838-9. Unfortunately, at that time, a tribe of Chippewa Indians, living near them, fell short of provisions, were in a state of starvation, and demanded one-half of the company's, and, as

"might makes right," they had to hand it over, and the consequence was that a portion of the company had to leave to find subsistence down the river, among the settlements. Tunis was with those that left, and they started with sleighs on their tedious and dreary journey down the Chippewa and Mississippi Rivers, on the ice through an uninhabited country; camped at night on the shore in the snow, around a rousing big camp fire, and so on, until they arrived at Galena, Ill. From thence Tunis came across the country (then almost uninhabited) until he reached Pappoose Grove, the then residence of Thomas Serrine, in the valley of the Fox River, in the summer of 1839.

Here he purchased land in Section 21. Subsequently he added more land to his first purchase, buying out Stephen and Harvey Bates, and also buying from Isaac Groover, and had at the time of his death, July 10, 1852, about 700 acres.

Matthew Budd was born in Fishkill Township, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 26, 1817. In June, 1846, he came west to this place, and soon after purchased land here, buying from his brother Tunis, about 200 acres, at \$7 per acre, on Section 16. The place was partly improved, a good barn, however, being the only substantial building on it. He later added 200 acres to his original purchase, making 400 acres in all. He gave his attention to farming and stock raising, and became one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of Kendall County. June 3, 1847, he was united in marriage with Cornelia S. Van Voorhis, a native of Fishkill Township, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and a daughter of John and Cornelia (Montross) Van Voorhis.

Mr. John Van Voorhis, father of Mrs. M. Budd, was the great-great-great grandson of Stephen Coerte Van Voorhis, who emigrated from Holland in 1660, and settled in Flatlands, Long Island, and whose grandson, Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis, purchased June 20, 1730, 2790 acres of land of the Verplanck patent in the town of Fishkill, and settled on the same, one mile north of Fishkill, on the Hudson, in a dwelling that H. D. B. Bailey, a local historian of Fishkill, figures out to have been built about 240 years ago; has been occupied by five generations of the Van Voorhis family, and now owned by the fifth, William H. Van Voorhis (whose sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Amburgh, settled in North Carolina), Mrs. Adelia Du Bois and Charles Van Voorhis (in Yates County, N. Y.), and Mrs. Cornelia S. Budd (in Fox Township, Kendall Co., Ill.). The old house had to succumb to the ravages of time, and was pulled down some years since. Mrs. Budd died February 3, 1872, the mother of ten children, viz.: Sebring, born July 6, 1851; Montross, deceased; Tunis G., owner of the old home farm, where he now resides; Maria M., wife of A. C. Pees, and resides in Missouri; Seward, deceased; Annie, wife of John O'Brian, and resides in California; Charles, John, Isaac, and an infant, all deceased. Sebring was a soldier in

the Rebellion, having enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, at the age of fifteen years; was taken a prisoner in 1864, and was never afterward heard of.

Mr. Budd's second wife was Emily Du Bois, a daughter of Henry Du Bois, and a native of Yates County, N. Y. Mr. Budd was a Republican since the formation of that party, and was one of its leading men in this place at the time of its organization, and was also a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a man highly respected by all. His death occurred May 14, 1900.

BUDD, Sherman, one of the most progressive of the agriculturists of Kendall County, whose energies seem to be directed towards the steady maintenance of this region's supremacy as a farming center, was born in Fox Township, which is still his home, February 22, 1872, a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Greenfield) Budd, a more complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Budd was reared amid strictly rural surroundings, learning farming from the bottom of the ladder and at the same time received a liberal public school education at Millbrook. In 1891, Mr. Budd entered the employ of a creamery concern at Millbrook, and for five years continued with this company, and the last year was manager and butter-maker. Marrying, he located on his present property, a fine farm of 200 acres, and has developed it into one of the best in the county. He takes pride in carrying on his farming operations in the most modern manner, and his results show that he understands his work and how to make it pay him handsome returns.

On March 14, 1901, Mr. Budd was married in Kendall County to Miss Lillian M. Wunder, a native of the county, born at Newark, August 13, 1878, daughter of William R. and L. Belle (Lutyen) Wunder, residents of Newark. Mr. Wunder was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1856, while his wife was born in Kendall County, October 17, 1856. They married at Sheridan, Ill., October 2, 1877, and soon thereafter settled at Newark, where he has conducted a market for thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Budd became the parents of two children: Anita, born January 31, 1902; and William Wunder, born December 28, 1904. Mr. Budd belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. For the past two years he has served as a member of the Board of School Trustees of Fox Township, and is at present Highway Commissioner, and has given his district the benefit of his business training and executive ability. Progressive, enterprising, a man of deeds as well as words, he has forged steadily ahead, and is properly accounted one of the leaders in the community where he has already accomplished so much.

BUDD, Tunis G., the only surviving son of the late Matthew Budd, whose many activities in behalf of his community are treated of at length elsewhere in this work, was born on the farm



J. M. Davis



MRS. JAMES M. SEARS

now operated by him, March 29, 1853, and he has grown up with Fox Township, becoming one of the leading agriculturists of Kendall County. Mr. Budd was educated in the public schools of Millbrook and the Fowler Institute of Newark, with an additional course at the Jennings Seminary of Aurora.

Brought up on the farm, he early learned the duties pertaining to an agricultural life, and was taught habits of industry and economy which have proven so useful to him in his after life. The fine farm of 355 acres he owns in Fox Township has been brought to a high degree of cultivation, and he reaps banner crops from the property. Mr. Budd is a man who believes in modern methods in his farming, and is one of the first to try new appliances. His premises show that a master hand is in charge of affairs. The neat fences, well housed stock and machinery, and handsome, modern buildings, all testify to Mr. Budd's progressive spirit and ability.

Coming as he does of an old and honored family, not only in the history of Kendall County, but the whole country, Mr. Budd has much to be proud of in his ancestral history. A quiet, unassuming man, he has never sought to come before the public, but is interested in securing good government, and advancing the welfare of his township by improvements, provided they will not prove too heavy a tax upon the resources of those ill able to stand the drain. A man of kindly disposition, hard-working and prosperous, Mr. Budd is a fine specimen of the second generation of the pioneers who founded the community now known as Kendall County.

BURKHART, Oliver A., States Attorney of Kendall County, and one of the most fearless and relentless prosecutors this locality has ever had, is one of the leading young attorneys. He was born in Oswego Township, April 5, 1882, son of Leonard F. and Ottilie P. (Lang) Burkhardt, a full sketch of whom is to be found elsewhere in this work. The family is an old and prominent one in Kendall County, and Mr. Burkhardt's eminence is inherited as well as natural.

Oliver A. Burkhardt first attended the Oswego High School, from which he was graduated in 1898, when he entered the East Aurora High School, where he took a post graduate course, and was graduated therefrom in 1900. The following year he entered the law department of the Lake Forest University at Chicago, receiving his degree in 1903 from this institution. That same year he passed the State examination at Springfield and was admitted to the bar. From then on to 1905 he practiced law in Chicago, but in the latter year formed a partnership with G. M. Gannon under the style of Gannon & Burkhardt, and opened an office at Aurora, where he continued in active practice for two years. When his associate, Mr. Gannon, was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, the firm

was dissolved and Mr. Burkhardt came to Oswego, where he entered into practice and also engaged in a banking business, continuing in both ever since. In 1908 the people, recognizing his worth, elected him to the office of States Attorney for Kendall County on the Republican ticket, and he is still discharging the duties of that extremely important office.

On June 3, 1908, Mr. Burkhardt was married to Miss Carrie J. Gabel, born in Kendall County, February 24, 1884, daughter of Augustus C. and Sarah E. (Smith) Gabel of Kendall County. Mr. Burkhardt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Raven Lodge No. 303, Oswego, and is now Senior Warden. He also belongs to the Elks, Aurora Lodge No. 705, and Oswego Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Burkhardt has made a very enviable record as a public prosecutor, and his work in this connection but foreshadows his probable future. Men of his stamp are not allowed to remain inactive, but their services are demanded by the people who need their help in public offices.

BURKHART, Henry G.—Farming is an occupation that pays well in Kendall County, and the agriculturists here are nearly all very substantial men who are seeing their years of labor crowned with gratifying and well-earned success. One of the men who deserves more than passing notice in a record of this class, is Henry G. Burkhardt of Oswego Township. He was born in Oswego Township, May 21, 1864, a son of Leonard and Margaret (Brunemeyer) Burkhardt, a complete sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work.

Growing up amid rural surroundings, Henry G. Burkhardt developed naturally into a farmer, and has followed that calling practically all of his life. His educational training was received in the public schools of his district and he made good use of his time in school. Soon after his marriage, in 1891, he settled on the homestead of his father in Oswego Township, and later became its owner, and by adding to his holdings now owns 215 acres of well improved, valuable land, all in one tract, which is one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Burkhardt carries on general farming, specializing on stock raising, and has been very successful.

On May 21, 1891, Mr. Burkhardt was married in Kendall County to Mary Peter, born in Niles Center, Cook County, Ill., February 19, 1864, daughter of John H. and Hannah (Birkemeier) Peter, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt are the parents of five children: Agnes L., Esther M., Sherman H., Stanley P. and Hazel J. Mr. Burkhardt and family are members of the Evangelical Zion Church, and are highly regarded in this connection as they are by those with whom they are associated in a neighborly way.

BURKHART, Leonard F., President of the Oswego Banking Company, and a man whose standing in the financial circles of Kendall County is of such a nature as to inspire universal confidence in the institution of which

he is the head, as well as respect for him as a business man of unquestioned sagacity, was born in Oswego Township, May 12, 1859, son of Leonard and Margaret (Brunemeyer) Burkhart, both natives of Germany. The father was born May 1, 1824, and the mother, August 22, 1826. Leonard Burkhart came here when about twenty years old, and for some years thereafter worked at whatever honest labor came his way. While his wages were small, he always saved a portion of what he made, and as soon as he could, invested his money in land. He was married in Kendall County, December 25, 1848, and through the assistance of his frugal and helpful wife, became one of the wealthy men of his day, owning, prior to his death about 1,200 acres of land in Kendall County. His wife died January 25, 1907, and his death followed November 17, 1908. They were the parents of eight children: Fred G., of Fayette County, Iowa; Minnie, who married Leonard H. Shoger, of Oswego; Christina, who married John M. Henum, of Aurora; Margaret, who married Henry Bower, of Oswego; Leonard F.; John, of Oswego; Henry G., of Oswego; and Julia, who married Joseph D. Ebinger, of Oswego.

Leonard F. Burkhart received his educational training in the public schools of Kendall County, and grew up on the home farm. On April 12, 1881, he was married to Otilie P. Lang, born in Oswego, December 11, 1861, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Gross) Lang, both born in Germany, and early settlers of Kendall County. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart: Oliver A., who is States Attorney of Kendall County, and also Assistant Cashier of the Oswego Banking Company; Clinton L., who is Cashier of the Oswego Banking Company; Laura B., who is the wife of Edward F. Hahnenstein, of Kendall County; Walter J., who is a farmer of Kendall Township; and Nellie P., Ralph M. and Eleanor L., all at home.

Mr. Burkhart has always been interested in agricultural matters, but since the organization of the Oswego Banking Company has devoted the greater part of his time to its affairs. This is a private bank owned exclusively by the Burkhart family, father and sons, and is one of the strong financial institutions of the county. In 1911 Mr. Burkhart erected a fine brick building in Oswego, in which the bank is located. This is one of the substantial improvements of the town, and the people are very proud of it. Few men stand higher in any community than do Mr. Burkhart and his sons, and their personal backing of their bank give it the rating it has among similar concerns in this locality.

CAMPBELL, Matthew (deceased), one of the pioneers and representative residents of Kendall County in its earlier days, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, August 25, 1840. When he was nineteen years old he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Kendall County and for some years he worked for James Stevenson in this county. He was married in Marshall County, Ill., March 30, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth

Hastings who was born in that county February 19, 1851, a daughter of George and Helen (Rae) Hastings, natives of Scotland, where they married. About 1844 they came to Marshall County, Ill. After his marriage Mr. Campbell settled in Kendall Township, and continued to reside here until his death on June 23, 1887. His widow survives and makes her home in Aurora. To Mr. Campbell and wife were born five children: William, George H., Ellen Rae, James H. and Matthew.

William Campbell was born January 29, 1878, and is a farmer of Kendall County, and one of the representative men of his section. He received his educational training in the public schools and the Yorkville High School. He was married in Kendall County, January 1, 1901, to Miss Florence C. Croushorn, who was born in Fauquier County, Va., August 21, 1877, a daughter of Pleasant E. and Anna J. (Kerr) Croushorn, who located in Aurora, Kane County, Ill., in 1893, the mother dying there February 13, 1908, the father now residing in Kendall County. To William Campbell and wife have been born the following children: Bernice, born September 6, 1902; Elbert M., born February 25, 1904, died October 21, 1904; Anna E., born May 21, 1905; Helen I., born November 11, 1906; Russell C., born September 18, 1911, and Florence C., born May 19, 1913. The second child in order of birth of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hastings) Campbell, is George H. Campbell, who was born October 12, 1879. He is unmarried and is a successful farmer in Kendall County, and is one of the progressive and leading young men of his locality. His education was received in the public schools of the county and the Yorkville High School. Fraternally he belongs to Yorkville Lodge No. 371, A. F. & A. M. Ellen Rae Campbell, who was born October 23, 1881, resides with her mother in the city of Aurora. James H. Campbell was born September 4, 1884, and died August 17, 1885. Matthew Campbell, the youngest of the family, was born February 15, 1886, and married Miss Verna Manning. Two children have been born to this marriage: Gladys V. and Hazel G. He is a successful farmer of Kendall County and lives on the old homestead.

CASLER, Robert (deceased).—Many of the most prominent pioneers of Kendall County have passed away from the scene of their early endeavors and struggles, but the result of their courageous work remains, and is a lasting monument to them. One of the men whose name is intimately associated with the early history of this locality, is the late Robert Casler, formerly of Yorkville. He was born in New Jersey, at Sandy Hook, June 21, 1814. In young manhood, he learned the blacksmithing trade, serving an apprenticeship at it with his brother John Casler at Middletown, N. J. On learning of the possibilities of the then newly opened up region embraced in Kendall County, he came to Yorkville in 1837, and erected the first blacksmith shop in the place. For many years

he was the only one engaged here in this trade and many old settlers still living, remember coming to him for work in his line. In 1857 he bought and settled on a farm near Plano, in Little Rock Township, where he developed a magnificent property, living there until his death, December 8, 1882.

On December 30, 1847, Robert Casler married Jeanette Eldridge, a daughter of Barnabas E. Eldridge. Mrs. Casler was born at Sharon, N. Y., August 22, 1829, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1835. She survived her husband for thirteen years, dying November 26, 1895. Three children were born to them: Maggie A., widow of Randall Cassem, of Aurora; Willis R., of Pasadena, Cal.; and Sherman M., of the same place.

Mr. Casler was a remarkably industrious man, possessing keen perceptions and principles of strictest integrity. It was his pride that no man could truthfully say that Robert Casler ever defrauded him out of one penny. He was a good financier, and left a handsome property to his family. Eminently a private citizen, he took but little interest in politics, being content to attend to his own affairs. He made no religious profession, but looked with favor upon churches, and all other moral influences. He was extremely kind and gentle in his family, looking tenderly after the welfare of his dear ones. A good, generous neighbor, he was always willing to aid those in need of assistance of any kind, and lent his support to all movements calculated to be for the betterment of his county and State. His death removed from Kendall County a most valuable man, the memory of whom should never die.

CASSEM, Randall (deceased).—About nine miles southwest of Yorkville, Ill., the late Randall Cassem was born, on January 2, 1852, a son of Nels O. and Margaret (Fritz) Cassem. As a boy his life was along humble paths, his home being a primitive cabin set in a wild region in a newly opened section of the country and his rearing was among these pioneer surroundings. The first seventeen years of his life were passed in the vicinity of his home, his labor being required on the home farm and his relaxation being found in the fishing which the streams afforded not far distant, his greatest adventures being an occasional hunt in the surrounding forests. His parents taught him to be industrious and temperate and the moral teachings they presented to him were never forgotten in after life.

The earlier years of Randall Cassem's life were entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, his educational opportunities being almost nothing at that time. Later he remedied this disadvantage and during the winter of 1867-8 he attended school at Fowler's Institute, at Newark, this being his real beginning in his pursuit of an education, and during the winter of 1868-9 he again attended the institute. In the spring of 1869 he was employed by John A. Coy as a clerk in his dry goods store at Newark and

continued there until the following fall, when, through the encouragement given him by Winfield S. Coy, who was then County Superintendent of Schools, he entered the State Normal University at Bloomington and spent the entire autumn in this educational institution. Here he not only learned lessons from books but he was observant of the manners and social graces of those with whom he was associated, who had enjoyed better early advantages along these lines than had been afforded him, and in this way became better balanced and better able to meet the many demands made on a young man, especially one whose future would be one of public notice. Financial troubles were serious ones to this ambitious youth but he solved them by returning again to the farm and earning the capital which enabled him to return again to Fowler's Institute. In the spring of 1870 he secured a school to teach and during April and May he taught the district school at the North Prairie schoolhouse in Fox Township; in June, July and August, he taught the Hills school in Big Grove Township and in the fall of the year once more returned to his studies at Fowler's Institute. During the following winter he again taught school. In the summer of 1872 he went to Gilman, Iowa, where he took a position as bookkeeper for a firm and it was while serving as such that he began his study of law. In September, 1872, he returned to Kendall County and in the following month began his law course at Ann Arbor University, Mich., where he was creditably graduated, March 25, 1874, and on the following day was admitted to the Michigan bar. In September of that year he passed the examination at Ottawa, Ill., and secured his license to practice in this State and in September opened his office at Yorkville, where he continued until April, 1887, when he removed to Aurora, Ill., where he continued until his death, November 14, 1909. While at Yorkville he served three years as City Attorney, but apart from this he never sought or accepted public office, his practice and his property interests sufficiently engaging his time. He was a strong Republican in his political affiliation but was an independent thinker on all public questions. In all matters calculated to advance the best interests of his State and community he was always found at the front. In his profession he was respected and admired.

On April 11, 1882, Mr. Cassem was married to Miss Maggie Adelia Casler, who was born at Yorkville, November 28, 1853, a daughter of Robert and Jeanette (Eldridge) Casler. Mrs. Cassem yet survives and is a well known and much esteemed resident of Aurora. Mr. Cassem's life presents many interesting features, proving conclusively what may be accomplished through persistent application and a holding to high ideals.

CHALLY, Erik R.—The progressive farmers of Kendall County are recognizing the value of modern methods and are introducing improved

machinery into their work with very satisfactory results, hence their properties compare favorably with any in the State, and one who has accomplished more than the ordinary agriculturist with his land is Erik R. Chally, of Big Grove Township. He was born in Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, Ill., June 24, 1850, a son of Rasmus and Sarah (Grunsted) Chally, natives of Norway. In 1847 they came to Kendall County, Ill., and bought eighty acres of land just across the line from Nettle Creek Township, in Grundy County. He improved all his land and added to his holdings until he owned 120 acres. His death occurred in 1865, his widow surviving until 1888.

In September, 1873, Erik R. Chally married Isabell Lundy, born at Etna, Norway, who came to the United States in 1872, locating in Kendall County. Following his marriage Mr. Chally settled on a farm of eighty acres which he owned in Big Grove Township, and has added to it until he owns 180 acres in Kendall County and also has forty acres in Nettle Creek, also 153½ in Big Grove Township, Grundy County. In 1894 Mr. Chally began replacing his old buildings with new ones and now has some fine structures, admirably adapted for their several purposes. He has always been a grain farmer and raises exceptional crops as he keeps his land in the finest condition possible. The place is a model one and its condition is not only a source of pride to the owner, but to the people of the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Chally are the parents of the following children: Rasmus, who is of Big Grove Township; Belle, who is of Nettle Creek Township, married Ole Dewick; Sarah, who married J. M. Mortensen lives with Mr. Chally; Bertha, who is also at home; and four who passed away in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Chally belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican but has never sought public office, as his time has been fully occupied with his own affairs.

CHERRY, Hon. Charles Thompson.—Thoroughly qualified, through ancestry, education and early training, for the duties and responsibilities of life, Hon. Charles Thompson Cherry, whose long and able service as a member of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, demonstrated also his usefulness in a high public capacity, may justly be named as one of the leading and representative men of Kendall County. He was born on his father's farm in Naasay Township, Kendall County, Ill., February 20, 1858, and is a son of Moses and Sarah A. (Mills) Cherry.

Moses Cherry, the father, belonged to an old New York family and when he started, in 1854, from Buffalo, in that State, to seek a permanent home in Illinois, he brought with him sufficient capital to ensure the securing of desirable land. While others entered Government land at a trifle of expense, he bought timbered land in Na-au-say Township, for which he paid \$27 per acre, and, as he prospered, he added to his

original purchase until, at the time of his death, which occurred on February 4, 1870, he owned 32,000 acres of rich farm land in Kendall County. He married Sarah A. Mills, who survived him for eleven years, her death occurring April 27, 1881. They were people of solid virtues and were well and widely known.

Charles Thompson Cherry attended the district schools, Waldo Academy at Geneseo, and Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, and was making progress in the latter institution when his older brother, Robert Cherry, who had been conducting the home farm, died, and this caused his recall home and his subsequent assumption of farm responsibilities. Although he was but seventeen years of age at the time, he displayed a man's judgment and as a farmer and stock raiser stands among the foremost men of Na-au-say Township. He still occupies the commodious and comfortable residence, which, at the time of its erection was considered a model of substantial and advanced house-building and is one of the landmarks of the county. Its frame was shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., by way of the Great Lakes, to Chicago, and from that city was hauled by ox-team, to its present site. There are few residences of the present day constructed with sidings of black walnut, the native timber on the place supplying these, more than a half century ago, and they show but little sign of decay.

From early manhood Mr. Cherry has been interested in public affairs and for many years has been an important factor in the Republican party in this section. On many occasions he had served with the greatest efficiency in local offices prior to 1890, when he was first elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, in which he served through the Thirty-seventh, the Thirty-eighth and the Forty-first sessions. On April 26, 1900, he was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself, by the will of a convention that convened for the shortest time on record, lasting only seven and one-half minutes, during which not one speech was made, so universal was the popular demand for the return of Mr. Cherry to the Assembly. In all his work at Springfield he was public-spirited and practical and was remarkably successful in having the measures he favored become statutes. During the Forty-first session he introduced three bills, two of which had been previously introduced but had been lost but through his efforts were passed. One of these provided for uniform fees for the recording in the office of the County Clerk. The second gave police power to the officers of Fair Associations when outside incorporated cities or towns. The third bill was to protect the people from campers and other itinerants who might settle in a neighborhood, its provisions forbidding such parties to camp for more than twelve hours in any one township. During the Thirty-seventh session he endeavored unsuccessfully to get a bill passed to regulate the stock-yards.

On December 31, 1879, Mr. Cherry was united in marriage with Miss Emma B. Clark, who is

a daughter of Henry Clark, who came early to Kendall County from Hartford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Cherry have one son, Clifford A., who is a resident of Aurora, Ill. Mr. Cherry's fraternal connections include membership with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

CHERRY, Clifford A.—The younger generation of Kendall County men are proving their worth, and rapidly forging ahead to responsible positions in the world today. They are the living witnesses to the integrity and worth of the pioneers who raised standards of high moral and physical courage, and exerted themselves to bring out of the wilderness, the fine region they found when they came to this part of the State. One of the men thus representative is Clifford A. Cherry of Aurora. He was born in Na-au-say Township, Kendall County, July 20, 1885, a son of the Hon. Charles Thompson Cherry, ex-State Representative, a more complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Until he was eighteen years old, Mr. Cherry attended district school and the West Aurora high school, growing up on the farm. He was graduated from high school in 1903, and then entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., and taking a full course, was graduated therefrom in 1908. Soon thereafter, he entered the law office of Aldrich & Worcester of Aurora, where he read law under their preceptorship for four years. In 1911, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Aurora Township, and has since held this responsible office. In January, 1912, Mr. Cherry helped to organize the Aurora Selling and Buying Agency, a real estate commission firm, of which he is a member. In April, 1912, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for State Representative from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, comprising Kane and Kendall Counties, carrying every precinct in Aurora, his home city of seventeen precincts, by 2,000 plurality.

Mr. Cherry was married December 27, 1909, to Helen Voss of Oswego, daughter of Dr. Lewis P. Voss of that city. She died July 8, 1911, without issue.

In addition to belonging to the Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, Mr. Cherry is a member of Aurora Lodge No. 254, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 50, R. A. M. He makes his home at the Bishop Hotel in Aurora, and his offices are over the Aurora National Bank. The future of this brilliant young attorney is a bright one, filled with promise of excellent work for the people whom he will undoubtedly be called upon to represent in higher positions.

CHERRY, J. Clarence, is one whose agricultural operations are so important as to place him among the leading farmers and progressive, public-spirited citizens of Na-au-say Township. He was born on his present farm, October 4, 1873, a son of John W. and Deborah L. (Shepard) Cherry, of Oswego. Reared on a farm, he has been interested in agricultural matters

during almost all of his mature years. Mr. Cherry received a good common school education, after which he took a course in the Northwestern College of Naperville, from which he was graduated in 1894, from the commercial department.

On August 11, 1896, Mr. Cherry was married at Morris, Grundy County, Ill., to Miss Ruth S. Jessup, born in Kankakee County, Ill., September 23, 1871, daughter of Frank A. and Tempie Ann (Seely) Jessup. Mrs. Cherry was educated in her native county and Onarga Seminary, and began teaching school when only eighteen years old. She followed this profession for seven years, three of them in Grundy County, and four in Kendall County.

After marriage, Mr. Cherry settled on the old homestead of his father, in Na-au-say Township, where he conducts 100 acres of his own, and 420 acres of his father's land. Mr. and Mrs. Cherry became the parents of six children: Deborah S., born March 23, 1898; Carol R., born March 19, 1900; John F., born April 28, 1902; Margaret Helene, born December 18, 1904; Clarence W., born September 14, 1906, died December 2, 1907; and Daniel J., born November 16, 1907. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cherry stand very high in their community. Mr. Cherry is recognized as a modern farmer, whose methods are worthy of being copied, and his wife is the center of an intellectual circle and is appreciated by those who know her.

CHERRY, John W., one of Kendall County's representative men, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Erie County, N. Y., March 19, 1849. His father, Moses Cherry, was born in the North of Ireland, February 23, 1809, and when nine years of age came with his parents to Toronto, Canada. When he was fourteen, his father died, he being left at the head of the family. At this time the whole assets of the family, which consisted of three daughters, two sons and the mother, were forty acres of land, on which there was a mortgage of \$900, and times were exceedingly hard. However, with his brother, who was twelve years of age, Moses Cherry set to work to support the family, cutting wood during the winter months and hauling it to Toronto, a distance of sixteen miles, where they secured \$1.50 per cord, and also traded, and accepted whatever honorable employment that presented itself. By the time he was twenty-three years of age he had saved enough money to pay off the mortgage, and had the deed made out in his mother's name, giving her a clear title for the farm. The following day he was married and went to the lumber field, where he engaged in cutting cord wood. The lady of his choice bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Mills, and was also a native of the North of Ireland, coming to Canada with her parents when she was nine months old. Subsequently, Mr. Cherry purchased an old canal boat, this being the start of a boating timber business, but later went to Buffalo, N. Y., and established himself in a grocery business.

He also invested his money in enterprises of a mercantile nature, in addition to which he dealt in real estate with a great deal of success. In 1852, Moses Cherry purchased a large tract of land in Kendall County, Ill., for which he paid \$15 per acre, and in 1853 brought his family here and settled in Na-au-say Township. There his death occurred February 4, 1870, his widow surviving him until 1884. He was a staunch Republican in his political views and always took an active interest in the success of his party, although he never aspired to public office. He was one of the prominent men of the county and became very wealthy. He and his wife had a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Margaret, who is now deceased; Hamilton, who lived in Na-au-say Township, now deceased; Mary J. and Sarah A., who are now deceased; Moses, who resides in Na-au-say Township; Nancy and Robert M., who are deceased; John W.; Eliza V., who lives in Will County, Ill.; Ella L., who lives at Plano, Ill., and Charles T., now deceased, who resided in Na-au-say Township.

John W. Cherry was reared a farmer and farming and stock dealing have always claimed his attention. He received his education in his home district schools in Na-au-say Township, and in Clark's Seminary, Aurora, and the Worthington and Warner Business College, Aurora, graduating from the latter institution when eighteen years of age. On December 24, 1873, Mr. Cherry was married to Miss Deborah L. Shepard, a native of Illinois, born in Kendall County, December 31, 1848, daughter of Jackson and Sabrah C. (Cross) Shepard. After his marriage, Mr. Cherry settled on his farm in Na-au-say Township, continuing to operate there until 1897, when he retired from the farm and moved to Oswego, that place now being his home. In 1898 he was appointed Revenue Collector for the First District of Illinois, serving in that capacity until May, 1901, when he resigned to accept a position as State special agent for the farm department of the Home Insurance Company, of New York. He still continues to act in that position and serves as the company's adjuster. He owns 420 acres of land in Kendall County, and has a fine property in Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. Cherry have two children: John Clarence and Mabel D. Mr. Cherry is a valued and popular member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Raven Lodge No. 303. Like his father, he is a staunch Republican, and the live issues of the day find in him a stalwart supporter.

CHRISTIAN, Lewis, one of the enterprising residents of Kendall County, was born in Lisbon Township, February 18, 1853, a son of Christian Christianson (as he spelled his name), the latter having been born in Norway, in Skaanevik, Bergen Stift, May 1, 1825. In 1847 he immigrated to America coming direct to Kendall County, arriving here without means, so for several years he worked for others by the month. Prudent and economical, he saved some

money and in 1850, or 1851, he took up a homestead claim on Section 6, Lisbon Township, on which he built a small frame house, the only dwelling of any description within a radius of two miles. Beginning his operations upon a small scale, he gradually enlarged them and was successful in all his undertakings, at the time of his death owning a valuable and well kept estate of 500 acres. His death occurred July 4, 1890. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious belief was a Lutheran, and a member of the official board of Helmar Church.

Christian Christianson married in Kendall County, Anna Larson, who was born near Bergen, Norway, March 9, 1830, and died in Kendall County, March 8, 1911, surviving her husband twenty-one years. They were the parents of seven children: Lewis; Franklin C., who resides in Greene County, Iowa; Martin, who also resides in Greene County; Eric, who resides in Hamilton County, Iowa; Nels Ellis, who resides in Greene County; Julia E., who is the widow of William Hilliard, resides in Kendall County; and Randall, who is a farmer of Kendall County.

Lewis Christian was reared a farmer and has always followed an agricultural life. He received his educational training in the local schools. On February 28, 1878, he was married at Chicago, Ill., to Charlotte M. Oyen, who was born at Trondhjem, Norway, January 9, 1859, a daughter of Ole and Catherine E. (Beck) Oyen, the former of whom was born at Trondhjem, Norway, February 28, 1816, and the latter at Copenhagen, Denmark, November 18, 1818. The parents of Mrs. Christian were married in Norway in 1840, and in 1861 immigrated to America, stopping for a short time in Effingham County, Ill., from whence they went to Chicago, where they lived for a number of years. Mr. Oyen was a tailor by trade, and worked as such for many years, doing a large business in Chicago. The mother died in that city, August 22, 1879, and the father soon thereafter came to Kendall County and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Christian, until his death which occurred November 24, 1897. They were the parents of four children: Anthon O., who served during the entire Civil War, having come to this country in 1861, and enlisted in August of that year, in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga and confined at Andersonville for eighteen months; Charlotte R., who died at the age of ten years; Edward S.; and Charlotte M., Mrs. Christian.

After marriage Mr. Christian rented land of his father for the first five years, and then purchased and settled on his present farm in Lisbon Township, comprising 200 acres of very valuable land. In addition he owns 320 acres of land in Na-au-say Township, and is one of the wealthy men of the county. He and his wife have had three children: Otto C., who was born May 22, 1880, married Mabel L. Worsley, and lives in Na-au-say Township, issue,—Erma L. and Harold L.; Alvin E., who was born



EDMUND SEELY



JANE M. SEELY



DR. TOWNSEND SEELY



MILICENT TUTHILL SEELY

February 9, 1884, married Hazel Snider, resides in Na-an-say Township, issue,—Evelyn L.; and Frederick O., who was born October 3, 1886, married Lila Henderson, and resides on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Christian having bought a home in Yorkville, Ill., have retired from farming and moved to that place.

Mr. Christian is one of the public-spirited men of his county. He and his wife are members and active workers in the Lutheran Church.

CHRISTIAN, Randall.—The descendants of the pioneers of Kendall County are now reaping from the seed sown by their forebears during the long and weary years of hardships which are incident to life in any newly opened country. If it had not been for the bravery and self-sacrifice of the early settlers of this county, the people living here today would not be enjoying the many advantages which now fall to the lot of all. One of the present prosperous farmers of the county who is proud of his pioneer parents, is Randall Christian of Lisbon Township. He was born in Lisbon Township, this county, July 17, 1870, a son of Christian Christian, who was born in Bergen, Norway, May 1, 1825, the eldest in a family of five children born to Christian and Alice Christian. In 1847, the family immigrated to America coming direct to Kendall County by way of the great Lakes to Chicago, and from that city made the remainder of the trip by wagon to Big Grove Township, Kendall County. They arrived at the latter place in the same year, and this county continued to be their home.

Christian Christian, father of Randall Christian, obtained employment on the farm owned by the Sherrill family, receiving from \$10 to \$12 per month for his work. Being a frugal and industrious man, he soon was able to buy 100 acres of land, being aided in this by his employers who had become warm personal friends, Dana and Lewis Sherrill. The farm was in the northeast quarter of Section 6, Lisbon Township, and he secured it by pre-empting it in 1850. Mr. Christian never forgot the kindness of the Sherrill brothers, and ever remembered them with sincere gratitude. In 1851, Christian Christian married Anna Larson, who was born in Norway, March 9, 1830, but came to America on the same ship that brought the Christian family. After marriage, Mr. Christian settled on his farm in Lisbon Township at a time when it was all in a wild state. He began at once to develop it, and lived to see it become one of the valuable farms of his county. His death occurred on it July 4, 1890. His widow survived him more than twenty years, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Hilliard, where she died March 8, 1911. Mr. Christian started out in life a poor boy, but through hard work, energy and industry, he became one of the substantial men of the county, owning at the time of his demise about 600 acres of fine, well-improved land. He and his wife became the parents of seven children: Lewis, Frank C., Martin, Erick, Elles, Julia E. and Randall.

Randall Christian was married in Kendall County on March 22, 1893, to Mollie Elertson, born in the county, March 29, 1875, daughter of Sammel and Malinda Ellertson. After his marriage, Mr. Christian settled first on his father's homestead, but a year later came to his present farm which has continued to be his place of residence. At present he owns 400 acres of fine land and is one of the leading agriculturalists of his locality. He and his wife have had the following children: Harvey L., who was born October 17, 1894; Sherman M., who was born November 15, 1896; and Forrest H., who was born January 13, 1908. Mr. Christian and family belong to the Lutheran Church and are much interested in its good work. They are excellent people and are representative of the best class of Illinois agriculturalists.

CLIGGITT, William, one of the enterprising business men of Oswego, whose energies are not only conserving his own interests, but adding to the commercial prestige of his community, was born in Oswego Township, November 4, 1856, a son of Morris and Julia (Russell) Cliggitt. He attended the public school, and was brought up to industrious and thrifty habits. On March 10, 1892, he was married to Miss Alice J. Rees, of Kendall County, born in Wales, October 29, 1868, daughter of William and Catherine (Leigh) Rees, now deceased. Until 1895, Mr. Cliggitt devoted himself to farming, but in that year built an elevator at Oswego and turned his attention to handling grain. No children having been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cliggitt, they adopted a little girl, Fern H., born February 17, 1901, to whom they are giving parental care and love. Their sympathies are broad, and their charities many, and they are numbered among the best people of Kendall County.

COLLMAN, Frank W., one of the progressive citizens of Kendall County, is one of the representative agriculturalists of Kendall Township who has proven that farming can be made a paying business provided a man understands his work and is willing to devote his time and attention to it. He was born on his present farm, October 15, 1875, a son of Henry Collman, who was born in Colenfield, Hanover, Germany, a son of Frederick and Dorothy (Busse) Collman, or Kollman as the name was originally spelled. Henry Collman emigrated to the United States when a young man and for a short time worked at different places by the day and month, receiving but small wages. He was married in Kendall County to Sophia Tatge, also a native of Germany, who came to America in girlhood. After his marriage, Henry Collman settled on the farm now owned by his son, Frank W., and this continued to be his place of residence until his death in April, 1880. He was a fine man in every respect, and was ahead of his times in his ideas, being strongly in favor of higher education. He served his district as School Director for many years. The widow of Henry Collman survives him, making her home

on the homestead in Kendall Township. These parents had eleven children: William; Sophia, who is deceased; Mary; Louise; Henry and Edward, who were twins, the latter being deceased; and Anna, Edward (2), Lillie, Frank W. and Effie.

Frank W. Collman has always been a farmer. His educational training was received in the local schools. On November 15, 1896, Mr. Collman was married in Kendall County to Rosa Stiegel, a native of Germany, born in Hamburg on December 9, 1877, daughter of Gottlieb and Mary (Ohlhousen) Stiegel. Mr. Collman owns at present 120 acres of well improved land, and he has developed this property to a considerable extent. Like his father, he is a public-spirited man, and has always been in favor of any movement calculated to be of benefit to his county and State. For several years, he has been a School Director, and advocates better schools and teachers. Fraternally he is a member of the Mystic Workers and is popular in that organization, and also in his neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Collman are the parents of four children: Rachel R., who was born October 19, 1897; Olney R., who was born April 7, 1899; Leonard M., who was born March 21, 1903; and Frank H., who was born July 2, 1907. Mr. Collman is a Republican and takes an active and intelligent interest in the issues of the day.

COOK, Amer B.—A citizen whose services and activities in the field of agricultural work have contributed materially to the progress and development of Kendall County, is Amer B. Cook, now living in quiet retirement in his handsome home in Plano. He has spent his entire life within the limits of Kendall County, having been born in Little Rock Township, May 5, 1844, on the farm of his parents, Amer and Mary Ann (Page) Cook, natives of Farmingdale, N. J.

The parents of Mr. Cook were preceded to Illinois several years by John Cook, a brother of Amer Cook, who had come to this State and purchased a claim in Fox Township. Amer Cook was born on August 23, 1805, and his wife on August 31, 1814, and they were young married people when they came to the Prairie State by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to Chicago, where they were met by John Cook, who had purchased a claim for his brother in Little Rock Township, a tract of 400 acres about half covered with timber. There Amer Cook continued to be engaged in improving his land and erecting his buildings until 1869, when he retired from active life and moved to Sandwich, Ill., which was his home for four years. He then moved his residence to Plano, Ill., and here his death occurred, August 27, 1892, his wife passing away March 30th, the same year. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Levi S. Tomblin, of Plano, Ill.; Rebecca, who married Royal O. Lincoln, and is now a widow of Plano; David, who died in 1911, at

Springfield, Mo.; Amer B.; Alfred, of Chicago, and John, of Plano, Ill.

Amer B. Cook remained at home and assisted his father in cultivating the farm, in the meantime securing his education in the district schools. He continued to follow the occupation of farming and stockraising until moving to his farm of 168 acres, which he was given by his father, and which he improved from the timber land. He also improved 228 acres, which he inherited from his father, and on both of these properties erected good buildings and made modern improvements. Because of habits of industry, integrity and enterprise, he was successful in his ventures, and was known as one of the substantial men, skilled farmers and good judges of cattle of his township. In 1893 Mr. Cook purchased a modern home at Plano, and here he has since resided, his land being rented. He has shown an interest in all that has affected his community and has given of his time and means in promoting ventures calculated to benefit his fellow citizens. A Republican in his political views, he has served efficiently as Highway Commissioner. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 28, 1868, Mr. Cook was married to Miss Ella A. Webster, who was born March 30, 1851, at Haverhill, N. H., daughter of Daniel and Augusta (Robinson) Webster, the former of Hanover, N. H., and the latter of Epsom, N. H. Mr. Webster was a second cousin of Daniel Webster, the famous statesman, and was born in 1820, came to Illinois in November, 1865, and died in December, 1894. His wife was born in 1821 and died in February, 1891. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook: Lena, who married Harry Patterson, of Waukegan, Ill., who has one son, Amer Cook Patterson, born Sept. 20th, 1895; and Mabel, who is the wife of Fay Cooper Cole, who is Assistant Curator of Anthropology of the Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

COOK, Alfred, author and lecturer, was born just west of Plano, Kendall County, Ill., October 21, 1850, the seventh in a family of eight children born to his parents, Amer and Mary Ann (Page) Cook. Mr. Cook is in the eighth generation of his family in America, descending from Thomas Cook, of Portsmouth Township, Rhode Island, who settled there in 1642, and from Thomas Cook, Jr., and from the latter's grandson, Ebenezer Cook, who settled in Monmouth County, N. J., from the latter's son of the same name. Alfred Cook's grandfather was named Amer Cook and he came with his son, Amer Cook, to Plano, in 1838.

Amer Cook, father of Alfred Cook, was born at Lower Squankum, N. J. His business was farming and he owned a farm just west of Farmingdale, in his native State. He married Mary Ann Page, born in Piscataway, N. J. In the fall of 1838 they came to Plano, Kendall County, Ill., making the journey by the Erie Canal to Buffalo and thence to Chicago village

by steamer. They were excellent people, hard working and frugal.

Alfred Cook attended school in the Brown School District, south of Plano, and also the public schools of the town, afterward entering Jennings Seminary, where he was graduated in the classical course in 1872 and at the Northwestern University in 1877. He took the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Halle, Prussia, in 1886. For a time he was editor of the Kendall County News and at various times has taught school, but much of his life has been devoted to study and investigation, to writing and lecturing. He has had great opportunities for observation and possesses fine natural talents which have made him noted as a generalizer and systematizer, while, as an orator, he commands attention and often employs powerful forms of expression. This is particularly proved in his lecture, a burlesque, entitled,—"A Convention of Hogs." He is the author of a work on Psychology, which may be consulted in various libraries. For many years he has been engaged on a work relating to the same subject, including the intellectual development of the human race. Mr. Cook is identified with numerous learned bodies. Formerly he was a member of the West Chester (Pa.) Philosophical Society and at present, is Corresponding Secretary of the Chicago Society of Anthropology, and resides in Chicago. In his political convictions he favors progressive policies. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COONEY, Eugene.—The fertile, valuable farms of Kendall County reflect the progressive spirit of the owners and demonstrate the expediency of cultivating the soil scientifically and with modern appliances. One of these up-to-date agriculturalists is Eugene Cooney of Na-au-say Township. He was born in this county, on the same farm he now occupies, July 9, 1868, a son of George W. Cooney. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Perry County, March 10, 1824, son of Daniel and Rebecca Cooney, both natives of Holland, who immigrated from thence to the United States at an early day, settling first in New York State, but later coming to Pennsylvania. From there, they went on to Ohio, and in 1839, came to Illinois, making a final settlement at Oswego, where they lived until their death. They had five sons and four daughters, of whom George W. was second in order of birth.

George W. Cooney was fifteen years old when his parents came to Kendall County, and he continued to reside here until the close of his useful life. He was reared a farmer, and devoted himself to that calling. In 1860, he married, in this county, Susannah Barron, born in Yorkshire, England, April 1, 1838, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Barron, who came direct from England to Kendall County, settling in Na-au-say Township, where they lived for many years. After marriage, George W. Cooney located on the farm in Na-au-say now owned by his son, Eugene, which he had bought in 1853,

and on it he died, January 7, 1890, his widow surviving him until February 11, 1897. They were the parents of seven children: Florence B., who married J. C. Carlross of Joliet; Sarah V., wife of H. G. Jordon of Will County; Ruby, wife of H. A. Smith of Kendall County; Eugene; Grace M., wife of William Jones of Porter County, Indiana; Clara B., wife of Albert Potts of Kendall County, and Albert, who died in infancy. Both parents of this family, were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Eugene Cooney grew up on the homestead, and attended the district schools, and the Northern Indiana State Normal at Valparaiso, Ind. With the exception of a couple of years, when he worked as a carpenter, Mr. Cooney has devoted his efforts to farming, with very profitable results. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, in excellent condition, and is justifiably proud of his property.

On February 14, 1899, Mr. Cooney was married in Kendall County, to Emma May Schlapp, born in Will County, September 10, 1875, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Schlapp. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney became the parents of four children: George D., Eugene Curtis; John G. and Lois Elizabeth. Mr. Cooney is ranked as a successful farmer, and he and wife are very highly esteemed people, and their pleasant home is the scene of many pleasant gatherings when they show a generous hospitality to their numerous friends.

CROOK, Peter, a pioneer and highly respected resident of Kendall County, has done much to gain the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was born in Cheshire, England, August 28, 1837, a son of Lawrence and Mary Ann (Wheelhouse) Crook, both natives of England, where they resided until 1860. In that year they immigrated to the United States, settling in Kendall County, Ill., where they resided until death claimed them. They had four children: Mary, who is the wife of Henry Bamford, resides in the vicinity of Portland, Ore.; John, who resides at Forest Grove, Ore.; Peter; Alice, who is the wife of James Astle, of Portland, Ore.

Peter Crook received his educational training in his native country and when fifteen years old began an apprenticeship to the machinist trade, which he completed and worked at his trade for six months. He found that this occupation did not agree with his health and desiring to enter into new surroundings, he sailed for the United States. His father had been here in 1856, and had bought eighty acres of prairie land in Kendall County, at that time, but soon returned to England. When Peter Crook left his native land in 1859, it was with Kendall County as his objective point, and he arrived here in May of that year, locating on his father's property. He soon adapted himself to his new surroundings, and began working to put in a crop. On September 24, 1862, he married at Belleville, Canada, Sarah Walton, a native of Cheshire, England, born March 15, 1836, a

daughter of George and Mary (Castle) Walton. The day following his marriage, Mr. Crook returned to Kendall County with his wife and took up the work of developing the farm. To the original purchase of his father of eighty acres on Section 33, Mr. Crook added until he now owns 240 acres of fine and well improved land situated in Seward Township. He and his wife have had five children: David C.; Mary, who is deceased; John W.; Mary Ann, who is deceased; and George L. Mr. Crook has often been honored by his neighbors by election to positions of trust. For seven years consecutively, he was Supervisor of his township, for twelve years was Town Clerk and Township School Treasurer, and has always been a general advisor on public affairs, having the confidence and respect of the whole community. He and his wife are charter members of the Congregational Church in their township, having belonged to it for forty-two years. This church, the first of the denomination in Seward Township, was organized in 1870, and since then Mr. and Mrs. Crook have been very active workers in it and in the Sunday school. For many years he has been Superintendent and a teacher in the Sunday school, and has served the church as either Trustee or Deacon for years and has been choir leader since the organization of the church. Strongly advocating the temperance cause, he has exerted a powerful influence for good in this direction. Public-spirited and progressive, he is ever ready to lend his aid to any measure he believes will work out for the betterment of his community. Mr. Crook has secured enough of this world's goods to enable him to pass his declining years in comfort and ease, but this has not made him selfish, for he and his wife have always been very charitable. Their home is very happy and they sensibly enjoy life. During late years they have made trips to the Yellowstone National Park, California, Washington, D. C., New York City, and to England. On September 24, 1912, they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary and the event was an enjoyable affair.

CRUM, Charles Fox, of Newark, Ill., has for years been one of the substantial men of Kendall County. He was born in Tioga County, N. Y., October 27, 1846, a son of William R. and Susan B. (Underwood) Crum, he a native of Thompsons county, N. Y., and she of some other part of the same State. They located on a farm in Tioga County, but in 1856 came to Newark, Kendall County, Illinois, buying land in Fox Township on which they resided until 1877, when they retired, moving to Yorkville. There he died in January, 1886, but his widow survives, living at Fox, Ill., with a son, being now ninety-two years old. She and her husband had the following children: John E., who is of Pasadena, Calif.; Ermina, who is Mrs. A. D. Havinhill of Fox, Ill.; Lucinda, who is Mrs. S. M. Brimhall of State Center, Ia.; and Charles Fox.

Charles Fox Crum attended the local schools and Fowler Seminary of Newark, as did his wife. He remained with his parents until he was of age, and then began working for neighboring farmers, thus continuing for several months. Then he and his brother John went into a livery business at Yorkville, but after a short time, he sold his interest and worked for a concern for two years. Returning to the farm he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. In 1876 he bought the homestead of ninety acres, but in 1886 sold it and purchased 130 acres in Fox Township, adjacent to Newark, on the northeast. This was improved property and he has since added forty acres to it. Mr. Crum has raised and dealt in sheep and hogs to a considerable degree. During his occupancy, he has remodeled the house and put in all modern conveniences.

On December 29, 1874, Mr. Crum was married to Lydia Bingham, born at Newark, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Gridley) Bingham, he born in Thompsons County, N. Y., and she in Tioga County, the same state. The grandparents, Edward and Maria Sarah (Schofield) Bingham, were very early settlers of Big Grove Township, Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Crum have had the following family: Maude, who is at home; Frank R., who is of Wankegan, Ill., married Sarah McCaffrey, one son, Stanley, who was born in June, 1907. Mr. Crum has served as a School Director for many years, being elected on the Republican ticket.

CURRAN, Amos Davis, County Superintendent of Schools of Kendall County, Ill., one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of this part of the State, and a veteran of the great Civil War, was born at Williamstown, Oswego County, N. Y., August 25, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Davis) Curran, and a descendant of the celebrated barrister, John Philpot Curran. Henry Curran, the father, was born in 1760, in Enniskillen, North Ireland; he was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was reared on a farm in his native land. In 1786 he came to America and located first in the city of New York, some years later removing to Lansingburg, N. Y., where he was foreman in a tannery. About 1801 he removed to Williamstown, where he bought a farm on which he lived the remainder of his life. He was a man of sterling worth and character and of remarkable physical and mental energy. He passed away in 1860, aged one hundred years. He married Sarah (Davis) Farmer, who was of the famous "Green Mountain Boys"—Revolutionary stock, and the male members of her family also participated in the War of 1812. She was born in 1794, in South Rutland, Vt., where her early life was spent. She removed to Williamstown, N. Y., about 1830 and died there in 1867, aged seventy-three years. She was a woman of strong personality, with a most amiable disposition and always generous and helpful to those in need. The brothers of Amos Davis Curran were: John F. Curran and Charles Curran. The half brothers

and sisters were: Henry Curran, Thomas Curran, Edward Curran, Robert Curran, Mrs. Catherine Ames, Mrs. Ann Clark, Mrs. Laura Spink, Thomas Harvey Farmer, Henry M. Farmer and Horace Farmer.

Amos Davis Curran's childhood was passed attending school and working on his father's farm. He was always fond of books and interested particularly in nature study. He first went to the Williamstown district school, in 1863 entering Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y. In 1855 he continued his studies in the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y., and spent his collegiate years in Wheaton College, Ill., where he enrolled in 1857 and pursued the general course of study of that institution.

In 1856 Mr. Curran removed from Williamstown, N. Y., to Campton, near St. Charles, Ill., and there began teaching school, first in a log house situated in Campton Township, in Kane County, this being during the winter of 1856-57, "boarding around" as was the custom, and thoroughly earning his salary of \$25 per month. Later on he was teacher of the village school at Blackberry, now Elburn, where he had eighty pupils of all grades and ages, in one room. In 1859 he taught in the Antioch School, near Palmyra, Mo., and in 1860 he removed to Bristol, Ill., where he taught the village school until his enlistment in 1862, for service in the Civil War, in Company H, Eighty-Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

On August 12, 1862, Mr. Curran entered what has been denominated one of the "300 fighting regiments" (Eighty-ninth Illinois) and served three years and two months. He was promoted Sergeant after the battle of Stone River, Tenn.; was severely wounded at the battle of Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864, and was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 12, 1865. He has taken an active part in the G. A. R., and was given rank of Colonel, and served as aide-de-camp on the commander-in-chief's staff at National G. A. R. encampments. He served as postmaster at Bristol, Ill., from 1866 until 1869. In the summer of 1871 he removed to Chicago, engaging in commercial pursuits, but was burned out in the great fire of October 9-10, 1871 and lost all he possessed. In 1876 he returned to Bristol and resumed teaching and made a decided success. He has always been a Republican and on that ticket in 1889 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Kendall County, an office he still holds for the twenty-fourth year. Under his faithful and energetic administration of the duties of the office, the schools have been greatly improved. One who knows him well says: "He began teaching in 1856 and his entire life has been devoted to the interests of the children except a few years in Chicago and the time spent in the Union army. He is a friend of his teachers as well as of the children. His life has been a life of service—a service of love."

Mr. Curran was married at Sheboygan, Wis.,

on November, 29, Thanksgiving Day, 1866, to Henrietta Welch Edwards, who was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., November 9, 1842, a daughter of Hon. Alexander Edwards and Charlotte White AtLee, the latter of whom was a daughter of a prominent Philadelphia physician, Dr. Edwin Augustus AtLee. Judge Alexander Edwards belonged to the Jonathan Edwards branch of that family. He received military training and was a midshipman with Francis Scott Key, author of our thrilling national hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner," which he composed during the bombardment of Fort Henry by the British, September 14, 1814. When Mrs. Curran was two years old, Judge Edwards moved his family to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Here her childhood was spent with the kind and loving care of her parents and the companionship of five brothers and six sisters. As a young woman she played an active part in the social life of the then little settlement of Sheboygan, as well as fulfilling the duties of elder sister in a busy, happy home life. At the age of twenty-four she met and married Amos D. Curran, shortly after the close of the Civil War. Her married life, with the exception of a few years in Chicago at the time of the great fire, has been spent in Bristol, Ill. She is of a happy, helpful disposition. Her whole life has been given up to her brothers and sisters during her girl and maidenhood days, and to her husband and children later. She has found time, however, to be a faithful church woman, interested especially in the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Relief Corps. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Curran: Charles AtLee, December 15, 1867; Lola Edna, June 17, 1869; Harry Edward, February 15, 1872; Clarence Amos and Paul Clayton, twins, April 21, 1874; Mabel Elizabeth, April 7, 1878; and John Franklin, December 31, 1879. All of the children are still living (1913) and are an honor to themselves and to their parents.

Mr. Curran has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which, in 1861, he was Secretary. Since 1851 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for thirty-three years was Superintendent of the Sunday school. For twenty years he has been Secretary of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Regiment and is Past Commander and at present Chaplain of Post No. 522, G. A. R., Yorkville, Ill. At various times he has been connected with such educational enterprises as Country Life Progress, State Course of Study for the Schools, Northern Illinois Teachers' Association, State Teachers' Association and the Farmer's Institute, in addition to church and Sunday school work. Mr. Curran possesses the manner of the old-school gentlemen, unassuming and courteous and is singularly benevolent as well as public spirited. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity with a high sense of moral obligations.

CUTTER, Henry C., who has just passed his eighty-second birthday, is one of the earliest

residents of Oswego, Ill., having purchased land, which he still owns, in 1852. He is descended from ancestors, of old Puritan stock, who came to America from Newcastle, Eng., in 1640. They made their first settlement in the small town of Arlington (formerly West Cambridge), a suburb of Boston. Here land was purchased, by an early generation of Cutters and remained in the family's name until about thirty years ago, when Mr. H. C. Cutter disposed of the old homestead.

Mr. Cutter's great-grandfather was one of those farmers who made things so unpleasant for the British soldiers returning from the Battle of Lexington; and he probably would have been killed had he not secreted himself in a mill-race where the enemy could not find him.

H. C. Cutter spent his early life on his father's little garden farm. His education was acquired at the village school and at the Brattleboro Academy, in Vermont. At the age of nineteen, soon after the discovery of gold in California, he and his elder brother, James R. Cutter, and his brother-in-law, James Porter, decided to try their fortunes in the new gold fields of the West. His father furnished each of the young men with \$500.00 to defray the expenses of the trip, on the express condition that the money should be repaid if the venture proved successful. They started on their adventurous trip, in October, 1849, going from Boston to New York by rail, thence to Havana, Cuba, on the steamer Cornelius Vanderbilt. Here they rested for two days, then boarded the steamer Falcon, bound for the mouth of the Chagres River in Central America. From this landing, they made the tedious journey, of sixty miles against the current, in native canoes, going to the very source of the river. Because of the swollen condition of the river, due to the heavy rainfall of the day before, the distance was covered in no less than three days, and the party had to pay their native boatmen \$10.00 apiece for their transportation. The remainder of the trip to Panama was accompanied partly on foot and partly on burros.

Upon reaching Panama, the party learned that the steamer which regularly sailed between that city and San Francisco, would not sail for a month. After two or three weeks of waiting at Panama, they and eighty-three other travelers who were equally impatient at the delay, decided not to wait longer for the steamer, and together purchased a sailing vessel, provisioned and manned it, and started on their way. Many of the sailors they engaged were old "whalers," and they advised a south-westerly course into the Pacific, for the purpose of taking advantage of the trade winds. This course was finally agreed upon, and they reached the region of the "trades" not, however, without being becalmed a great deal of the time. After they had been out nearly two weeks, much of the time becalmed under a scorching tropical sun, they made the discovery that a large part of their water supply had been lost through leakage, only enough remaining to last them a very few

days. A council of the passengers was called, and it was decided to make for the nearest port with all possible speed. A strict allowance of water was accorded to each person, and they headed for land, reaching the coast of Nicaragua after much suffering. Here five days were spent in restocking the ship with water and provisions, when the journey was resumed. This time they held their course close to the shore, and without the aid of the trade winds, found their progress painfully slow. A second stop was made for water and provisions, this time on the coast of Guatemala, and here, being disgusted with the ship, about half the company decided to continue their way up the Mexican coast, on foot or on horse-back, until they arrived at some place where they could get a better means of transportation. That part of the company who stayed with the ship, reached Acapulco, after several weeks of indifferent sailing, and here reunited with those of the passengers who had previously left the boat. At Acapulco, where they rested for a week, they received such hospitality from the people of the town, that, upon leaving, they wanted to fire a salute. Accordingly, they brought a rusted cannon from below and fired once. The noise it made was not enough to satisfy them, so they reloaded, with a much heavier charge, rammed in with sailors' wet breeches. When the gun was about to be fired for the second time, James Porter, a brother-in-law of the Cutters, came on deck and asked that he might discharge the piece. Taking a red-hot iron, he lit the fuse. At the discharge, the cannon exploded, immediately killing Mr. Porter and severely injuring several of the people standing near. Mr. Cutter was lying in his bunk, directly below the cannon, when the first shot was fired. He heard the commotion incident to loading the gun a second time, and came on deck just as the explosion occurred. When he returned to his bunk he found that a piece of the cannon had crashed through the deck and lodged in his bed. Had he remained there, he most certainly would have been killed. The accident necessitated a return to Acapulco, where Mr. Porter was buried, and the injuries of the others cared for. Some days later the boat again set out on its journey, but after several days of pleasant weather, some severe storms were encountered, and they were forced to put into the harbor of Mazatlan, with the boat in a sinking condition. Here the party again split, part taking the overland route for San Francisco, the rest awaiting the coming of the regular passenger boat. Mr. Cutter took the overland trail and his brother, James, waited for the steamer and reached the destination several months before Mr. Cutter.

Those who had delegated to journey by land finally reached San Diego and there sold their horses and took passage to San Francisco by steamer. The brothers were united at a mining camp in Tuolumne County, called Soldiers Gulch, and here they worked at mining during their stay in California. Although they suffered many hardships, because of the high price of

food, they were quite successful in their mining and were able to leave California, at the end of a year with about \$5,000.00 each. They returned home by going south to Nicaragua, east to the coast, and by boat to New York, arriving home in April, 1852.

They remained at home until August, 1852, when they decided to go again to California, and remembering the unpleasantness of their experiences on the water, prepared to make the journey overland and to that end went to Chicago by rail. Here they bought horses and started, over the old trail, for the extreme West. As they rode through Illinois, they became very much impressed with the country, and when they arrived at Aurora, decided to look at some farms in the vicinity. After inspecting several properties, they eventually gave up their western trip entirely, and bought a farm, near Oswego, from a Mr. Arnold. This they divided equally, and commenced farming. Mr. Cutter has remained here ever since the purchase, though his brother sold his share some forty-five years ago, and returned to the old homestead in Mass.

Mr. Cutter was married, two years after he bought the farm, to Miss Mary Fox, a daughter of Stephen Fox. To them five children were born, namely: Dr. C. H. Cutter, of Aurora; W. S. Cutter, of Oswego; S. F. Cutter, of Danvers, Minn.; Blanch Hatch, of Oswego; Scott C. Cutter, of Oswego.

Mr. Cutter has held many offices of trust in his town, one of which has been that of Supervisor, which he has held for a term of fourteen years. He has not been an active politician, but has always been a staunch Republican, with Abraham Lincoln as his ideal.

CUTTER, Scott C., ex-Mayor of Oswego, is one of the popular men of Kendall County, one whom his fellow townsmen are proud to honor, as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of this locality. He was born in Oswego Township, November 5, 1874, a son of Henry C. and Mary (Fox) Cutter.

Scott C. Cutter received good literary training in the Oswego High School, from which he was graduated in 1891, following which he entered the University of Illinois, and was graduated from this latter institution in 1894. Subsequently, he entered the School of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1895. Mr. Cutter then accepted a position as druggist in the drug store of August Jacobson of Chicago, remaining with him until September of that same year, when he reentered the Northwestern University to take a course in pharmaceutical chemistry, which he completed in 1905. He then bought the drug store of W. T. Putt of Oswego, and established himself in the drug business in this city, where he has since continued. For years Mr. Cutter has been prominent in village politics, and served first as Village Clerk, and then in 1905, was elected Mayor of Oswego, serving for two years. In 1907, he was the Republican candidate for the Legislature from the Four-

teenth District of Illinois, and was elected by 642 votes, but was counted out in the convention, being given but seventy-two votes, while his opponent, Charles Hoge received seventy-four votes. In 1911, he was again elected Mayor of Oswego. Oswego never had so efficient an executive officer, and under his wise, businesslike administration, many important civic improvements were made, and others started. Mr. Cutter is a man of education, and wide experience, and deeply imbued with a love for his native county.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Cutter was married in Oswego, Ill., to Miss Mae Gaylord, born in Oswego, July 22, 1878, daughter of John L. and Mary (Spangler) Gaylord. Mr. and Mrs. Cutter became the parents of three children: Vera C., born February 18, 1900; Scott C., born May 29, 1902; and Max G., born August 30, 1905. Mr. Cutter is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 705, Elks. His pleasing personality wins friends, and his loyalty to them retains their regard.

CUTTER, Watts D.—All of the owners of Kendall County property do not at present personally operate their land, many having already amassed a sufficient competency to justify their retirement to one or other of the beautiful villages of this section, where they are enjoying days of comfort and plenty, provided by years of strenuous endeavor. One of these substantial retired farmers of this favored region is Watts D. Cutter of Oswego. He was born in Oswego Township, Kendall County, February 1, 1860, a son of Henry C. and Mary (Fox) Cutter, a sketch of whom is to be found elsewhere in this work.

Watts D. Cutter was reared a farmer, and educated in the district school of his neighborhood and the schools of Oswego, and it was natural that he should adopt farming as his life work. Following his marriage, Mr. Cutter settled on land about one mile southwest of Oswego, on which he lived until 1911, when he retired from the farm to Oswego, which continues to be his home. He owns 260 acres of land and a fine property also in Oswego, being in very comfortable circumstances.

On February 1, 1882, Mr. Cutter was married in Oswego, to Mary L. Colgrove, born in Ann Arbor, Mich., October 4, 1862, daughter of the Rev. George and Julia E. (Root) Colgrove, natives of New York and Michigan, respectively, the former born in Cazenovia, N. Y., May 26, 1825, and the latter in Ann Arbor, January 28, 1838. They had but the one child. They came to Oswego in 1881, where he was pastor of the First M. E. Church of Oswego for two years, then returning to Michigan where he died November 5, 1893. The mother of Mrs. Cutter died February 6, 1903. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cutter: Mary Gretchen, born December 12, 1882, died April 16, 1883; Mary C., born December 14, 1884, and Watts C., born July 7, 1887. The latter married Esther Sundeen of Moline, Ill., and they reside on his father's farm, which he is successfully con-

ducting, and they have two children, Slade W. and Fredrick Sundeen. Mr. Cutter served as a member of the Drainage Commission for two years, rendering efficient aid in the great work, now completed. He is a man widely known and universally respected by all who know him.

DANO, Joseph, Sr.—Over fifty years ago thousands of young men enlisted to save their country from disunion. Today, many of these soldiers, now grown old, are still among us, having not only made excellent records as men of war, but also as citizens during times of peace. One of these is Joseph Dano, Sr., now living retired, with his daughter, at his pleasant home in Seward Township. He was born in Upper Canada, January 1, 1842, a son of Alexander and Madeline (Murray) Dano, also of Canada. In 1858 they came to Oswego, Ill., where the parents lived retired until death claimed them.

Like the good son he was, Joseph Dano remained assisting his parents until his marriage, in 1868, at which time he rented land in Na-au-say Township, residing upon it for fourteen years, when he bought 160 acres on Section 1, Seward Township, improving it and adding other tracts until finally he had acquired 324 acres in one piece, situated on Section 1, and eighty acres in another tract on the same section, just across the road on the south. Until 1904, he continued his agricultural operations, but at that time retired, moved to Joliet, Ill., and spent five years in that city. He then returned to Kendall County and lived with his son-in-law, Michael P. Drowden, until he came to his present home in Seward Township.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. Dano responded to the call for soldiers for the Civil War and enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being attached to the Army of the Mississippi. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, at which place he was prostrated by sickness and was taken to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. On account of disability, he was there honorably discharged in the spring of 1863, and returned home.

In 1868, Mr. Dano was married to Mary Eliza Vermett, born in New England, a daughter of Charles and Mary Vermett, natives of Canada. The children born of this marriage were: Mary Eliza, who is Mrs. John Shepley of Joliet, Ill.; Joseph, who is of Seward Township; Clara, who is Mrs. Harry Davis, of Chicago; Burton, who is on a portion of the home farm; and Florence, who is Mrs. Michael Drowden, residing on the home farm. Mrs. Dano died in the fall of 1894. Of the above children, Burton married Elizabeth Shepard and has two children, Ella and Edith; Joseph married Mary Myers and has seven children, Myrtle, Claude, Clement, Erva, Eva, Clair and Ethel; Mary E. Shipley has three children, Minnie, Fannie and Vivian; and Florence Drowden has one child, Floyd. Mr. Dano belongs to the Catholic Church of Plainfield, Ill. The G. A. R. Post of Joliet holds his membership, and in its meetings he takes much interest, for it is pleasant for him to meet his old com-

rades. All in all Mr. Dano is one of the substantial, reliable and representative men of his county and one worthy of all respect.

DANO, Joseph, Jr.—There is no doubt but that the fame of Kendall County as a farming region, owes much to the efforts of its progressive tillers of the soil who have labored to bring about the present ideal conditions by thoroughly developing the land. One of these successful agriculturalists is Joseph Dano, Jr., of Seward Township, who, as an assistant to his father, and later as the owner of one of the best farming properties in his township, has demonstrated his ability. He was born in Na-au-say Township, Kendall County, Ill., December 27, 1870, son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Vermett) Dano, natives of Canada and Illinois, respectively. A sketch of the Dano family is given elsewhere in this work.

Joseph Dano, Jr., was born in Na-au-say Township, and continued at home assisting his father, until 1898, when he took entire charge of the homestead and continued to operate it until March, 1909. At that time he purchased the Ranseller Myers farm of 183 acres in Seward Township, which he has since conducted, here carrying on general farming and stock raising. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and was carefully educated in the district schools and St. Patrick's Catholic school. A Catholic in religious faith, he belongs to St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Minooka, Ill. The Knights of Pythias of the same place, hold his membership. In politics, he is a Republican, and while giving an intelligent support to his party, he has not entered public life.

In October, 1898, Joseph Dano, Jr., was married to Mary Myers, born in Seward Township, a daughter of Ranseller and Emily (Sunningshine) Myers, natives of Morris, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Dano have had the following children: Myrtle, Claud, Clement, Elva, Eva, Clare, Ethel and Clyde, who died in infancy.

DARNELL, Abraham (deceased), was born in Wilkes County, N. C., November 12, 1806, a son of Benjamin Darnell, who was born May 6, 1870. His children were: Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Thomas Judd of Marshall County; John, who was the father of a large family, lived just west of Plano, Ill.; Abraham; Mary, who married a Mr. Adams, lived in Indiana; Susanna, who became Mrs. Hollenback; James, who for a long time was a merchant at Sandwich, conducted a store near the present Darnell Cemetery on Fox River; Larkin, who died early in life; Lucy, who also died early in life; Enoch, father of Willis and Newton Darnell, who lived near Sycamore; Benjamin, who conducted a business at Sandwich for many years; and Joseph, now living at Tampico, Ill. He left Wilkes County with his father while quite young. They moved to Ashe County where he and his father carried on the business of trading with the mountaineers for cattle. They would take into the mountains loads of provisions, clothing, tobacco and other



THOMAS SHAW



JOHN C. SHAW

commodities and would bring back with them droves of cattle which they had obtained for these goods. Abraham Darnell was married to Susanna Owen at Kingston, Kings County, Tenn., October 17, 1831, and the next day he and his wife started for Illinois by wagon. They first settled in what is now the town of Evans, Marshall County, Ill. This was before the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, at which time a stockade was built around the Darnell home and it was there in 1833 that their first child, Benjamin A. Darnell, was born. Shortly after this they moved to what is now Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., and settled on a farm just east of the present city of Plano. About two years later they moved back to Marshall County, and late in the fall of 1840 returned to Kendall County, where they spent the winter with the father of Abraham Darnell. On March 3, 1841, they moved to the farm since known as the Darnell farm located about three miles west of Plano.

The children of Abraham Darnell and wife were: Benjamin A., who was born June 12th, 1833; Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of F. M. James of Sandwich, Ill., was born February 4, 1836; Enoch, a resident of Hinckley, Ill., was born December 9, 1837; Thomas, who was born November 23, 1839, was killed in the battle before Vicksburg; Fannie, wife of James Neer, of Salem, Oregon, was born April 29, 1842; Reuben, born November 25, 1843, died at an early age; James C., of Randallia, Iowa, was born July 17, 1846; William, who was born October 7, 1849, died at Trucka, Cal.; Alfred, who lives at Millbrook, Ill., was born March 16, 1851; and Mary, who was born March 5, 1853, is the wife of William Lear, of Brighton, Ontario.

Abraham Darnell died April 15, 1892, and his wife December 8, 1885.

DARNELL, Charles A.—The legal profession of Kendall County, Ill., is ably and worthily represented at Plano by Charles A. Darnell, who has been engaged in practice here for sixteen years, and whose reputation in his calling has extended far beyond the limits of his adopted city. For some years past his activities have included services of a public nature in high official position, and the able and conscientious manner in which he has performed every duty entrusted to him has won the unquestioned esteem and respect of his professional associates and the public at large. Mr. Darnell was born in Squaw Grove Township, DeKalb County, Ill., June 20, 1866, and is a son of Benjamin A. and Ann C. (Neer) Darnell, farming people, the former born in LaSalle County, Ill., June 12, 1833, and the latter June 21, 1839, at Harper's Ferry, Md. There were seven sons in the family: Charles A., Thomas D., John W., George A., Henry B., James R., and Frank M., and of these Henry B. and Frank M. are now deceased.

The early education of Charles A. Darnell was secured in the district schools following, which he supplemented his primary studies by

attendance at Jennings's Seminary, Aurora, Ill., the Union Christian College, Merom, Sullivan County, Ind., and the Northern Illinois College, at Fulton. Thus admirably equipped, he entered upon his career as a school teacher, but after eight years spent in educational work turned his attention to the law, and during the sixteen years in which he has been engaged therein has succeeded in building up an extensive and prosperous law practice. He has always been engaged in large affairs, and yet persistently conveys the impression that his personality is larger than his performances. He is at present acting as Public Administrator and Notary Public, has been City Attorney of Plano for several years, was President of the School Board, and is a member of the Library Board and Secretary of the Plano Cemetery Association. His fraternal connections include membership in the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Woodmen and the Mystic Workmen. His operations have been successful, and he has evidenced his faith in the future of his country by investing heavily in real estate, being the owner at this time of 1500 acres of valuable farming land. In political matters he has always been a Republican. In regard to his religious belief, Mr. Darnell summarizes his faith in the words—"My mind is my church." He has been an omnivorous reader along the lines of physics and religious controversies, especially higher criticism.

On June 15, 1898, Mr. Darnell was married to Miss Alice M. Hiscock, who was born at Creston, Ill., April 22, 1875, one of a family of four daughters, her sisters being: Mabel, who is the wife of Dr. T. A. Brewster; Blanche, who is the wife of Editor Charles Scofield, of Marengo, Ill.; and Georgia, who is stenographer in the office of Mr. Darnell. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell have had one child: R. Lucille, born September 15, 1900.

DARNELL, Day W., who is well known all over Kendall County, Ill., where his people settled as pioneers, is one of the representative and substantial citizens of Fox Township, where he owns a fine farm and a comfortable home. He was born in Fox Township in a log cabin on a part of the old homestead, March 31, 1852 a son of Enoch and a grandson of Benjamin and Fanny (Viers) Darnell.

The grandparents were of Scotch-Irish descent. They moved from North Carolina to Winona, Ill., in 1831 and spent the first winter in a fort and in the spring of 1832 moved to Kendall County and settled in Fox Township, where they lived until death. Enoch Darnell, father of Day W., was born in Wilkes County, N. C., in 1814, and accompanied his parents to Kendall County and soon afterward entered land in Fox Township, a part of which Day W. Darnell now owns and occupies. In Kendall County, Enoch Darnell was married to Miss Eliza Springer, who was born at Jersey City, N. J., in 1825, a daughter of Davis and Mahala (Whitehead) Springer, who were also pioneers in Kendall County. Soon after his marriage Enoch Darnell

settled on his property in Fox Township, which, at that time was wild and uncleared land, and here he developed a fine farm, subsequently adding to its acreage. Some years before his death he removed to Sandwich, Ill., and there lived retired, dying in 1890. His widow survived him until 1906. They were parents of twelve children, namely: Fannie M., who is the widow of Alexander Wilder, lives at Randalia, Iowa; Francis M., who lives at Linn Junction, Iowa; Samuel N., who lives at Yorkville, Ill.; Day W.; Julia A., who is the wife of George W. Greenfield, of Sandwich; Frederick F., Mary E., Enoch A., Anna E., and Benjamin G., all of whom are deceased; and Ida B. and Viola B., twins, who died in infancy.

Day W. Darnell had excellent educational advantages, attending the local schools, the public schools at Sandwich and Jennings Seminary, Aurora. On September 5, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary E. Schafer, who died July 29, 1889, the mother of two sons: Norman C. and Arie W. Norman C., who was born September 5, 1877, married Clara B. Curtis of Kendall County, and they have one child, Curtis Arie, born Aug. 9, 1902. He is in business in Chicago, and they live in Brookfield where he is prominent in business, fraternal and social circles. Arie W., who was born November 17, 1880, and lives with his father.

On August 9, 1890, Mr. Darnell was married (second) to Miss Charlotte McDermott, who was born at Hartford, Conn., September 16, 1866, a daughter of James and Margaret (Moore) McDermott, and they have two children: Eva May, born July 13, 1892; and Glenn Davis, born February 23, 1897. Mr. Darnell is very prominent in Masonry and is a Knight Templar and Shriner, while both he and wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star.

DARNELL, James, who now lives in comfortable and contented retirement, at Plano, Ill., was born on the old Hathaway farm, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., September 7, 1835, a son of John and Leah (Jones) Darnell, and a grandson of Benjamin and Fanny Darnell. The Darnells came from North Carolina, in 1831, to Marshall County, Ill., and there built the Darnell fort. One daughter, Elizabeth, remained there throughout life, becoming the wife of Thomas Judd, but all the others came to Kendall County, in 1833. Of the children of Benjamin and Fannie Darnell, John was the eldest, and was born and married in North Carolina, and after coming to Kendall County, took a section of land on Little Rock Creek, and died there January 16, 1852, aged forty-seven years. His widow, born February 9, 1805, lived on the old home farm for more than fifty years and died there August 4, 1887, when aged eighty-two years, five months and twenty-six days.

James Darnell was one year old when his parents moved to the homestead on Little Rock Creek, two and one-half miles northwest of Plano, where he grew to manhood. On April 3, 1862, he was married to Miss Susanna Tay-

lor, a daughter of William and Catherine (Roberts) Taylor. William Taylor was born February 17, 1818, in what is now the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Philadelphia, then called Lower Dublin Township, and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Darnell, after celebrating his eighty-ninth birthday. In 1854 he came from Camden, N. J., to Kendall County, and subsequently owned valuable lands in Kendall, Champaign and Kane Counties, retiring to Plano, in 1883. He was a man universally respected and as a token of the affectionate regard in which he long was held by those who knew him best, he was generally known as "Uncle Billy Taylor." His first marriage was with Catherine Roberts, who was born near Philadelphia, and died in 1864, the mother of eight children.

After marriage James Darnell resided on a farm in DeKalb County until 1893, when he moved to Plano. Four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darnell: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Albert Davis, a farmer in Big Rock Township; Anna, who is the wife of C. H. Hall, a farmer near Aurora; Jessie, who died November 20, 1910, at the age of forty-one years, had, at one time been an instructor in the School for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Ill.; and Estella, who is the wife of O. R. Hiddleson, who is foreman for the Western Electric Company, of Chicago. All his mature life Mr. Darnell has been a Republican, ever loyal to Republican principles, but no seeker for office. In early manhood he united with the Congregational Church but in later years attended the Plano M. E. Church with his family.

DAVIS, Peter H., a man whose efforts in behalf of his community entitle him to consideration as one of the progressive and leading citizens of Kendall Township, was born in Orange County, N. Y., June 18, 1840, son of Joseph and Mary M. (Heard) Davis, both natives of the Empire State, both born in Orange County. There they married, and spent their lives, the mother dying when Peter was ten years old. The father survived her for three years. The lad was therefore thrown on his own resources at a tender age, but nevertheless proved able to take care of himself. In March, 1864, he came to Kendall County, and for the first two years worked for Edmund Seely in Na-au-say Township, when he bought the farm he now owns in Kendall Township, and since then has been engaged in improving and further developing it.

On February 19, 1868, Mr. Davis was married to Maria E. Walley, born in Grundy County, Ill., March 19, 1845, daughter of Zachariah Walley, one of the early pioneers of Grundy County. After marriage, Mr. Davis settled on his farm and later added gradually to his holdings, and now owns 320 acres of as fine land as can be found in Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of four children: Mary E., born June 19, 1873, wife of Joseph Austin of Kendall County; Walley H., born September 20, 1878, married Fannie Wheeler of Na-au-say Township and they have one child, Marion Virginia, a

farmer of Kendall County; Clarence C., born July 4, 1882, a farmer of Kendall County, married Madeline Handsome, and have one child, Russell H.; and Floyd L., born March 12, 1888, who assists his father in operating the homestead. Mr. Davis and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Na-ausay Township. They are worthy of the high esteem in which they are held, having earned it by their kindly sympathy and neighborly actions, their genuine interest in others and their ready hospitality.

DAY, William Lincoln.—A native son of Kendall County, Ill., who has borne an important part in the development of this section, by reason of his activities in the farming and stockraising field, William Lincoln Day belongs to that class of self-made men of whom this county is so justly proud. He was born at Plattville, Ill., July 27, 1866, and is a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Osborn) Day.

Henry Day, the father of William Lincoln Day, was born in the parish of East Malling, County Kent, England, February 22, 1832, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Phillips) Day, both of whom died in England. Henry Day emigrated to the United States in 1849, landing at New York City, and subsequently spent five years working at the carpenter's trade, in the meantime serving as a member of the volunteer fire department. In 1855 he came west as far as Madison, Ind., where he worked at his trade, and also worked in a fruit and flower nursery and also at market gardening. In September, 1861, he left Madison and came directly to Plattville, Ill., with the intention of doing a contract job, but on his arrival here found the business had been let to another. Accordingly, as he could not secure a house, he moved into an old store, and for two years accepted whatever employment came his way, until he secured a start in his business. It was not long before he was receiving the pick of the work done in Plattville and the surrounding country and there is no place within a radius of five miles of Plattville that has not some example of his work.

On March 26, 1853, Mr. Day was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary Ann Osborn, who was born in New York City, and to this union there were born children as follows: George E., of Farmington, Mo.; Jane, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Mary Elizabeth, a resident of Blanco, Iowa, and widow of E. Whiteman; William L.; Arthur W., of Plattville, who resided with his parents until his mother's death and was then married to Teresa Malla, of Iowa; and Clara, who married Ira Convis, of Plattville. The mother of the above family died November 18, 1909. The father died March 4, 1914.

An ambitious and industrious youth, from the age of thirteen years William L. Day spent his summers in working out among the farmers of his neighborhood, in the winter months applying himself assiduously to his studies in the district

schools. He worked by the month the year around until his marriage, March 19, 1896, when he was united with Miss Minnie O'Brien, who was born in Lisbon Township, Kendall County, Ill., a daughter of Walter and Cecelia (Terrison) O'Brien, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Norway. After his marriage, Mr. Day rented a farm in Lisbon Township for twelve years, and then purchased ninety-six acres of uncultivated land, on which he has made numerous improvements. He is progressive in his ideas and methods, takes a pride in his work, and is known as a man of high integrity and public spirit. He has carried on general farming operations, and his ventures have been successful because of his persistence, continued industry and well-directed effort. He is a Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Day have one son: Clinton Russell, born March 29, 1901.

DEVEREAUX, Delos F., who was born December 17, 1856, is the eldest son of Ransom and Lorinda Devereaux, who came from Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1848 and located on the present homestead. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the district school. When his school training came to an end, he chose farming as his vocation and applied himself industriously to it, and was soon on the road to independence. He was married on March 20, 1884, to Miss Anna M. Klingston, daughter of Michael and Eliza A. (Shaw) Klingston, who was born January 7, 1864, near Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill. Her father, Michael Klingston, was a soldier in the Civil War and at the battle of Gettysburg received a wound from which he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Delos Devereaux were born: Lafayette K., and Raymond D., twins, November 7, 1887. The latter died in infancy.

Lafayette K. Devereaux commenced his education in the public school of his home district, later attended the Plattville school and entered the East High School of Aurora in 1909, from which he was graduated in 1907. He then entered Dixon College and graduated from that institution in 1908. During the school year of 1908 and 1909 he was elected head of the department of Commerce and Athletic Director of the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, Tenn. In 1911 and 1912 he completed a literary course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In the fall of 1912 he was elected Principal of the Department of Commerce of the Sedgwick County High School at Julesburg, Colorado. While at Julesburg he was coach of the basket ball team, which won the championship of northern Colorado. All through the years of his school work he has been much interested in athletics, either as a participant or acting official.

Delos F. Devereaux is one of the oldest members of the Modern Woodmen of America, while Mrs. Devereaux is a member of its auxiliary, the Royal Neighbors of America, and is an in-

terested worker in temperance reform, and woman suffrage. She belongs to the W. C. T. U., and other social organizations of which she has been a leader for a number of years.

DICKSON, Simon, a pioneer of Kendall County, and a man whose name has been closely associated with the growth and progress of his portion of the State, is a native of Scotland, having been born in Half-Morton Parish, Dumfriesshire, October 30, 1830, son of Simon and Isabella (Thompson) Dickson, both natives of Scotland. The father was born in 1799, and the mother in 1801. They married in their native country, and in 1852, sailed for America with their family. For six weeks they were tossed to and fro upon the ocean. Upon their arrival in this country, which they gladly reached, they lived in Canada for some years. In 1854, Simon Dickson left the homestead, and came to Kendall County, buying eighty acres of land in Kendall Township. For two years, this continued to be his home, and then he returned to Canada, disposing of his land upon reaching the Dominion. In 1858, however, he came back to Kendall County, and this has continued to be his place of residence ever since. His father followed him in 1859, and died here in 1873. Six children were born in the family: Mary, James, Margaret, Simon, William and Robert.

Simon Dickson is the only member of his family now living. He was reared to an agricultural life, and has made farming his work. On March 27, 1860, Mr. Dickson was married in Kendall County, to Miss Jenette V. Patterson, born in this county, December 4, 1839, a daughter of Matthew and Jane (Connell) Patterson, both born in Scotland. The father was born in Ayrshire, in 1812, and his wife in the same place in 1817. Marrying in Scotland, in 1837, they came to the United States, and settled at once in Bristol Township, which continued to be their home until death claimed them, the father dying in 1891, his wife having passed away in 1880. They were the parents of eight children: an unnamed son who died in infancy; Jenette V.; Alexander; William; Mary; John; Jean and Margaret, all living but Jean.

After his marriage, Mr. Dickson first rented land for some years, beginning his married life in moderate circumstances. Subsequently, he purchased and settled on a farm in Bristol Township, about one mile north of Bristol Station, where he lived until 1903, when he retired from the farm, moving to Bristol Station. This village has continued to be his home since, and he is recognized as an important factor in its life. He still owns 370 acres of fine Kendall County farm land, all in one body, and his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson became the parents of five children: Isabella J., born February 26, 1861, died June 23, 1878; William A., born February 23, 1863, died October 17, 1892; he having married Miss Ida Young, a native of Kendall County; they had one child, Arthur, both mother

and son now being deceased; Ella M., born September 8, 1866, wife of John F. Windett of Bristol Township, has two children, Nellie M. now Mrs. Fred Paustin of Rockford, Ill., and Alfred S.; Robert S., born November 14, 1873, married Grace Fuller, and lives on the old Dickson homestead in Bristol Township; they have three children, Mildred, Simon, and Beulah; and George M., born April 12, 1879, married Mae Thomas, and also lives on the old Patterson homestead in Bristol Township; they have two children, Homer R. and Ivan. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are consistent members of the Methodist Church, and are numbered among the most highly respected people in that congregation, as they are in their community. It is such men as Mr. Dickson who set the right kind of example for the rising generation to follow. Beginning life a poor man, through industry and thrift, he has accumulated enough property to support himself and wife in comfort, and to leave behind a handsome estate for his heirs. This is not all, however, for he will hand down to his children, an untarnished name and an unsullied reputation which is worth more than riches.

DIDDY, Lester Cornelius, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Oswego, was born at Wolcott, N. Y., August 2, 1882. After being graduated from the Weedsport High School of Weedsport, N. Y., in 1900, he taught school for two years, and in 1907, having taken a medical course in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, he was graduated therefrom. Following that, he was interne in the Frances E. Willard Hospital of Chicago for a year. Dr. Diddy then established himself at Oswego, Ill., in March, 1909, and has since continued in a general practice. He is a member of the Kendall County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he belongs to Raven Lodge No. 303, F. & A. M., Oswego, and the Northern Cayuga Lodge No. 228, I. O. O. F. of Cato, N. Y.

DOW, Isador (deceased).—Faithful endeavor along any line of business will bring about desirable results, and when this is combined with excellent personal characteristics, such as kindness and charity, the outcome is sure to enrich not only the person himself, but his community as well. The late Isador Dow, of Plano, Ill., was one of Kendall County's substantial men, and his death left many sorrowful, for his was a kindly nature, and he made and retained friends. Mr. Dow was born at Rariton, N. J., June 9, 1859, and there educated in the common schools. He was a son of Oscar and Margaret (Gaddis) Dow, of Rariton, N. J., both of whom died in their native city. Mr. Dow engaged in cigar making until 1881, when, desiring to get into a wider field, he left home and came to Plano, where he saw a fine business opening and started a first class meat market, which he conducted for many years, and in it was very successful. Later he embarked in a liquor business at Plano, which was sold after his death, October 13, 1912.

On October 20, 1904, Mr. Dow married Mrs. Mary Sieglinger, born at Plano, a daughter of David S. and Julia Stahle, natives of Germany, who were early settlers of Plano. Mr. Stahle was a stationary engineer and a man of considerable importance in his community. The death of Mr. Stahle occurred in May, 1891. His widow survived him until December 20, 1906.

Mrs. Dow had two children: Albert, who lives at Denver, Col.; and Henry, who lives at Kankakee, Ill. Mrs. Dow resides in a beautiful home in the southern part of Plano, where she is surrounded with every comfort and many luxuries. In religious faith she is a Baptist. Politically Mr. Dow was a Democrat, but he did not care for public honors. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows and the auxiliary order of Rebekahs, both of Plano. All his life he tried to do what he believed was his duty, and to give every man a fair chance. His charities were many and varied for he had a sympathetic nature and a generous heart. None ever applied to him in vain for help, and his memory is cherished by those who knew and understandingly appreciated him and his numerous excellent characteristics.

DREW, Thomas B., M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of Oswego, and one of the distinguished medical men of Kendall County, is a man who possesses a high sense of responsibility, and is eminently fitted to be a member of his learned profession. He was born at Aurora, Ill., February 2, 1875, a son of John and Cecilia (Provan) Drew, natives of England and Scotland, respectively.

Thomas B. Drew received a substantial training in the graded and high schools of Aurora, and in 1894, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, taking the regular course, and was graduated therefrom in 1897. Following this, he practiced for a few months in Chicago, but in the same year came to Oswego, where he entered on what was to become a successful career as a medical man. His popularity was shown in his election to the office of Coroner, in 1908, and he has been subsequently re-elected. Soon after coming to Oswego, Dr. Drew was appointed Health Commissioner of the village, and gave it the benefit of his knowledge and skill until 1911.

On April 17, 1901, Dr. Drew was married in Chicago, to Miss Dorothy M. Schmitz, a native of Chicago, born September 20, 1876, daughter of Michael M. and Margaret (Michael) Schmitz. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have three children: Dorothy Barnette, born May 1, 1903; Jessie Allen, born February 16, 1905; and Thomas Barnett, Jr., born May 29, 1909. Dr. Drew is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and is a Shriner. At present, he is Master of Raven Lodge of Oswego, No. 303, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Eastern Star and the Knights of Pythias. He is Vice-president of the Kendall County Medical Society, and a member of the Illinois Medical Society, and the American Medi-

cal Association. He is medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Union Central, of Cincinnati, the Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee, the Northwestern Mutual, of New York, the Prudential, of New Jersey, the Phoenix, of Philadelphia, the Illinois Life, of Chicago, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and other organizations, and is medical advisor for the I. C. M. A. of Chicago. He is a member of the medical staff of the Aurora City Hospital. Although he has always voted the Republican ticket, Dr. Drew is not an aspirant for public office, his time and attention being fully occupied with his professional and social duties.

ECCLES, William, who is a representative of one of the honorable and substantial old families of Kendall County, Ill., has spent the greater part of his life on his farm in Bristol Township, but was born in Delaware County, Pa., April 30, 1845, a son of James and Maria (Solfisberg) Eccles.

James Eccles was born in Ireland and from there came to the United States and was nineteen years of age when he settled in Pennsylvania. There he married Maria Solfisberg, who was born in that State. In 1849 they moved to Illinois and settled in Kendall County, purchasing wild land in Bristol Township, and this remained their home during his active years, in 1886 retiring to North Yorkville. There he died in November, 1894, at the age of seventy-four years, his widow surviving him, her death taking place in August, 1900, when in her eighty-first year. They were parents of eleven children, as follows: John, who is deceased; William; Frank, who is a farmer in Kendall County; Mary, who is the wife of Walter Morey, of Aurora, Ill.; Maria and James, both of whom are deceased; George, who is a resident of Yorkville; Charles, who is deceased; Joseph, who is a retired farmer, living at Bristol Station; Emma, who is the wife of Frank Elsworth, of Aurora, Ill.; and a son who died unnamed.

William Eccles was four years old when his parents brought him to Kendall County and here he has always lived, securing his education in the district schools and following agricultural pursuits as his business. On March 31, 1874, he was married to Miss Amelia A. Spencer, who was born in Big Grove Township, Kendall County, May 23, 1843, a daughter of Thomas and Arabella (Barstow) Spencer. Thomas Spencer was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1807 and his wife in Herkimer County in 1814. In 1833 the father came to Kendall County, his parents following some years later, and the mother, accompanied her parents here in 1839. Thomas Spencer was a carpenter and joiner and worked as such for a number of years and assisted in the erection of many of the houses for the early settlers here. Soon after coming to Kendall County he entered 160 acres of land in Big Grove Township, on which he settled and lived there for over twenty

years. In 1850 he visited California, where he remained for three and one-half years. In 1866 he moved on a farm in Bristol Township, near Yorkville, where his death occurred in July, 1872, his wife subsequently going to live with a daughter in Grant City, Mo., where she died in December, 1881. She taught the first school at Yorkville, Ill. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer: Amelia A.; Emma J., who is deceased; William, who resides at Chadron, Nebr.; Thomas, who lives at Pueblo, Colo.; and Catherine, who is deceased.

Mrs. Eccles was educated in the public schools, at Lisbon Academy and Fowler's Institute, at Newark, Ill. At the age of eighteen years she began to teach school and followed teaching for some twelve years, being successful in every branch of that profession, she having taught on the same spot where her mother was the first teacher. To Mr. and Mrs. Eccles nine children were born, three of whom survive, namely: James Spencer, who was born November 23, 1875, who is Chief Clerk in the C. & M. & St. P. R. R. offices at Tacoma, Wash.; Catherine G., who was born September 5, 1881, is a teacher in Kane County; and Ruth E., who was born September 4, 1883, is the wife of Henry L. Hansen, of Niles City, Mont. Olive F. died at the age of nineteen years, and Clyde at the age of one year, and the others died in infancy, unnamed. Mrs. Eccles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yorkville. Mr. Eccles is an independent Republican.

FAY, Charles S.—Agriculture receives considerable attention from the progressive men of Kendall County and for that reason those who have devoted themselves to farming are in the majority. The farmers of Kendall County enjoy more than ordinary prosperity, and have supplied themselves with modern inventions to aid them in their work. One of those thus numbered is Charles S. Fay of Fox Township. He was born in this township, September 28, 1871, son of John and Mary (Kraps) Fay.

Growing up in Fox Township, Mr. Fay has spent his life here, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. His educational training was confined to the district school, but he has learned well the larger lessons of life outside. His farm is a model of neatness, and his home a pleasant one.

Mr. Fay was married in Plano, November 30, 1899, to Miss Rosalie A. Healey, born in Kendall County, August 24, 1868, daughter of Bartholomew R. and Rosanna (Murray) Healey. Mr. and Mrs. Healey were both born in Ireland, coming to America with their parents in childhood. They were married in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., from whence they moved to Sandwich, Ill., about 1859, and a few years later, settled in Kendall County, where the father died May 24, 1911. The mother survives, making her home in Plano. They were the parents of ten children: Maria, deceased; Bartlett R., deceased; John E.; Catherine E.; Rosalie A.; William J.; Andrew J., deceased; Frank H., deceased; Julia L., de-

ceased; and Gertrude S. Mr. and Mrs. Fay have two children: John L., born January 28, 1903; and Frances R., born January 5, 1910. Fraternally, Mr. Fay is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In all his activities, Mr. Fay displays excellent judgment, and is justly recognized as one of the representative men of his community.

FAXON, George S., was born on the old Faxon homestead, two miles east of Plano in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, in the troublesome times of the commencement of the Rebellion, 1860. Thirty-eight years of his life were spent on the old homestead. In 1898 he was appointed Postmaster at Plano by President McKinley, and moved to Plano that year, where he has resided ever since, holding the office up to April 1, 1914.

During the hard times and panic of President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Faxon, with others, organized the Farmers' Alliance of Little Rock Township, also Kendall County, and later was a delegate to the State Convention of Alliances at Peoria, where he was elected a member of the State Executive Committee and appointed by that body as the State Purchasing Agent, a position held by him until the organization disbanded.

He was one of the Directors and Secretary of the Kendall County Fair, Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee for several years; held the office of Commissioner of Highways three years, until appointed Postmaster; member of the Little Rock Township Public Library Board of Directors for eight years and President, two years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, member of Eastern Star Chapter, an Elk and M. W. of A. Is one of the foremost promoters and stockholders of the Independent Harvester Company. He is a member and one of the organizers of the Community and Independent Clubs. For fifteen years he has been the owner and proprietor of the Kendall County News.

In December, 1885, he was married to Miss Jewella S. Evans, they have one son, Orson, now married to Miss Jessie Foster and they have two baby boys.

The father of Mrs. Faxon (Noah Evans) was, with his parents, the first white family to settle in Little Rock Township, in 1833. Walter S. Faxon, the father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Little Rock in 1840 and was the builder of the first brick and stone houses in Kendall County, practically all of this early structural work is still standing.

FINDLAY, Stephen, a prosperous farmer and public-spirited resident of Seward Township, is one of the representative men of Kendall County. He was born in this same township, March 26, 1859, a son of John and Mary Ann (Broadbent) Findlay, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. The former came with his parents from Scotland to Leeds, Canada, in 1828, and to Seward Township, this county,

when twelve years old. After his marriage in Seward Township, where his wife's parents had come as pioneers, John Findlay bought eighty acres of high land for \$4 per acre, and improved it, adding later, 160 acres, also another eighty acres. He died on his farm, July 5, 1895, his widow surviving him until 1901. They had ten children, seven of whom survive: William, who is of Joliet, Ill.; Margaret, who is the widow of Henry Howard of Seward Township; Stephen; Elizabeth, who is now deceased, married W. Gear; Marietta, who is Mrs. James Toovey of Joliet; John, who is of Seward Township; Joseph, who is also of Seward Township; James, who died at the age of seventeen years; Jennie, who is Mrs. William Williamson of Seward Township; and Frank, who died at the age of six months.

Attending the schools of his district, Stephen Findlay grew up on his father's farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old, when he began farming on some of his father's property in Seward Township. Later he moved to the homestead, eighty acres of which he obtained as a gift from his father, and has carried on general farming, his land being as fine as any to be found in Illinois. To his original holdings, he has added forty acres, which he bought in 1908. Mr. Findlay was one of the promoters of the Farmers Elevator at Minooka, and has been a stockholder in the company since 1908, and a director since 1910.

On January 19, 1887, Mr. Findlay was married to Ada Bull, born in Seward Township, a daughter of John and Isabell (Whitley) Bull, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Findlay have had children as follows: one that died in infancy; Maud May, who was born August 31, 1890, died February 18, 1901, and was buried in the Chapman Cemetery; and John Victor, born January 11, 1895, who is at home. Mrs. Findlay is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Findlay is a Republican, and has served for three years as Highway Commissioner, and as a School Director for some years. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 1252 of Plattville; and both he and wife belong to the Royal Neighbors, Lodge No. 405, also of Plattville.

FITZGERALD, John, who is a member of the Yorkville, Ill., bar and a veteran of the Civil War, may well claim attention in a work presenting the representative men of Kendall County. He was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., of Irish parentage, June 5, 1849, and came to Illinois with his parents and family in 1853 or 1854. Both parents died in old age in Will County, Ill.

Young Fitzgerald grew up in the home of Philo Beecher about five miles south of Yorkville in Kendall County, where he worked on the farm and attended the district school from the age of ten years until the summer, of 1864. In the latter part of that summer, although but a mere boy in years and stature, he left his home, walking to Joliet, a distance of more than twenty

miles, where he presented himself as a volunteer for service in the Union Army. He was rejected by the examining surgeon because of his extreme youth, but instead of returning home he walked to Chicago where he enlisted in the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in Company A, after joining this regiment on its return with Sherman's army from the march to the sea. In the meantime he served under General Thomas, participating and receiving his "baptism of fire" in the battle of Nashville, December 14 and 15, 1864, and joined in the pursuit of General Hood after that battle. He was discharged with his regiment July 22, 1865, at Chicago. He then returned to the Beecher home and resumed the usual duties of a farmer boy, working during the summer months and attending the district school during the winter. Later he attended Fowler Institute in Newark, Kendall County, and a school conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, in Kankakee, Ill.

At about the age of eighteen years he began teaching and followed that occupation for twelve or thirteen years, mainly in Kendall County, although he taught for a short time in Kankakee County. During this time he read law at intervals, attending the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor one year and completing his preliminary studies in the office of Captain A. C. Little, Aurora, Ill., where he and Samuel Alschuler, afterwards Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, later a leading Chicago lawyer, were fellow students. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, LaSalle County, Ill., January 14, 1882, while teaching school at Pavillion, Ill. At the end of the school year he located in Yorkville, the county seat of Kendall County, where he has been in the active practice of his profession since continuously.

In 1884 he was elected States Attorney of Kendall County as an independent Democrat, and held the office until 1888, declining to stand for re-election. Mr. Fitzgerald had the distinction of being the only Democrat elected to a county office in Kendall County since the Civil War up to that time, and, with one exception, to the present time. At the election of 1884 the Republican ticket, headed by James G. Blaine for President, carried Kendall County by a majority of more than 1100 in a total vote of 2810 in the county, which majority was reversed by Mr. Fitzgerald who carried the county by more than 200 votes. In the administration of the duties of the office of States Attorney Mr. Fitzgerald proceeded upon the theory that laws were made to be enforced, and it was an unhappy four years for wilful violators of the criminal laws. Especially was it so for that class of criminals known as "hoot-leggers," who were put out of business without mercy.

For many years prior to 1896 Mr. Fitzgerald had been actively identified with the Democratic party in politics, but in the campaign of that year he refused to stand for the free silver theory and did some service on the stump locally

for McKinley. Since then he has affiliated with the Republican party, always reserving the privilege of voting as he believes right regardless of caucus or primary dictation. While interested in political matters and theories of government, he has of late years devoted his entire time to his law practice, with Rhode Island Red poultry as a diversion.

On February 28, 1883, Mr. Fitzgerald married Miss Nora Shaver of Oswego, Ill., a daughter of Charles F. Shaver, then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at that place. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Fitzgerald taught school for a time in her home town. She was a lady of education, culture and fine Christian character. After twenty years of happy married life she died at her home in Yorkville, September 24, 1903, leaving her husband and one child, Herbert S., now a member of the United States Marine Corps. He has seen active service on the west and east coasts of the United States, in South America, San Domingo and Cuba.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a charter member and a Past Commander of Yorkville Post No. 522, Grand Army of the Republic, also is actively identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and is a member of the Yorkville Business Men's Club. With his wife he identified himself with the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church soon after their marriage and has since been, as he puts it, "a more or less" active member. Most of the time since affiliating with the church he has been a member of the Board of Trustees and is now Chairman of that board. He believes in clean, healthful sports, plays a fair game of billiards in his club and acknowledges without a blush that he is a base ball fan, if not a crank. He is in fairly prosperous financial circumstances but not wealthy, as the accumulation of the almighty dollar has not been the main purpose of his life.

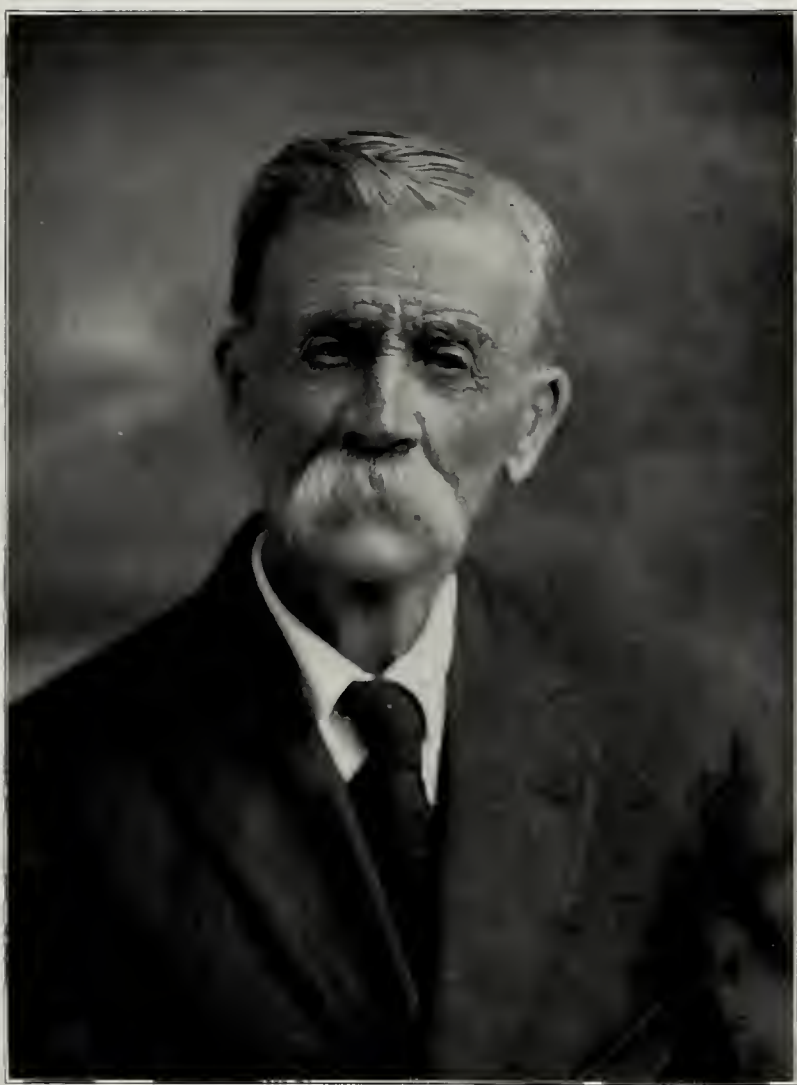
FITZWILLIAM, Mrs. Sarah E. (Raymond). Kendall County has good reason to be proud of one of its early residents, Mrs. Sarah E. (Raymond) Fitzwilliam, whose life history is an example to the younger generation in this and other sections. She was born in Kendall County, commenced her studies in its district schools and pursued them further in the Academy at Lisbon, Kendall County's important and early contribution to the literary institutions of Illinois. Her ancestry is notable. Her father, Jonathan Raymond, was a descendant of one of the early inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass. One of the early settlers and an ancestor, William Raymond, joined New England's famous rebellion against Governor Andros, in 1687, for which offense he was imprisoned at Boston, thus becoming one of the early defenders of American independence. The town seal of Ipswich bears this inscription,—*"The Birthplace of American Independence, 1867."* The mother of Mrs. Fitzwilliam was a descendant of Thomas Burnham, another founder of a noted Puritan family of Ipswich and, perhaps, in his

way, quite as prominent as was William Raymond.

Sarah E. Raymond's ancestry is further commented on by a well known resident of McLean County, J. H. Burnham, as follows: "Perhaps my early knowledge of our Burnham and her Raymond descent from old Ipswich was one reason for my own interest in her personality. One of my own maternal ancestors, William Goodhue, was also an Ipswich victim of the tyranny of Governor Andros, having been imprisoned in Boston with Mr. Raymond, thus giving Mrs. Fitzwilliam and myself a common interest in an uncommon event. I married a Kendall County girl, Miss Almira S. Ives, whose grandfather, Judge Almon Ives of Pavilion, was one of Kendall County's very earliest and most valuable inhabitants, and as the Kendall County Ives and Raymond families were quite intimate, the way was thus prepared for a lifelong friendship between the later members of these families."

Sarah E. Raymond taught school in Kendall County for several terms after leaving Lisbon Academy, and in the fall of 1862 she entered the Illinois Normal University at Normal, Ill., and completed the course in 1866. She was fortunate in having been nearly all this time under the instruction of President Richard Edwards, who had been Principal of the Salem (Mass.) Normal School, which he had made the foremost institution of its kind in the United States. His magnetic and earnest enthusiasm inspired Miss Raymond to exert her faculties to the utmost. She was blessed with a fine physique, with unbounded energy, had untiring industry and perseverance and this, combined with commendable ambition, contributed to the results of her life work that seem worthy to be here-with presented. However it should be noted that she pursued the even tenor of her way without display or noticeable effort. She faithfully and carefully performed each day's task or each term's duties with exact, intense, never-failing honesty, conscientious in every thing she undertook.

As an instructor in Fowler's Institute, at Newark, once a very important educational institution of Kendall County, she entered the educational field after her graduation from the Normal School, and in 1868 began teaching in the public schools of Bloomington, Ill. Although she could at that time, command but a very moderate salary, she was given one of the most difficult positions, one that required diplomacy as well as education, and, seemingly, without effort secured control of the discordant elements and so thoroughly won the approval of pupils, parents and school officials that she was shortly promoted and became Principal of the Fifth Ward (now the Sheridan School) situated in the most populous part of the city of Bloomington. She continued in this position for eight terms, when she was again promoted, becoming first assistant in the Bloomington High School, and in the following year was placed in full charge as Principal, with a salary of \$1,200 per year. In all of these



W. V. Shepherd

positions Miss Raymond encountered obstacles, which, to many teachers, would have proved insurmountable, but perseverance, industry, good judgment and never-failing zeal carried her through these many trials. Her work has been performed in plain sight of Bloomington's citizens and almost under the eye, as it were, of President Edwards, of the Illinois Normal University, and one can well understand that she has become a woman of influence and ability, well qualified for subsequent duties.

At this time the Bloomington schools were not in a very satisfactory condition and there seemed to be a general desire for new and more competent leadership. Up to the time referred to no woman in Illinois, young or old, had ever been considered capable of filling so important a position as Superintendent of the public schools of the city and it was an unheard of innovation to place a woman at the helm. The Bloomington Board of Education, however, was unusually progressive and wide awake and they decided that in Miss Raymond the people would find a superior educator and a capable manager, one able to cope with the many complex problems presented at that time in the city schools. On August 4, 1874, Miss Sarah E. Raymond became the first woman Superintendent of Schools in the State of Illinois, and in the United States, a notable distinction, and this position she ably filled until 1892, a period of eighteen years. Her annual salary in this position was \$1,800, which included the pay of the Secretary of the Board of Education. Her appointment attracted wide attention and the women of her State were very proud of her success. In all there were nearly ninety teachers under her charge in nine or ten different schools. There was a very exacting public school interest and it required the Superintendent's utmost efforts to maintain the educational standard required, yet it can scarcely be said that there was, at that period, any well defined standard of school superintendence. Educators had not yet arrived at any general agreement in the matter of standards and perhaps Miss Raymond had as much to do with fixing these standards as any other person of that period. The Normal University, but two miles distant, contained some of the keenest educational minds in the entire West and it may, therefore be supposed that criticism was wide awake and alive on every hand, and for Miss Raymond to oversee the physical, financial and educational needs of Bloomington's public schools for these eighteen years, must have required foresight, good judgment, poise, a thoughtful watching of public sentiment, a careful balancing of forces and a degree of wisdom seldom possessed by any one individual.

Some of Bloomington's leading citizens were, at different times, members of the Board of Education in charge of the schools. Among these may be mentioned, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, afterward Vice President of the United States; Hon. Jonathan H. Rowell, for four terms a Member of Congress from the Bloomington District, several Mayors of the city and

other men prominent in affairs. For fifteen years Miss Georgina Trotter was the only female member of the Board. In business activity, in energetic, capable action and in civic zeal, she was the equal of any man belonging to this body. She was ever the right hand assistant of her devoted friend, Superintendent Raymond, and both these ladies appeared to be inspired by a common ambition, which was to throw as much as possible of their own personalities into the overseeing of the Bloomington schools, to make them as perfect as possible. Miss Trotter sustained the Superintendent as far as practicable in all of her plans for the betterment of the schools and thus it resulted that while one used her best efforts to lead the schools to a higher plane of educational efficiency, the other exerted herself in equal degree to aid the other members of the Board in carrying out the plans of the Superintendent. General harmony between Miss Raymond and the Board of Education resulted, as noted above, in her continuous employment for eighteen years and her resignation in 1892 was after being once more elected to the position, and her act met with almost universal regret from the general public.

Miss Raymond spent several succeeding years at Cambridge, Mass., and spent several of the pleasantest years of her life in Boston. She interested herself in club, society and public activities and became identified with some of Boston's leading literary and social circles, which gave her excellent opportunities for a valuable acquaintance in that center of literary and educational influence. She became Secretary of the "All Around Club," one of the largest literary clubs of Boston and in this organization she became acquainted with such distinguished personalities as E. D. Mead, Jane Austin, Mary Livermore, many of the Harvard professors, and such literary notables as Julia Ward Howe, Col. T. W. Higginson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and others of the men and women of culture. She was a member of the "Boston Branch of the National Folk Lore Society," and of the "Woman's Educational Society," and also of the "American Academy of Political and Social Science," of Philadelphia.

On June 23, 1896, Miss Raymond was married to Capt. F. J. Fitzwilliam, a man of genial and engaging personality, who had been a resident of Bloomington since 1866, and was a leading merchant of that city. During the Civil War he was Captain of Company A, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The happy married life of Captain and Mrs. Fitzwilliam was cut short by his death, December 23, 1899, at their home at No. 4824 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, where she yet resides. Her residence is beautifully furnished and in it may be found one of the most valuable libraries in Chicago, Mrs. Fitzwilliam having taken an intellectual woman's interest in accumulating her books, very many of the volumes being first editions in special bindings, many are prized for personal associations, some are antiques and all are of high literary merit.

In addition she possesses valuable manuscripts and other articles of interest especially dear to book lovers and artists. She enjoys life, interesting herself in philanthropic work, giving lectures on art, history and travel and is a capable manager of her own business affairs and is a charming hostess to a large circle of interesting friends. During her long connection with the Bloomington schools her earnings were considerable, and by adding her inheritance from her parents, she was able to make investments in Illinois farm lands before they had so greatly advanced in value. When an aunt passed away quite important properties came into her possession so that at present, she has what even in Chicago, may be considered an ample competence.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam's whole life has been one of great physical and mental exertion and her later as well as earlier days have been full of work. Naturally she joined such Chicago organizations as the "Travel Club," the "Arche Club," and "The Chicago Woman's Club," wholly made up of women of serious thought, taste and culture. Her most arduous duties at Chicago were performed while she was Treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with its 850 members, and so faithfully did she fill this laborious position that it was with difficulty that she obtained her release when other interests claimed her. She is a member of the Daughters of the Patriots and the Founders of America. Eligibility for membership is founded upon descent from patriotic ancestry in unbroken line through the Colonial times and the Revolutionary War. In her case it is no empty honor to belong to this society, as her Raymond ancestor in Massachusetts, as we have noted, in 1687, was one of our American heroes deserving national recognition, while no less than four of her great-grandfathers were in the War of the Revolution. The same lines of New England ancestry have made her eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames. She is a member, also, of the "Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities," with headquarters at Boston, Mass. Her most recent honor has been her appointment as Honorary Regent of the Lincoln University Endowment Association for the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., which institution was established for the educating of white boys and girls of the mountain regions of the South, where Lincoln himself was born. She is a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, of the Illinois State Historical Society and of the McLean Historical Society. In all these organizations she maintains more than ordinary interest and through them she keeps in touch with some of the most important activities of these modern times.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam has thus not only kept herself alive to our later day humanities, but has been instrumental in furthering and advancing important social, educational and civic movements. It would naturally be supposed that her experience with financial and business prob-

lems while in charge of the Bloomington public schools thoroughly fitted her for almost any position in which an educated business woman might find herself, and she has, consequently, most admirably filled the office of executrix of the estates of her father, her husband and her aunt. When her dear friend, Miss Georgina Trotter, died it was found that Mrs. Fitzwilliam had been chosen to settle her estate, which largely became the property of a brother, Mr. James Trotter, who lived but a short time afterward, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam administered his estate. The duties imposed by his will were full of very difficult legal perplexities, all of which were ably solved by this experienced lady. In attending to these duties it fell to her lot to carry out the provision of Mr. Trotter's will which provided for a memorial to the Trotter family, and this, while difficult, must have been one of the most satisfactory of her life's many duties. She engaged the famous sculptor, Lorado Taft, of Chicago, to design a beautiful and artistic memorial fountain, which is one of the best productions of that artist, and it was dedicated, with imposing ceremonies, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1911. This will ever be preserved in remembrance of the Trotter family and it will, also, be considered by the people of Bloomington a memorial to Miss Trotter and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The fountain stands on the Children's playground, which is a part of the grounds of the Withers Public Library, and the people of Bloomington will never forget that the construction of that library building was almost entirely accomplished through the efforts of two ladies, Miss Georgina Trotter and Miss Sarah E. Raymond, the latter of whom was President of the Public Library Board for twelve years and was a member of the building committee during the period of construction. The manufacture and placing of the above fountain was delayed for some months and because of this Mrs. Fitzwilliam put off for a time her projected trip to Europe and the Orient, but later enjoyed extensive travel through interesting foreign countries and met pleasant social recognition as an individual and as a well informed traveler.

A fitting close to the biography of this distinguished woman may be offered in the following paper, which is a testimonial written by Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, once Vice President of the United States and for years a resident of Bloomington.

"Mrs. Sarah E. (Raymond) Fitzwilliam was for many years a resident of Bloomington and superintendent of our public schools. As a member of the Board of Education during a portion of that time, I had excellent opportunities to know her worth and to become thoroughly acquainted with her methods as a teacher and superintendent. It is not too much to say that in both she reached the high water mark of efficiency. She was, in my judgment, *par excellence*, the teacher both of pupil and of instructor.

"She magnified her office and was unwearied in her efforts to promote the cause of higher education in our city. Her accomplishment will

be a continued inspiration to those who succeed her in the important work.

"As a lady of the loftiest character, as a co-worker in every effort for the public good, and as the cultured and pleasing associate and friend, she will long be gratefully remembered in her early home."

[The above appreciative sketch is from the pen of J. H. Burnham of the State Historical Society.]

FLETCHER, Edwin S., a man of more than ordinary ability, whose efforts have always been directed towards securing for his community a bettering of existing conditions, is one of the native sons of Kendall County, having been born in Lisbon Township, May 7, 1854, a son of Thomas Fletcher. The latter was born in Lancastershire, England, April 2, 1817, but emigrated to the United States in 1840, first settled in New York City, from whence he came in 1842 to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., and for the next five years worked for Lewis Sherrill for \$12 per month. From that small salary he saved enough to buy forty acres of land on Section 8, Lisbon Township, securing it direct from the government for \$1.25 per acre. He settled on this land and made it his home for many years, adding to his original purchase from time to time until, when he died, he owned 1,440 acres of good land in Lisbon Township, as well as a fine residence in Morris, Grundy County, and an eighteen-acre timber land tract in Big Grove Township. Outside of Illinois, he owned property in Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, and had large amounts of money out at interest. Starting out as a poor boy, Thomas Fletcher advanced until he was a very wealthy man at the time of his death, and accomplished this through honorable methods, by hard work and constant thrift. He married, first, a Miss Skinner, who survived her marriage but a few weeks. Subsequently he married Rebecca Naden, who bore him seven children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Martha J., who is now deceased, and Sarah E., Edwin S., Fannie M. and Thomas T. In later years, Mr. Fletcher retired from the farm and moved to Yorkville, later going to Morris, Grundy County, Ill., where his death occurred March 27, 1889. His wife survived until April 21, of the same year. She was also a native of Lancastershire, England, and was brought to Kendall County by her parents in her girlhood.

Edwin S. Fletcher was brought up on the farm and has always been an agriculturist. He attended the public schools of his native county and Jennings Seminary at Aurora. On February 22, 1877, Mr. Fletcher was married in Kendall County to Ida M. Scofield, born in Big Grove Township, this county, June 10, 1856, daughter of Lott and Hannah A. (Kirkland) Scofield, early and highly respected pioneers of Kendall County. After his marriage, Mr. Fletcher settled on the farm on which he is now residing. He owns 960 acres of magnificent land in Lisbon Township, and a half interest in 1,120 acres in Fulton County, Ind., and is one

of the most substantial farmers of Kendall County. Through long experience Mr. Fletcher has found that modern methods pay best in agricultural work, and he has introduced many improvements in the cultivation of his land, with gratifying result. He has been very active in the securing of the new electric line running through the county from Yorkville to Morris, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher became the parents of nine children: Charles E., May E., Lyell T., Erma E., Glenn H., Mildred R., Edwin L., Ralph E. and Robert H. Mr. Fletcher and his family are justly numbered among the most representative people of Kendall County. They are consistent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lisbon.

FORD, John A., one of the representative men of Kendall County, was born in Henry County, Ill., August 30, 1861, a son of William L. and Susan (Goehring) Ford. John A. Ford received a common school education in the district school, and afterward took a course in Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. On March 3, 1886, Mr. Ford was married at Aurora, to Margaret E. Flynn, born in Kendall County, June 2, 1868, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Cummin) Flynn, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They were early settlers of Kendall County, and were numbered among its best citizens.

After marriage, Mr. Ford settled on the farm where he now lives, in Kendall Township, comprising 220 acres of finely developed land, which he rents to a tenant at present. He is also a carpenter and contractor, and devotes a large portion of his time to his building operations. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford: Myra Lenora, born January 14, 1891, wife of Harry Galvin of Sedgwick, Col.; and William Thomas, born February 12, 1895. Mr. Ford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Yorkville Lodge No. 471. The Baptist Church is his religious home. Mrs. Ford was well educated in the public schools and the Yorkville High School, from which she was graduated in 1885, after which she taught school for one year. She is a member of the W. C. T. U., and of the Yorkville Woman's Club, and is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. She and her husband are numbered among the leading people of their community, and have many warm personal friends wherever known.

FOSTER, Walter M., Cashier of the Plano State Bank, of Plano, Ill., which institution he helped to found, is one of the recognized heads of finance in Kendall County. He was born in Little Rock Township, on his father's farm north of Plano, November 27, 1856, being the only son and eldest child of LaFayette and Marietta (Culver) Foster. LaFayette Foster came to what is now Little Rock Township, from Geneseo, N. Y., in 1837, and buying a farm north of Plano, lived there until he retired from active business life at which time he moved to Plano, about 1875, there residing

until his death September 28, 1905. He was married June 7, 1854, to Miss Marietta Culver of Little Rock Township, who survives him. Mrs. Foster was born in Little Rock, a daughter of Franklin and Elvira (Van Emmons) Culver. These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster: Walter M., whose name heads this review; Ella, who is now Mrs. Albert H. Sears of Plano; and Ida J., who is now Mrs. J. C. Browne of Aurora, Ill.

Walter M. Foster received a literary training in the public schools, being graduated from the Plano High School in 1876. In early life he aided in the work of the farm, continuing along this line until he was twenty-three years old, when he began farming on his own account. In 1883, he became general collector for the Plano Manufacturing Company, in which position he remained until his election as Treasurer of Kendall County in 1892. After serving his term of two years, Mr. Foster entered the banking house of Albert H. Sears of Plano as Cashier, becoming a co-partner with Mr. Sears, under the title of Sears & Company. This association continued until 1909, when it was severed, Mr. Foster being one of the organizers of the Plano State Bank, and its cashier since its inception.

On December 25, 1878, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Carrie V. Gifford, a daughter of William R. and Charlotte (Jones) Gifford of Little Rock Township. Their family consists of four children: Nellie May, Jessie, Vena and Harold J. All attend the Plano Methodist Church. Mr. Foster has always been a Republican in his political views until recent events drew him into the ranks of the Progressives. He served in the office of Highway Commission for twelve years, and was Supervisor, to fill a vacancy for four months. He belongs to Lodge No. 468, F. & A. M., of Plano; to the R. A. M., of Sandwich, Ill., and he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Mystic Workers of the World. Standing at all times for honesty of purpose and squareness of dealing, he has established a reputation that is enviable, and in addition, he has always been ready to further any movement looking to the material improvement or the moral and intellectual uplift of the community.

FRAZIER, F. R., M. D., physician and surgeon of Yorkville, was born at West Alexander, Pa., May 21, 1872. His preliminary educational training was secured in the public schools of Kingston, N. M., and he also spent three years in the Agricultural College of that same State, at Las Cruces, N. M. Coming to Chicago, he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1895, and on August 1, of that same year, he located at Yorkville, where he has since remained, building up a large and paying practice. Professionally Dr. Frazier belongs to the Kendall County Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In 1898, Dr. Frazier was married to Miss Sadie Randolph of Aurora,

Ill., and they have three children, namely: Dorothy C., Josephine R., and Frank R.

FREEMAN, H. E., M. D., a physician and surgeon of Millington, Ill., was born at Chicago, January 11, 1877, and received a liberal educational training in the Millington public schools, the Illinois University Academy, and the Illinois University, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of B. S. Taking a full medical course in the Northwestern University Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of M. D., he went to New York, and did post graduate work in the New York Post Graduate School during the summer of 1906. Although Dr. Freeman is interested along several special lines, he has been content to firmly establish himself in a general practice before devoting himself to any one feature of his profession, and for eight years has been profitably and pleasantly located at Millington. While residing there he has served efficiently as Health Officer for ten years, and he is examiner for the Travelers Insurance Company; examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York City; the Illinois Life Insurance Company; the Central Life Insurance Company of Illinois; Yeoman of America; Woodmen of America, and is president of the Yeoman of America, Council 294 of Newark; and a member of the Gleaners. Professionally he belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and the North Central Illinois Medical Society, and did belong to the American Academy of Medicine. He married Mary Scoggin of Millington, daughter of C. M. Scoggin, a retired farmer of Millington. Issue, Irene, Emma, Julius A., John S., and James F.

GABEL, Augustus C.—It is a certain fact that the most successful agriculturalists are those who are progressive in their ideas, and willing to venture much in carrying out their plans. There are many of these advanced farmers in Kendall County, which in a large measure accounts for its present prosperity. One of them is Augustus C. Gabel, of Kendall Township. He was born in Somonauk, De Kalb County, Ill., September 18, 1852, a son of J. Henry Gabel, a native of Germany, born in Nassau, October 30, 1813. He married in his native land, Anna K. Betz, who was also born in Nassau, Germany, March 20, 1816. Learning the wagonmaking trade, he worked at it a number of years in his native country. Saving and industrious, he accumulated some money, and concluded to venture it on immigrating to America, and in 1850, came to the United States. After landing in New York, he made his way to Chicago, via river, canal and the Great Lakes, and arrived near Somonauk, De Kalb County, Ill., where he bought ninety acres of land, living upon it for five years. He then purchased and settled on the same farm now occupied by his son, Augustus C. Gabel, in Kendall County, and this continued to be his home until his death, which occurred December 5, 1880. His wife died April 12, 1888.

They were both consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Ten children were born to them, of whom four are now living: Henry G., a physician of Aurora; Lewis J., a farmer of Kendall County; Theodore C., also a farmer of Kendall County, and Augustus C.

Augustus C. Gabel was brought up a farmer, and educated in the schools of Kendall County, and the Jennings Seminary of Aurora. On June 3, 1880, he married in Kendall County, Sarah E. Smith, born in Center County, Pa., July 2, 1854, daughter of Daniel M. and Caroline (Gardner) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Gabel became the parents of two children: Carrie J., born February 24, 1884, wife of Oliver A. Burkhart; and Glen A., born January 15, 1890, his father's able assistant on the farm.

Mr. Gabel is one of the progressive men of his county. He was among the first to introduce the breeding of mules in his locality, and the first to take stock in the Independent Harvester Company of Plano, having served as one of its directors. He served five years as Secretary of the Farmers' Institute of Kendall County, and three years as its President. At present he is Justice of the Peace and has held this office for twenty-one years consecutively, as well as having been School Director for many years, and during that period been Clerk of the board. A man of action as well as ideas, he has put into practical operation methods which he deemed would work out beneficially to his community, and is therefore a very valuable man.

GILLMAN, Charles.—Since 1907 Charles Gillman has lived a retired life at Plano, Ill., but prior to that time was, for a long period of years, closely and prominently identified with the agricultural and business interests of Kendall County. At various times he was at the head of enterprises of a commercial nature and the proprietor of well-cultivated farming properties, and in the meantime faithfully performed the duties of citizenship by serving in several public offices. Mr. Gillman is a native son of Kendall County, having been born in Little Rock Township, on his father's farm, July 18, 1843, a son of John and Margaret (Jobes) Gillman, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of Onondaga County, N. Y.

The Gillman family, on first coming to Kendall County, settled on a farm in Little Rock Township, on the line of Bristol Township, but in 1855 moved to Blackberry Township, Kane County, Ill., where the father was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in an Illinois volunteer regiment in the Union army and served until the close of hostilities in 1865. At that time he came to Little Rock Township, to which his wife, son, and daughters had moved during his absence, and here he continued farming until his retirement in 1886. His death occurred May 4, 1893, while the mother survived him until September 4, 1899. Their children were as follows: Charles; Mary, who became the wife

of Adolph Post, and is now a resident of Rathdrum, Idaho; and Sarah, who died at the age of three years.

Charles Gillman received his education in the district schools, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the home farm and assisting his father until his marriage, February 14, 1868, to Miss Amelia La Seuer, who was born at Homer, Tompkins County, N. Y., daughter of Gilbert and Amanda (Taylor) La Seuer of New York State. The La Seuer family came to De Kalb County, Ill., in the fall of 1859, and three years later removed to Little Rock Township, Kendall County, where the father, a farmer, purchased a tract of land. With the exception of several years spent as a soldier during the Civil War, he continued to make this his home up to the time of his death, which occurred September 2, 1890, the mother surviving him until September 10, 1903.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gillman removed to a farm in Cedar County, Iowa, where Mr. Gillman worked for four years, and then returned to Little Rock Township and for six years rented farms. At the expiration of that period he went to Hinckley, Ill., where for seven years he conducted a livery business, but eventually sold out and once again took up farming on his father's property along the Fox River. Eight years later he came to Plano, and at the time of his father's death inherited seventy acres of land, which he sold in 1907, and in that year bought the fine residence at Plano in which he now makes his home. He is well known to the people of this community as an earnest, public-spirited citizen who is ever ready to forward the best interests of his adopted place. A stalwart Republican in politics, while a resident of De Kalb County, he served in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff for six years, and for a like period was Constable in Little Rock Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillman have had one child: Zelma Undine, now Mrs. John Turpin, of Aurora, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Turpin have one son, Albert Edward.

GILMOUR, John, still a Kendall County farmer, although during the winter he resides in Aurora, is a splendid example of what the agriculturalist can accomplish with the fertile land of this region. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 15, 1841, a son of John and Isabelle (Craig) Gilmour, born in Scotland, he in 1812, and she in 1819. They married in their native country, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Kendall County, settling upon land in Oswego Township, which he had purchased the previous year. This country continued to be their home until he died in 1900. His wife died many years before, passing away in 1869. They were the parents of seven children: Isabelle, deceased; John; David, deceased; Mary, widow of Andrew Armour, lives with her son in Will County; James, deceased; Ann, widow of William Anderson of Kendall County; James (II) lives in Will County.

John Gilmour came to Kendall County with his parents in 1852, and has developed large interests here. After his marriage, in 1863, he settled on the home of his parents, and spent nine years, and then in the spring of 1872, bought and settled in Wheatland Township, Will County, where he lived for a number of years. In 1904, he retired from the farm, and now spends his winters in Aurora, but during the summer is busy superintending the operation of his farm work, owning as he does 277 acres in Kendall County and 305 acres in Will County.

On October 15, 1863, Mr. Gilmour was married in Will County to Miss Janet Nelson, born in Kilmaurs, Scotland, February 19, 1841, daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Wilson) Nelson. Mrs. Gilmour died November 21, 1894, after having borne her husband six children: John, born April 30, 1865, died April 7, 1880; Barbara W., born November 2, 1866, wife of Joseph A. Graham, of Aurora; David of Will County; Walter, a farmer of Kendall County; Isabelle, wife of Charles Smith of Kendall County; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas McMicken of Will County. has two daughters,—Thelma I. and Alberta F. Joseph A. Graham was born in Troy, Missouri, July 31, 1860, is an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Aurora, and he and his wife have three children: Allen W., Janet E. and Gladys E. David Gilmour married May Brown and they have one child,—Clarence H. N. Walter Gilmour married Annie Perkins, and they have had six children: Eva, deceased; Raymond F., Hazel, Edna, Ruth and Delia. Few men stand higher in public esteem than Mr. Gilmour who through untiring industry and thrift has accumulated large holdings, and placed himself among the wealthy men of his community.

GORTON, Levi Case (deceased), one of the sturdy pioneers of Kendall County, and a man whose many virtues endeared him to his family and his friends, as his business ability made him respected among his associates, was born near Corning, Steuben County, N. Y., October 20, 1809. Many points of interest to the general public as well as to his numerous friends and admirers, have been gleaned, and are subjoined.

The paternal ancestor, Sammel Gorton, came to America from England sixteen years after the Mayflower landed its crew on Plymouth Rock. Mr. Gorton, who was a man of advanced ideas in many respects for his times, came into conflict with the Puritans of Massachusetts, and so securing a grant of land, he followed Roger Williams and other friends to Rhode Island. He was the first settler of Warwick, and some of his property is still in the possession of his descendants. Several of these participated in the Revolutionary War, while Samuel Gorton, father of Levi C. Gorton, was in the War of 1812, serving as surgeon. He was considered one of the foremost men in his profession in Western New York, and was a native of Rensselaer County, N. Y., and a son of Peleg Gorton, a wealthy farmer. Dr. Gorton was a student

of astronomy, and when he died was about ready to publish a work relating to the influence of the moon upon the tides. For years his professional services were in great demand, and his practice extended over a radius of forty-five miles. Of his five children, all are now deceased.

Levi Case Gorton was in the seventh generation from the American founder, Sammel Gorton. Left fatherless when about fourteen years old, he learned the millwright trade, and followed it in New York State and Maryland. In 1833, he decided to try his fortunes in the still new State of Illinois, so went as far as Buffalo, traveling by the Erie Canal. At that city, he boarded a boat bound for Detroit, Mich., and then crossed the latter State in company with two young men, partly by team and partly on foot, and on the way they met "Long" John Wentworth, a well known public man of Illinois, and accompanied him. The morning after their arrival in the then village of Chicago, the young men had breakfast with Mark Beaubien, the pioneer of this section, who urged them to buy lots in the future city at \$200 each. Mr. Gorton laughed at the idea, and continued his search for a desirable location. When he arrived in the neighborhood of the present town of Montgomery, on the Fox River, he bought a partially improved farm, the present site of Fox River Park, and began further improving it. Forty acres of the land had been broken, and a log cabin stood on the place. A short time after buying it, Mr. Gorton accepted a good price for his property and took a claim on the present site of Aurora, where he broke up ten acres. After trading this for another claim which he soon sold, he invested his capital in some land in Oswego. There he located a flour mill, the first one built between Aurora and the mouth of the river, and later aided in the construction of the first saw mill put up in Aurora. For about three years, he was actively engaged in the operation of his flour mill, and in the meanwhile carried on the cultivation of his farm. Later, he sold the mill property, and after spending thirty years on farms in the vicinity of Oswego, moved to one in Bristol Township, where he resided a number of years, subsequently retiring to Bristol Station, and there died March 16, 1904. Mr. Gorton always took an active part in any worthy enterprise for the betterment of his town and county, and was an important factor in the upbuilding of Kendall County.

Although Levi Case Gorton has passed into the Great Unknown, his name will long be remembered for he was a man of strict integrity and uprightness of living, and as a friend to the poor and needy, he had few equals. For many terms he was Roadmaster, and a member of the School Board, and held other local offices. He belonged to the first Petit Jury that assembled in Kane County, and served as a member of the first Grand Jury that convened in Kendall County, soon after its organization.

On January 8, 1837, Mr. Gorton married Miss

Jane Townsend, born in Tioga County, N. Y., December 18, 1812, daughter of Claudius and Sarah (McCormick) Towusend, and they had six children: Sophia, deceased; Melissa, also deceased; Thomas J., married Anna E. Shibley, April, 1865; Susan C., of Bristol Station; Alice, deceased; and Charlotte, died July 7, 1913, who was the wife of Levi Shults of Plano, Ill. The mother of this family died June 2, 1901. The Gorton family is numbered among the best and oldest in Kendall County, and its members have left their impress upon its history in a way that cannot be effaced.

GOUDIE, Hugh H.—When a man has spent his life in any one line of endeavor, he protects his own interests by concentrating upon a certain object, and his ultimate success is made more sure than if he had scattered the force of his work by dividing it. Especially is this true with relation to agricultural operations, and one of the men who has accomplished much as a farmer, is Hugh H. Goudie of Na-au-say Township, Kendall County, Ill. He was born on the farm he now occupies, September 12, 1863, a son of David and Jane (Hunter) Goudie.

Growing up amid strictly agricultural surroundings, and carefully trained to habits of thrift and industry, Mr. Goudie attended the district schools, the Oswego schools and the West Aurora schools and when he began working, took up farming, having followed that calling ever since. He owns 251 acres in this township and thirteen acres in Kendall Township and is correctly numbered among the leading farmers of his locality.

On February 14, 1894, Mr. Goudie was married in Kendall County, by Rev. Henry Arlen of this township, to Margaret Jennings Jessup, born in Na-au-say Township, February 14, 1866, daughter of William A. and Mary Jane (Van Duzer) Jessup. Mr. and Mrs. Goudie have had three children: Jane Jessup, born April 17, 1896; James Hunter, born December 11, 1900; and Hugh Hunter, born October 24, 1905. His family are members of the Au Sable Grove Church.

GOUDIE, James Hunter, residing on the homestead of his father in Na-au-say Township, is one of the prosperous, substantial agriculturalists of Kendall County. He was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, a son of David and Jane (Hunter) Goudie, also natives of Scotland, the former born in Bridgemill Grove, April 27, 1825, and the latter in Glenhead, Kilbride, West, February 14, 1824. They married in their native country, February 14, 1849, and in the fall of 1858, immigrated to the United States, stopping on the way for a few months in Canada, while Mr. Goudie looked for a suitable location here.

In the spring of 1859, they located in Na-au-say Township, Kendall County, Ill., upon land he had bought, which is now owned and operated by his sons. This property continued to be the home of the parents until they died. When Mr. Goudie first came here, he invested his money in

700 acres of land, paying \$20 per acre for it, and lived to see its value increase manyfold. A Democrat, he took an active part in party matters, although never an office-seeker, but was elected Commissioner of Highways and served for many years. The Masonic order had in him a strong adherent, and he became a Knight Templar. His death occurred May 5, 1884. His widow survived him until February 9, 1892. They were the parents of five children: Thomas, born July 12, 1851, of LeMars, Iowa; James Hunter, born May 24, 1853; Mary C., born January 27, 1856, wife of the Hon. Thomas C. McMillen of LaGrange, Ill.; Margaret R., born August 4, 1858, living with her sister, Mrs. McMillen; Hugh H., born September 12, 1863, a farmer of Kendall County.

James H. Goudie received his educational training in the public schools of his county, and Chicago, and a private school at Oswego, following this with a course at the Jennings Seminary, Aurora. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that calling. On February 6, 1883, Mr. Goudie married Martha Russell, born in Oswego Township, September 3, 1857, daughter of Michael and Catherine (McCarthy) Russell. After his marriage, Mr. Goudie settled on his father's homestead, which has continued to be his home. During the many years he has lived in this township, he has witnessed remarkable changes, and is proud of the part he and his have played in this desirable development of natural resources. Such agriculturalists as Mr. Goudie do much to raise the standard of excellence, and by their success call attention to the value of thrift and industry.

GRATE, John E., an up-to-date and progressive citizen of Kendall County, Ill., is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., some ten miles from Albany, on the 30th of October, 1855. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Hatch) Grate are both natives of Germany, the father, born there April 14, 1822; the mother, April 19, 1828. They came to America when they were quite young, and located in Rensselaer County, N. Y., where married in 1850, and there they made their permanent home. Peter Grate died November 4, 1906, and is survived by his wife, who lives with her sons in Kendall County. To them, during their long and useful lives, were born twelve children. Those still living are: Emily (Mrs. George Bonesteel), lives in Grafton Center, N. Y.; John E., of Kendall County; Phillip S., lives in Kendall County, Ill.; Albert, lives in Kendall County; Alfred, lives in Troy, N. Y. Albert and Alfred are twins. John Grate, our subject was reared on the home farm and gained his early education in the neighboring public schools. His desire was to come West to live, and accordingly, he left New York and, 1877, arrived in Morris, Ill., with but \$2.00 of actual cash in his possession. Realizing the necessity of securing work at once, he started out on foot looking for a job, in Seward Township, where he was to receive \$18.00 a month for his serv-

ices. Here he remained until the last of December of that year, when he went to Wisconsin to work in a lumber camp for a time, going from there into a blacksmith shop, having gained experience in this line of work some years previous. He worked at this until the following spring, when he returned to Kendall County and worked for William Schuteldt & Sons for about two years, doing a little work as a blacksmith at odd times during the winter. Later he rented land and engaged in farming, for Solomon Hodson, for a third of the annual yield. He then rented land, on his own responsibility, from James Heap, and farmed to very good advantage, and with gratifying success.

On the 28th of February, 1884, Mr. Grate married Miss Caroline M. Thanepohn, the elder daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bop) Thanepohn, who was born in Kendall County, April 2, 1864. Mr. Grate's interests were transferred from Kendall County, where he had held land in various sections, to Will County. Here he was engaged until 1899, when he again returned to Kendall County and took up his residence on a farm which he had bought the previous year. This farm, on which he has since made his permanent home, was very much run down when it came into his possession, but since the title has rested in his name, the place has been transformed into one of the most desirable properties of the kind in the entire County. It is truly a beautiful home now with its fine modern buildings, beautiful shade trees and surroundings. At present Mr. Grate owns 243 acres in this County, all of which have been gained through hard work, energy and thrift on the part of himself and his wife; he was the first farmer in the County to own and operate a traction plow.

Mr. and Mrs. Grate are the parents of eight children, as follows: William E., deceased; Clara M. (Mrs. Leroy Bower), lives in Manitoba, Canada; Elizabeth M. (Mrs. R. J. Brown), lives in Joliet, Ill.; Minnie E., at home; Anna C., deceased; Albert J., at home; Frederick E. D., Janet S., at home. Mr. Grate has every reason to be proud of his family, for they are substantial, worth-while people of the kind one would wish to know and to have for friends. Socially, Mr. Grate is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Grate's family belongs to the Methodist Church at Yorkville.

GRISWOLD, Elihu (deceased).—A glance back seventy-five years covers the most eventful part of the history of Illinois, and stories heard from the lips of pioneers of 1838, are filled with interest. In Elihu Griswold, who was an honored retired citizen of Plano, Ill., was found one of these pioneers and one, who, through a long and busy life, contributed not a little to developing his chosen section of the State. He was born October 9, 1828, in Schoharie County, N. Y., a son of John J. and Mary (Eldredge) Griswold.

John J. Griswold was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and learned the shoemaking trade. On December 10, 1822, he married Mary Eld-

ridge and they settled in Schoharie County until 1838, when they became pioneers to Illinois. When they reached Rob Roy Creek, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, they found as earlier settlers, Daniel Burroughs and his son Daniel, the former of whom was a Revolutionary soldier and the latter a soldier of the War of 1812, who had located here in 1836. The old Revolutionary soldier died in 1843 and his body was the first interred in what is known as the Griswold Cemetery, the land for which purpose having been donated by John J. Griswold and William Ferguson, a later neighbor.

The Griswolds settled first on Fox River and later John J. Griswold bought 140 acres on Fox River, in Little Rock Township, and spent the rest of his life there. He was a peaceful man himself but was led into litigation by a man jumping his claim and it was twenty years before he succeeded in getting a clear title. His wife died in November, 1856, but he survived until March 24, 1884, the parents of three sons: James, Elihu and Romelius. James lived in Kendall County and died here when aged about seventy years. Romelius spent many years here and then moved to Rantoul, Ill.

Elihu Griswold can well remember the long journey with his parents from New York to Illinois, first by wagon and canal to Buffalo and later by lake to Chicago. His uncle, Barnabas Eldridge, with John Wheeler, had already settled on Big Rock Creek, in Kendall County and the party pushed on from Chicago to locate in the same neighborhood. Barnabas Eldridge lived on a farm all his life and died in advanced age and none of his descendants yet live in Kendall County. John Wheeler also spent the balance of his life in Kendall County.

As a boy, Elihu Griswold helped his father clear off the timber on his land and it evidently had once been the location of an Indian settlement, as here were found an Indian spring and numerous Indian mounds. While his father continued to work at his trade, Elihu and his brothers managed to get the farm into a producing condition and he remained at home until he was twenty-eight years of age. He recalls many interesting events and facts of those early days. On many occasions he drove his ox-team to Chicago, with grain or stock. On one occasion he sold dressed pork at Chicago for \$1.50 per hundred weight and when offered currency in payment asked for silver and was told that if he would treat the crowd, he could have the silver. As whisky was fifteen cents a gallon his treat did not cost much. In 1853 he located on a farm of his own, on Rob Roy Creek, and lived on that farm until 1901, when he took up his residence at Plano. He spent three years in California and remembered when Los Angeles had but 300 inhabitants and at that time declined to buy a lot there which his wife much desired. He realized later that his judgment was then at fault, for, on several occasions when he revisited the city he found real estate advanced beyond all reasonable foresight, that same lot that he declined, later selling for



Levi Shultz

\$50,000. For about fifty years he lived on his farm and during that time made it one of the best in the county.

On November 22, 1852, Mr. Griswold was married to Miss Lucy A. Raymo, who was born in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., a daughter of Alexander Raymo, who came to Illinois when his daughter was five years old and settled at Squaw Grove, in DeKalb County. Mrs. Griswold after fifty-four years of happy married life, passed away September 22, 1906. She was an educated, cultured woman and was very active in club life and had visited with her husband, many parts of the United States and Mexico, and had visited all the leading expositions. Of their children the eldest died in infancy. Frank died at the age of eighteen years, and Mary, when aged eleven years. The one survivor, John Griswold, resides at Plano. Mr. Griswold was identified with the Republican party ever since its organization and during several years served as a County Commissioner. He died at his home in Plano, March 22, 1913.

GRISWOLD, James W. (deceased), was an early settler of Kendall County, and up to the time of his death was one of the active, prominent and influential men of this portion of the country. He was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., January 9, 1824, and came to Kendall County, Ill., in 1838, purchasing land and making improvements on Section 32, Little Rock Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. His first wife was Caroline Brown, who died October 23, 1853. They had three children: Celeste, Horace and Julia. Celeste married Charles Miller, and resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Horace is in Cooper, Iowa, and Julia married Charles Hill, and lives at Rantoul, Ill.

On November 10, 1855, James W. Griswold and Ann M. Sly were united in wedlock. She is the daughter of William and Beulah (Guthrie) Sly, and was born November 18, 1828, in Huron County, Ohio. William Sly was born in Ireland, March 14, 1802, came to America, and located in Chemung County, N. Y., later moved to Ohio, where he was married and remained until 1834, then came to Illinois, and first settled at Northville, in LaSalle County. He was a thrifty farmer. He filled the offices of Town Clerk and Supervisor, and was elected in 1842 a Justice of the Peace, and served until his death, September 15, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Sly were the parents of thirteen children, and of these Mrs. James Griswold was the first born. She resides in Sandwich, Ill., having married Albert Dodd, of that place. The universal testimony the neighbors bear to the memory of Mr. Griswold is that he was highly esteemed by all; that he was an honest, conscientious man.

To the second marriage of James Griswold were born three children: William Jay, Eliza Ann (now Mrs. C. Bradley, of Gary, Okla.), and Mary J., who married Thomas E. LaDue, of Sandwich, Ill.

William Jay Griswold was born on the home farm, in Little Rock Township, February 11,

1858, and here he has spent his life. He received excellent school advantages, after a course in the public schools becoming a student in Jennings Seminary, Aurora. On March 13, 1882, he was married to Alice J. Bradley. She was born in Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., August 14, 1863, and is a daughter of Horace and Julia M. (Curley) Bradley. Horace Bradley was a native of Bradford County, Pa., born March 6, 1833, and his wife was born August 15, 1835, a daughter of Zenas H. and Mary (Hickey) Gurley. Mrs. Mary (Hickey) Gurley was born in Canada, January 1, 1807 and migrated to Illinois in 1849. She was the mother of eleven children. The venerable lady passed away in Decatur County, Iowa, several years ago. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Casselman) Hickey. John Hickey was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served the cause of independence faithfully and well.

GRISWOLD, William Jay, who is a representative citizen of Kendall County and one of the substantial and progressive agriculturists of Little Rock Township, was born on his present farm on February 11, 1858, and is a son of James W. and Ann M. (Sly) Griswold. James W. Griswold was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., and died on the present home farm in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., July 3, 1885. His parents were John J. and Mary (Eldridge) Griswold, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Connecticut. James W. Griswold married Ann M. Sly, a daughter of William and Beulah (Guthrie) Sly, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Connecticut. The wife of James W. Griswold was born in Huron County, Ohio, while her parents were on their way to Illinois. For ten years following the death of her husband, Mrs. Griswold lived with her son, William Jay, and then married Albert Dodd and since then her home has been at Sandwich, Ill.

William Jay Griswold was educated in the district schools and in the East Pawpaw and Jennings Seminaries, Aurora, spending a term at each institution. He assisted on the home farm and taught school for five winters. After his father died he bought the interests of the other heirs in 100 acres of the old homestead and to that added 200 acres. In addition to general farming he has given considerable attention to raising horses, cattle and hogs. He has other investments, being president and one of the board of directors of the Farmers Grain Elevator Company at Sandwich, Ill., in which he is financially interested.

Mr. Griswold has also a fine park of thirty-five acres located on Little Rock Creek on the South Plano and Sandwich road. This is a carefully kept grove, through which the creek runs and at the main entrance Mr. Griswold has one of the finest springs in the State, and stone steps, landing and walks are in evidence. The water is pure. This grove and park are known as "The Griswold Spring." Here Mr. Griswold has generously fitted a splendid outing place

which is open to all without price and it is gratefully used by the public.

On March 13, 1882, Mr. Griswold was married to Miss Alice J. Bradley, who was born at Mount Carroll, Ill., and is a daughter of Rev. Horace and Julia (Gurley) Bradley. Her father was a Methodist preacher and hence was located at various points. To Mr. and Mrs. Griswold the following children have been born: Laura, born October 5, 1883, who married, June 21, 1905, James Layden, of Sandwich, Ill., and they have two sons, Carl and Wendell; Elva, born February 11, 1886, who is Mrs. John Kenyon, married December 20, 1910 and have two children, Russell and Robert; Wayne, born May 8, 1898, who lives in Little Rock Township, married July 5, 1911, Lenora Clark, of Sandwich, Ill., is a farmer of Little Rock Township; and Carl, born December 2, 1892, Alma, born May 6, 1896, and Edith, born May 21, 1899, all living at home. In politics Mr. Griswold has always been a Republican and since March, 1912, has been serving as Road Commissioner. He belongs to the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America, being identified with lodge No. 147, at Sandwich, Ill.

HAGE, Frederick H.—To the farmers, the sturdy folk who form the backbone of this great nation, falls a vastly important duty under the present day system of world-wide specialization of labor. It is they who feed the ever-increasing multitude and permit them, in return to devote their undivided attention to their own individual and specific branches of industry. As the population of the world increases by leaps and bounds, the task of those devoted to agriculture assumes tremendous proportions. In response to this added call on them, the farmers have made answer by taking up lands at first considered useless and transforming them, by the application of scientific discoveries, mothered by necessity, into the garden plats that now yield their fruit exactly as is required. Farming methods are continually changing and advancing, and those who answer to their responsibility and keep abreast of the time, deserve the praise and thanks of the world. From this class of up to date farmers comes Frederick H. Hage, born July 5, 1859, a son of Frederick and Johanna (Leifheit) Hage, natives of Germany.

Frederick Hage and wife emigrated to America in 1852, coming out to the then unsettled portion of Illinois, now known as Kendall County, and building for themselves a home. Mr. Hage was a carpenter by trade and worked at this whenever the opportunity was presented, but as the demand for services of this kind was limited in the extreme, he took such work as offered, at such wages as he could get. Later he rented a farm, and finding this venture profitable, bought a farm and took up farming as his lifework. On this farm he and his wife lived until her death in 1870. Mr. Hage then married Dorothea Strohmeier, and some years later retired from active farming and moved to Yorkville, where he died in 1899. He had started

in this country as a poor boy, but through much hard work and application, came to be one of the substantial men of influence in the county. He was the father of thirteen children. To his first marriage were born: August, Anna, Frederick II., George, Bertha, William, Emma and Ella, twins, the latter of whom is deceased. To his second marriage were born: Dora, Henry, deceased, Ernest, Herman, and Matilda. The entire family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and are earnest, conscientious people, and enjoy the respect and esteem of a host of friends.

Frederick H. Hage was born on the farm in Kendall Township and received his early training on the farm and in the local public and parochial schools. Farming was then his chief business interest and he applied himself to the work with no small degree of success. In his twenty-fifth year he was married to Miss Apolinia Walter, who was born in Dettinghan, Germany, April 26, 1862, a daughter of Jacob and Catharina (Zeiter) Walter, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1882 and settled in Kane County, Ill. In 1895, Mr. Hage, after having rented land for some time, bought the splendid farm on which he now lives. Here he has farmed to such good advantage that he has been enabled to increase his land-holdings materially, now owning 220 acres of fine land in Kendall County and 320 in Polk County, Minn. Mr. Hage is also a stockholder in the Independent Harvester Company at Plano and in the Farmers Elevator Company, Yorkville. In politics, Mr. Hage has had neither the time nor the inclination to seek for recognition, but nevertheless his splendid citizenship has been so plainly evidenced, that the people of the township have elected him to the office of Highway Commissioner, at each consecutive election since 1903. In this position Mr. Hage has been largely instrumental in the construction of good roads in the county. He has always shown the utmost interest in all the affairs that tend toward the betterment of public welfare.

To Mr. Hage and his wife nine children have been born: William F., born June 25, 1886, married Laura Buettner of La Grange, Ill.; Walter G., born June 8, 1888, married Pauline Reingard of Kendall County, and has two children, Wilma and Harold; Otto A., born June 8, 1890; Gertrude K., born June 13, 1892, died December 25, 1892; Elsie D., born June 22, 1894; Alma B., born August 24, 1896; Helen M., born September 1, 1898; Edward J., born January 29, 1901; Ruth B., born March 20, 1903. Of this family Mr. Hage is justly proud and well he may be. All are members of the Lutheran Church and have a deep concern for its welfare and prosperity; they enjoy the best of social life, and they are counted among the most truly respected of citizens.

HAGE, William, one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Kendall County, was born in Kendall Township, August 17, 1867, a son

of Frederick and Johanna (Leifheit) Hage. He was reared on the farm, and his days spent in the German Lutheran Schools of the vicinity were interspersed with the strictly practical training he received in farm work under the expert supervision of his father. This latter training has since proved invaluable to him, as he chose farming as the work he was to follow through life, for, through the medium of an early start under the guiding hand of an expert, he has gained success in his line, where others, with a less fortunate beginning would have failed. Mr. Hage is now an expert himself in all matters pertaining to agriculture, and is an authority in his neighborhood.

Mr. Hage was married to Miss Anna Behrens on the 13th of October, 1892. She is a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Kollman) Behrens, and was born May 26, 1871, in Kendall County. Her father, Frederick Behrens, was a native of Hanover, Germany, Colenfeld, born Dec. 16, 1840, and came to America in 1866, making his home in Kendall County, where he engaged in farming and became well-to-do. Her mother was born in Kendall County, August 22, 1851, and was married to Mr. Behrens July 4, 1869. The father died Sept. 21, 1900, and is survived by his wife, who now lives in Fox Township. They were the parents of the following children: Ellen, deceased; Anna, the wife of our subject; William, deceased; Frederick; Dorothea; Henry; Herman, deceased; William, (2); Herman, (2); Martin and Ernest.

After his marriage, Mr. Hage rented one of his father's farms in Kendall Township, and lived on this place for nine years. He then purchased and settled on the farm he now works, which is well improved and contains 155 acres of the best land. Here he and his family live, with all the comforts of life and many of its luxuries. To him and his wife ten children have been born, namely: Frederick W., born Sept. 2, 1893; Lillian, born July 24, 1895; Laura, born June 27, 1897; Irvin H., born Aug. 18, 1899; Martin, born Sept. 6, 1901; Herbert, born Jan. 18, 1903; William, born April 20, 1906; Randolph, born May 6, 1908; Dorothea, born Nov. 27, 1911; a daughter who died, unnamed, in infancy; all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hage are members of the German Lutheran Church and its interests are theirs. As was his father, Mr. Hage is a strong Democrat.

HALL, David (deceased), who was one of the pioneers of Kendall County, was one of its well known and representative men. He was a native of New Jersey, born in Centerville, Hunterdon County, January 21, 1829, a son of John D. and Gertrude M. (Carkhuff) Hall who were also natives of the same place as their son, but came of German and Holland extraction. John D. Hall was a son of Derrick Hall, also born in Hunterdon County, N. J. After his marriage to Gertrude M. Carkhuff, John D. Hall and wife came to Illinois, in March, 1851, journeying by way of the Great Lakes and consuming six

weeks in the trip to Michigan and four weeks to Oswego, Ill. They settled in Oswego, Kendall County, where they resided until fall when they located on a farm three miles southeast of that village. Mr. Hall first bought ninety-seven acres of land, and later added to his holdings until he owned at the time of his death 192 acres of land in Kendall County. In 1880 he retired from the farm and moved to Oswego, where he died December 16, 1884. His wife survived him until July 5, 1905. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: David, Asher, and John K., all deceased; Mary J.; Harriet A.; Levi N.; Catherine E., who is deceased; Sarah L.; and Martha Ellen, who is deceased.

David Hall came to Kendall County in the fall of 1851, a few months after his parents, and was married in this county October 9, 1861 to Miss Paulina R. Wagner, a native of Ohio, born at Hillsboro, April 18, 1839, a daughter of William and Delilah (Golliday) Wagner, natives of Augusta County, Va. William Wagner was born April 10, 1806, and his wife May 12, 1808. They were married in their native State on August 13, 1829, and moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, making their trip on horseback. This continued their home until 1851 when they came to Kendall County and lived here until their death, she passing away on August 30, 1872, and he on March 28, 1884. They were the parents of eight children: Margaret A., Silas F., James N., Mary J., Paulina R., Sarah A., Susan L., and Samuel S.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Hall settled in Oswego where he lived until his death which occurred on April 11, 1908. His wife passed away on February 18, 1893. They had one child, Helen F., who was born February 12, 1863. Mr. Hall was an auctioneer for many years in Kendall County, and was one of the prominent men of his day. He was a staunch Republican in his political belief, and took an active part in public affairs, holding many offices of trust and responsibility, being in office from the time of his arrival in the county until his death. In 1893 he joined the Masonic fraternity, and was the oldest man in point of years to enter that order at Oswego. In every way Mr. Hall was a fine man and fully deserved the respect accorded him. He was proud of the fact that one of his ancestors, John Kline, was one of the chief engineers of General Washington's army in the War of the American Revolution.

HARKNESS, James (deceased), formerly one of the most worthy and representative residents of Kendall County, and one of its pioneers, was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, August 29, 1831, a son of Andrew and Janet (Pennman) Harkness, who were also natives of Scotland, born March 11, 1794, and November 29, 1801, respectively. They married in their native country, and in 1840 immigrated to the United States, stopping for a time in New York State, but in 1850 they moved to Kendall County.

James Harkness came with his parents to the United States, being at that time nine years old.

He remained in New York State about a year after his parents came to Illinois, and then joined the family in Kendall County. He was married in Oswego, Kendall County, November 1, 1855, to Miss Sarah Ann Smith, born in Erie County, N. Y., January 11, 1839, a daughter of Heiman H. and Emily (Stedwell) Smith, he born in New York, February 18, 1812, and she in Warren County, N. Y., September 23, 1814. They married in Erie County, N. Y., in 1837, and in 1846 moved to Kendall County, Ill., stopping first in Oswego, but soon thereafter went to Kane County, where they resided for a few years. Subsequently they came back to Kendall County where they resided until death claimed them, Mrs. Smith dying February 16, 1887, and Mr. Smith, July 14, 1893. They were the parents of two children: Sarah Ann and Maryetta, the latter being deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Harkness settled in McLean County, Ill., where he bought land and lived until October, 1858, when he came to Kendall County, and here continued to live until his death, April 22, 1911. He was one of the progressive and well to do men of the county. A Republican in politics, he always took an active interest in the welfare of his community and State. In McLean County he served one year in the office of Assessor; was School Treasurer for sixteen years in Kendall Township, Kendall County; was Assessor of Kendall Township many years, and also Treasurer of the Kendall County Fair Association for many years. In 1880 he was Census Enumerator of Kendall County; was a member of the village board of Yorkville, and was Treasurer of the Horse Owners Protective Association of Kendall County. The Methodist Episcopal Church held his membership, he being connected with that denomination at Yorkville. Strictly temperate and moral in his habits, he exerted a powerful influence for good and was a kind and loving father and husband, devoted to his family, and genial and kind to all. His wife likewise is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yorkville and is a lady beloved by all who know her.

In the fall of 1893, Mr. Harkness retired from the farm and moved to Yorkville where his widow now resides. They had seven children: Maryetta, born August 30, 1856, died February 5, 1895; James W., born December 25, 1858, a farmer in Vermilion County, Ill.; Emily J., born November 8, 1861, died January 13, 1893; Adaline E., born April 23, 1864, wife of Levi Good, of Olivia, Minn.; Anna B., born October 23, 1868, died August 17, 1889; Martha J., born March 12, 1872, died January 16, 1892; and George W., born August 4, 1876, a farmer in Kendall County. Mr. Harkness began life as a poor boy, but he built up a fortune through hard work and thrifty habits, and at the same time maintained a reputation for honorable dealing that gained and retained for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he had dealings. His word was ever as good as his bond.

HARRIS, Norton Benton, one of the most representative of Kendall County's progressive citizens, whose operations as an agriculturalist in Kendall Township have made him an authority upon all matters relating to his calling, was born February 11, 1875, on the farm which is still his home. He is a son of the late Joseph N. Harris, one of the early settlers of Kendall County. Joseph N. Harris was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Ill., April 9, 1833, a son of William Harris. The latter was born in Virginia, February 6, 1786, son of Jesse and Margaret Harris. On June 22, 1814, William Harris was married in his native State to Rebecca Combs, born in Virginia, March 2, 1793, daughter of Mahlon and Sarah Combs. Subsequently, Mr. and Mrs. William Harris settled in Licking County, near Newark, Ohio, and about 1830 moved to Kendall County, locating at Hollenback's Grove, but only lived there a short time for they were driven out by the Indians, and sought refuge at Plainfield. From there, they soon went to Naperville, but after a brief residence in that settlement, returned to Kendall County, and located in Kendall Township, on Section 8, about three miles southwest of Yorkville. This farm continued to be the home of William Harris until his death, which occurred August 6, 1864. His first wife predeceased him by a number of years, having been the mother of children as follows: Emily, Nancy, Hiram, Mary B., Blexton, Norton, Mary M., Joseph N. and George W. Later he again married but no children were born.

William Harris was one of the enterprising men of his day, and passed through many of the privations and endured the usual hardships incident to pioneer times. Because of what he was willing to undergo, in conjunction with others of his day and locality, Kendall County has reached its present position of importance among the other divisions of the Commonwealth.

Joseph N. Harris, son of William and Rebecca (Combs) Harris, was reared a farmer and always was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received his schooling in the public schools of Kendall County, and in those of Chicago. On December 23, 1858, Mr. Harris was married in Kendall County to Elizabeth Mattock, born in this county, on the same farm that is now her home, February 19, 1841. She is a daughter of West W. and Lavina (Trumbo) Mattock, early pioneers of this region. Mr. Mattock was born in Indiana March 4, 1814, and his wife in Ohio, September 11, 1820. They were married in La Salle County, Ill., February 23, 1840, and in the same year settled in Kendall County on the property which is now the home of Mrs. Harris. This continued the home of Mr. Mattock until his death which occurred July 17, 1886, his wife passing away November 16, 1910. They were the parents of four children: Elizabeth, Louisa, John M. and Amanda. After his marriage, Joseph N. Harris settled on a portion of his father's old homestead in Kendall Township, and this was the residence of the family until the death of Mr. Mattock, when they moved to

the latter's estate. Here Mr. Harris died on January 21, 1912, his widow surviving him and making her home on this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had the following children: John B., born January 30, 1861, is engaged in an undertaking and furniture business at Astoria, Ill.; Ella E., born August 27, 1862, is the widow of Dr. Henry O. Smith; R. Belle, born January 25, 1867, is the wife of Ben F. Hardesty of New York City; Norton Benton, born February 11, 1875; and Ada Rae, born August 24, 1881, is residing with her mother.

Norton Benton Harris is one of the educated, wide awake farmers who are intelligently introducing modern methods into their agricultural work. He was sent to the Yorkville High School, from which he was graduated in 1894, and later attended the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., where he took a course in law. Mr. Harris completed his studies in the Jennings Seminary at Aurora, by taking a commercial course. Although professionally equipped, he has found it pleasant and profitable to follow farming as his business in life.

On September 23, 1901, Mr. Harris was married to Clara Etta Tarbox, born in Bristol Township, village of Yorkville, August 10, 1878, daughter of Joseph and Helen (Sawyer) Tarbox. After his marriage, Mr. Harris settled on the farm that is still his home. He owns sixty-three acres of well improved land, and is recognized as being one of the best farmers in this part of the county. His interest in public matters has developed him into a desirable citizen, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of those who know him.

HARTNACK, Knud, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Newark, Ill., is one of the leading medical men of Kendall County. Of foreign birth he has had the advantage of professional training in those institutions which are noted the world over for their thoroughness and the efficiency of their graduates, and Dr. Hartnack shows in his practice that he is a man of wide experience and scholarly attainments. He was born in Denmark, February 21, 1874, but after having studied medicine in his native land, he sought for a wider field and came to the United States. For some years he lived in New York City and New Haven, Conn., and utilized his knowledge of languages and conditions to prepare special papers for the press and also acted as an interpreter and public lecturer. In 1908, Dr. Hartnack arrived in Chicago, where he became an important factor in the political campaign of that year, translating many political documents so that they might be understood by foreign-born citizens. At the same time he took a course in the universities of that city, and additionally was engaged in a general practice. In 1911, he located at Newark, where his ability has received signal recognition, he now being examining physician for several insurance companies, Secretary of the Kendall County Medical Society and the North Central Illinois Medical Association and was appointed by Bennett Med-

ical College as its censor for Kendall County. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Lincoln National Chautauqua.

In February, 1907, Dr. Hartnack was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Benidicte Resborg, who was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, but came to New York City in the fall of 1906. No issue. Mrs. Hartnack is a national character on the lecture platform, delivering her addresses to Danes all over the United States. Dr. Hartnack is a Lutheran in religious faith, while politically he is a Progressive. There are few people who are as highly educated as Dr. Hartnack and his wife and they are the center of an intellectual circle which embraces people from all parts of the country.

HARVEY, Alexander (deceased), was a pioneer and highly respected citizen of Oswego Township. He was one of the Scottish-Americans of Kendall County, who embodied the sterling characteristics of his native land, and prospered in that of his adoption. Mr. Harvey was born in Fenwick Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 26, 1826, and died August 5, 1912. He was a son of James and Janet (Stewart) Harvey, both born in Scotland, who immigrated to the United States in 1851, coming direct to Kendall County, settling in Oswego Township, which continued to be their home until their death, the father dying in 1872, and the mother in 1873. They were the parents of nine children: John, deceased; Alexander, deceased; Agnes; Jess, deceased; James, Elizabeth, Jean and Mary, all deceased; and Robert.

After growing up in his native land, where he received a good education, and learned thoroughly the work of farming, in a practical way, Alexander Harvey came to the United States, landing in New York City, in May, 1850, after a voyage of sixty days. From New York City, he came direct to Will County, Ill., to join a cousin, David Ryburn. When he reached his objective point, he had but \$5 left of the sum with which he had started on his long journey. Immediately after his arrival, he hired out for \$9 a month, and worked for this amount until the first of November, when he was forced to accept his board in return for his services for the winter. In the spring of 1851, he came to Kendall County, and for some years lived with his parents, helping in the conduct of the farm. Subsequently, he purchased the property on which he later lived, a tract of eighty acres, and from time to time added to his holdings until he had acquired 545 acres of as fine land as can be found in Kendall County, all of which is well improved. As he started out in this country, practically penniless, his success was remarkable.

In 1858, Mr. Harvey was married (first) in Wisconsin, to Annie Caldwell, who died in 1868, having borne him four children: James, William, Stewart, and Janet, the oldest and youngest being deceased. On March 4, 1869, Mr. Harvey married (second) Maria Cowan, born in Wigtownshire, Scotland, March 23, 1836, daugh-

ter of Robert and Janet (Kirkpatrick) both natives of Scotland, where the mother died in 1841. Mr. Cowan, with a son and Mrs. Harvey, immigrated to America in 1865, settling in Will County, where he died in 1868. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey: Robert C., John, Alexander G., Edward A., and an unnamed son, who died in infancy. During his long life in Kendall County, Mr. Harvey witnessed many important changes take place. He took pride in the advancement made in the neighborhood and also in what he had accomplished through his own industry, which had changed the condition of the poor Scotch lad into that of one of the substantial men of the section of country in which he settled and had helped to develop.

HARVEY, Edwin Whittlesey, a retired farmer of Seward Township, Kendall County, Ill., is a man who has honestly won his present prosperity through earnest endeavor and praiseworthy thrift. He was born at Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., November 13, 1838, a son of Leonard and Cornelia (Whittlesey) Harvey, the former born at Marcellus, N. Y., and the latter at Camden, Oneida County, N. Y. They were married at Clyde, N. Y., and resided there until the spring of 1855, when they went to Orange County, Va., and in 1857 moved to Kendall County, where the following year they bought 160 acres of land in Seward Township. At that time this was all a prairie, but with the assistance of his children the father developed a good farm, set out trees and built substantial buildings. His death occurred December 20, 1884, his widow surviving him until May 20, 1892. He was born in June, 1809, and she in June, 1814. The first marriage of Leonard Harvey was in June, 1849, to Jane Rathbone, who died, leaving him with a daughter, Mary J., now Mrs. William D. Angel, a widow residing at Spokane, Wash. Edwin W. Harvey was the oldest child born to his parents, by his father's second marriage.

In the fall of 1862, Edwin W. Harvey went to Jackson, Mich., where he spent a year in a grocery store owned by his uncle, E. Lyon, but in the fall of 1863, he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and completed a commercial course in the Eastman Business College. Following his graduation he became an instructor in the college, remaining there until July 1, 1865, when he went to Springfield, Mass., and taught in the Burnham Business College. Later he was at Skaneateles, N. Y., as a bookkeeper for a year, but then returned to Springfield, Mass., and continued in a similar position at that place. Losing his wife at that point in 1875, in the following year he joined his parents on their farm in Kendall County, and continued to live with them until their death, when he bought the home farm and operated it until 1898, when he retired, renting out his property, now called "Overside Farm." Mr. Harvey is a Republican and served eight years as Township Clerk and four years as School Treasurer. Fraternally he is a Mason

and in religious faith belongs to the Congregational Church.

On November 13, 1866, Mr. Harvey married Emma A. Hitchcock who died May 30, 1875, leaving a son, Leonard, who is now at Sedro Woolley, Wash. On July 20, 1878, Mr. Harvey married (second) Lois Starks, born in Bedford Township, Lee County, Ill., August 8, 1849. In 1880 Mrs. Harvey went to Springfield, Mass., and brought little Leonard back with her and he lived with his father and step-mother until 1907. The second Mrs. Harvey died October 17, 1907, the mother of three children all of whom died in infancy. On May 6, 1909, Mr. Harvey married (third) Mrs. Ella J. (Brewer) Harvey, born at Bradford, Lee County, Ill., December 11, 1849, a daughter of Ira and Mary (Phillips) Brewer, he born at Westhampton, Mass., and his wife at Stockbridge, Mass. Mrs. Harvey was the widow of James H. Harvey, a brother of Edwin W. Harvey. James H. Harvey died in December, 1880, leaving three children: Roy McCollum, who is of Richmond, Texas; Harlow William, who is of Fitzgerald, Ga.; and James Phillips, who conducts the home farm of Mr. Harvey.

HAVENHILL, Asher D.—The pioneers of Kendall County placed this region under heavy obligation to them for their earnest, painstaking endeavors to develop the wilderness into a civilized community. That they succeeded, present conditions amply prove, and one of the names associated with early history here is that of Havenhill. One of the worthy members of the old family is Asher D. Havenhill of Fox Township. He was born in Big Grove Township, February 19, 1840, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Richmond) Havenhill, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father came to Tazewell County, Ill., with his parents in 1831. In the fall of 1832, removal was made by the family to Kendall County. Here Hiram Havenhill worked as a cabinetmaker in Big Grove Township. Later, he returned to Tazewell County, and continued working at his trade. There he married, his wife having come to Tazewell County with her parents, in girlhood. About 1845, he moved to LaSalle County, bought land and lived upon it until his death. He was the father of nine children: Melissa, Asher D., Emma, Hulda, Walter, Edwin, Effie, Bird and Nora.

Asher D. Havenhill was reared on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He received his educational training in the public schools of his locality, and Fowler Institute at Newark. Soon after leaving school, he engaged for a short time in teaching school, but soon embarked in farming and stock raising. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Havenhill located on a farm in Big Grove Township, known as the old Havenhill farm, which was settled by his grandfather, George Havenhill, and remained on this farm for eight years. He then became a traveling salesman for the Marsailles Windmill Company, continuing this line of endeavor for

two years. He then bought, and settled on the farm which is now his place of residence, a short distance from Fox Station. To his 240 acres, in 1907, he added fifty acres adjoining Fox River, which he has converted into a fine park for the purpose of experimenting in raising brook and rainbow trout, and fruit culture.

Mr. Havenhill was married in Kendall County, October 11, 1867, to Miss Ermina Crum, born in New York, near Elmira, December 14, 1841, daughter of William R. and Susan (Underwood) Crum. Mr. and Mrs. Havenhill have had two children: L. D., who is professor of pharmacy and chemistry in the State University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kas.; and Mark, who is a graduate of Ames College, Ames, Iowa, and is now conducting his father's farm.

Mr. Havenhill had the honor of being elected the first Vice-President of the first Teachers' Institute held in Kendall County, and is now School Trustee, having held that office for twenty years, being affectionately known as "The Watch Dog of the School Funds," so careful is he of the public's money. Without doubt Mr. Havenhill is the best posted man on current events to be found in Kendall County, and his advice is sought by many who seek to benefit by his knowledge.

HAY, George L.—The farming conditions of Kendall County are almost ideal, for the climate and soil both combine to make crops large, and farming profitable. One of the men who is sensibly taking advantage of these opportunities to his own profit, is George L. Hay of Fox Township. He was born in Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill., June 29, 1866, a son of Lawrence E. Hay, born in Bristol Township, in November, 1837, the Hay family being one of the pioneer ones of this locality. The parents of Lawrence E. Hay, George P. and Harriet (Morris) Hay, were natives of England and New Jersey, the former of Scotch and the latter of Holland descent. George P. Hay was a tailor by trade, and followed the same for a number of years in New York City. In 1836, he moved to Chicago, coming by way of the Great Lakes, but only lived there a short time before he moved to Yorkville, Kendall County, where he established himself in a merchant tailoring business. Later, he moved to Sandwich, where he engaged in a clothing business, afterwards making that his home until his death.

Lawrence E. Hay, the father of George L. Hay, received his educational training in the public schools of Yorkville, and at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, afterward taking a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago. Later on he took up the study of law, under S. B. Stinson of Sandwich, and subsequently entered the Cleveland (Ohio) Law School. He passed the State examinations at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. About 1862, he located at Sandwich, where he began the practice of his profession, continuing there for ten years, when in 1873, he moved to Storm Lake, Iowa. There he continued the practice

of law, until 1874, when he embarked in a banking business. In 1880, he sold his bank and retired with an independent fortune. Afterwards, he embarked in a brokerage business at that place, and conducted it for some years, residing there until his death, October 31, 1900. His wife died in 1868. She was Miss Julia Latham, a daughter of Thomas F. and Jane (Aires) Latham, very early pioneers of De Kalb County. George L. Hay was the only issue of this union.

George L. Hay was educated in the public schools of Sandwich, Ill., and Storm Lake, Iowa. In 1890, he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the brokerage and real estate business until 1894. In 1891, he took up the study of law, entering the Chicago College of Law, and later the law department of the Lake Forest University, being graduated from that institution, in 1894, after which he practiced in Chicago for three years. He then retired from his practice, and settled on his present farm, which he conducted for six years. He then rented his property and moved to Sandwich, but in the spring of 1911, he returned to the farm, now owning one of the finest properties in the county, comprising 420 acres. In addition, he owns other realty holdings in several localities.

On November 17, 1897, Mr. Hay was married at Seattle, Wash., to Miss Ethel L. Stacy, who was born on July 24th, 1879, at Merrill, Wis., daughter of Lyman C. and Ida Stacy. Lyman C. Stacy was a native of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Lyman C. Stacy, a native of Virginia; they were married in Wisconsin, and afterwards, in 1889, moved to the State of Washington. Mr. Hay is one of the most advanced agriculturalists in the county, his outside training fitting him for a scientific operating of his land, with consequent profitable results.

HEAP, John Edwin.—The Heap family is numbered among those who braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life to help to found a mighty civilization in the valley of the Fox River. Its representatives are men and women of sterling worth and high character who uphold the high standards of living set up by their forbears. One of these is John Edwin Heap, a substantial farmer of Lisbon Township. He was born in Seward Township, February 15, 1865, a son of Ralph and Eliza A. (Coop) Heap, worthy pioneers of Kendall County, who now reside in Seward Township on the farm where they settled many years ago.

John Edwin Heap was reared a farmer, and has found it profitable to follow this line of work. He attended the rural schools of his neighborhood, and added to his knowledge by observation. He was married in this county, December 17, 1890, to Elnora R. Widney, born in Kendall County, March 17, 1870, daughter of John J. and Emily A. (Van Duser) Widney. The latter were natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively, the father born at Piqua, May 22, 1840, and the mother in Will County, Ill., July 18, 1842. They were married in Will County,

March 15, 1869. Soon after marriage, they settled in Lisbon Township and this continued their home for many years. The father of Mrs. Heap died in his old homestead on Section 26, on August 31, 1886, but his widow survives, making her home in Lisbon Township. They were the parents of four children: Elnora R., who is the wife of J. E. Heap; Mary E., who is deceased; John V., who is deceased; and George J., who is a farmer in Kendall County, now of Yorkville.

Following his marriage, Mr. Heap located on a farm near the old homestead of his father-in-law and has continued to live there ever since. He and his wife became the parents of three children: John Claude, who was born July 7, 1892, married Irma E. Cunningham, September 10, 1913, of Lisbon Township; Ralph Harold, who was born October 19, 1895; and Florence Emily, who was born November 17, 1899. Mr. Heap and his family are numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of the county. Fraternally, Mr. Heap belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Minooka Lodge No. 528, and he and wife are members of the Lisbon Chapter No. 343, Eastern Star. For four years Mr. Heap served as Highway Commissioner of Lisbon Township, and for three years of that period was treasurer of that body. He has been a School Director in his district for four years, and is in every way a thoroughly representative and desirable citizen, as well as a well informed agriculturalist.

HEAP, Ralph, one of the pioneers and highly respected citizens of Kendall County, was born in Lancashire, England, July 24, 1837, a son of Edwin and Hannah (Prestwitch) Heap, both natives of the same place as their son. They came to the United States in 1849, leaving their native land on March 24th of that year. The voyage consumed six weeks and two days, and after landing they came direct to Kendall County, via the Hudson River to Albany, N. Y., from here by train to Buffalo, and then by the Great Lakes to Chicago, and along the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Morris, Ill. From that city they completed their journey by wagon to Kendall County, arriving at their objective point on May 1, 1849. They resided for the first three years in Lisbon Township, although they purchased a soldier's right of 160 acres of land in Seward Township, the same year they arrived in the county, for which Mr. Heap paid twenty English pounds, or \$96.80, in U. S. currency. In the spring of 1852, the family settled on this property which was then unbroken land, with no buildings of any kind. The father soon erected a small house 18 x 26 feet in dimensions, and in it the family resided for forty years, although from time to time additions were made to the original structure. The mother of Ralph Heap died in Lisbon Township in 1850. The father afterward married Jemima Buckley, who survived him several years. Edwin Heap was the father of seven children: James, Ralph, Abel, Alice, Elizabeth and two who died in in-

fancy. The first four named are living, but Elizabeth died in New York City, the night of the arrival of the family in this country.

Ralph Heap was twelve years old at the time of the family migration, and since then Kendall County has been his home. Until he was twenty-five years old, he remained at home and helped his parents. He was married in Grundy County, on February 11, 1864, to Eliza Ann Coop, born in Lancashire, England, September 22, 1844, a daughter of John and Nancy (Sandiford) Coop, natives of Lancashire, England. They came to the United States in 1853, settling in Grundy County, just over the southern line of Kendall County, and there they spent the remainder of their lives. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Heap located on the farm which is still his home, and here his ten children were born, they being: John E., who is a farmer of Lisbon Township; William J., who is a farmer of Seward Township; Louise, who is the wife of Charles Dirst of Minooka, Ill.; Emma, who is the wife of Lincoln Holbrook of Minooka, Ill.; Albert, who is a farmer of Grundy County; Nellie, who is the wife of Ead McCauly, a farmer of Kendall County; Mary A., who is the wife of Clarence Churchill, of Minooka, Ill.; Arthur, who resides in Seward Township and conducts the old homestead; and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Heap is a Republican in politics, and has served his township as Assessor, Commissioner of Highways and School Director. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Seward Township in which he has been a Deacon. When his country had need of him Mr. Seward proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served for seven months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1897, Mr. Heap returned to his birthplace, and spent an enjoyable summer. He and his wife are a happy couple, enjoying life in many ways and traveling considerably. They have the esteem and respect of all who know them.

HEM, Oliver Orson, who belongs to one of the old, pioneer families of Kendall County, is a man well representative of the best interests of his locality. He was born in Oswego Township, on the same farm he now occupies. His father, John Hem, was born in Wassar Druedingem, Baeem, Germany, February 19, 1816, son of George and Mary Hem. In 1839, John Hem left his native land, and sailed for America. He was ambitious to come to the United States, but was too poor to pay his passage. One day, while standing at the ship landing, a gentleman approached him and asked him if he wished to go to America. The young man told him of his poverty, and the gentleman offered to pay his passage and all expenses provided he worked out this amount for his brother, who lived in New York. Eagerly, the German lad consented, and after arriving in New York City proceeded to carry out his part of the bargain. He worked all of one year, receiving very low wages, to cancel the debt.



MRS. LEVI SHULTS

On December 16, 1841, John Hem married Margaret Burkhart, and they each worked and saved their money and before leaving New York City, they had accumulated \$150. In August, 1843, they moved to Illinois, coming first to Montgomery, Kane County, where Mr. Hem helped to do the mason work on a new flour mill at that place, but did not remain there long, coming to Oswego, Kendall County soon thereafter. In 1844, he purchased eighty acres in Oswego Township, the site of the present home of his son, Oliver Orson Hem. In October of that year, he located upon it, and this continued to be his home until the fall of 1882, when he retired from the farm, and moved to Aurora, and there he died, September 9, 1904. His widow survives, making her home with a daughter, Mrs. Christina Kay, in Aurora. Mr. Hem started out in this country a very poor boy heavily in debt, but through hard work and great thrift managed to become a wealthy man before his death, being worth at least \$100,000. He was public-spirited and charitable, giving freely to all he deemed worthy. A kind father, loving husband and good neighbor, he was highly respected by all who knew him. He and his family were members of the Evangelical Association, of which he was one of the founders in this township. He and his wife became the parents of nine children: Mary, born March 23, 1843, married John Hafenrichter of Will County; George M., born February 12, 1844, resides in Aurora; Christina, born December 15, 1846, died in 1853; Margaret, born June 16, 1849, died in 1850; Margaret (2), born May 15, 1851, married Reuben Schmahl of Aurora; Alice A., born July 20, 1853, married William Ebinger of Aurora, and died in 1906; Christina (2), born April 2, 1856, widow of Joseph Kay, resides in Aurora; Oliver Orson, born October 21, 1858; and Franklin, born September 9, 1861, died in infancy. Mrs. Hem was born in the same place as her husband, August 8, 1819, and came to America in 1840, settling in New York, where she met and married John Hem.

Oliver Orson Hem was brought up a farmer, and was educated in the district school, and the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill. He was married in Kendall County, January 1, 1884, to Sarah A. Constantine, born at Dwight, Ill., December 15, 1864, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Hafenrichter) Constantine, both natives of Wurttemberg, Germany, born June 3, 1837, and December 23, 1836, respectively. Mr. Constantine came to America in 1852, and his wife in 1848, both settling in Kendall County. They married in Du Page County, Ill., September 20, 1859, and soon afterwards moved to Livingston County, where they lived about fifteen years, then went to Will County, and a year later came back to Kendall County, locating in Oswego Township. Here he died, December 21, 1901. His widow survives, residing on her farm. They had three children: Anna M., who was born August 15, 1861, died December 12, 1886; Sarah A., and John, born December 27, 1871, who lives on the old homestead. Mr.

and Mrs. Hem became the parents of five children: Estella Lilia, born December 20, 1884, wife of Nelson A. Pierce of Evanston; Courtney Clinton Clayton, born June 10, 1887; Hilton Michael, born November 19, 1889; Bernice Sarah, born March 31, 1894; and Elda Myra, born March 18, 1896. Mr. Hem and family are members of the Evangelical Association. They are important in both church and community and are much esteemed in the neighborhood where they and all the members of their families have been so active for the public good for so many years.

HEMM, Charles W.—Few, if any, of the younger generation realize how much they profit by the inspiration and advice they receive from their fathers, who have experienced the jars and stumbles incident to forty or more years of climbing, rung by rung, the ladder of success, and know whereof they speak. George Michael Hemm, the father of our subject, was born in Germany, Oct. 17, 1825, and came to America when he was about twenty years old. He worked in Maryland, at the trade of a potter, for some time, then came to Kendall County, Ill., and took work on a farm for which he received fifty cents a day. In 1855, he was married to Miss Caroline A. Boessenecker, who was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Oct. 18, 1837, and came to America when sixteen years old, to locate in Kendall County.

After his marriage, Mr. Hemm rented land first in Oswego Township, then in Kendall Township, later in Seward Township, but in 1868, returned to Kendall Township to make it his permanent home. He began life in this country as a poor boy, and by careful application to the work in hand, coupled with perseverance, thrift and sagacity, came to be one of the substantial and well to do men of the county. Besides giving his children a good start in life, he owned 240 acres of fine land in Kendall County and 160 in Franklin County, Iowa, and was enabled, in the later years of his life, to devote his time to whatever pleased him most. He and his wife were both members of the Lutheran Church. He died March 7, 1895; his wife, December 10, 1910. They were the parents of the following eleven children: Phillip and George A., farmers, live in Franklin County, Iowa; Caroline (Mrs. Noah Thomas), lives in Franklin County, Iowa; John M., lives in Aurora, Ill.; William C., lives in Franklin County, Iowa; Mary M. (Mrs. James Eddy), lives in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa; Charles W.; Henry F., Carey F., and Louise E., are deceased; and Theodore H., is a farmer in Kendall County, Ill.

Charles W. Hemm was born in Seward Township, Kendall County, Ill., January 10, 1867. His earlier years were spent on the farm and in the public schools of the neighborhood, where he received his preparatory education. He was married in Kendall County, June 28, 1893, to Miss Dora E. Hage, a daughter of Frederick and Doretta (Strowmeyer) Hage, who was born in Kendall County, January 24, 1872. Her par-

ents were among the earliest pioneers to settle in that part of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Hemm were born two children, namely: Arthur W., born August 9, 1895; and Verna R., born March 1, 1902; Mr. Hemm has always been a progressive and public-spirited citizen and is a man of unquestioned veracity and honor. His home is pervaded with that spirit of hospitality that makes one glad to enter it and sorry to leave.

HEMM, Theodore H., has the privilege of living upon the farm upon which he was born, in Kendall Township, February 2, 1877, and is fully living up to the reputation of his family name, being one of the progressive agriculturalists in a section noted for its excellent farmers. He is a son of Michael G. and Caroline A. (Boessenecker) Hemm, both natives of Germany, he born there October 18, 1825, and she October 17, 1835. They came to the United States when young people, settling in Kendall County, where they were married, and subsequently bought the farm on which Theodore H. now resides. This continued to be their home until they died, Michael G. Hemm passing away March 6, 1895, and his wife, December 10, 1910. They were consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and were among the highly respected citizens of their adopted country. Eleven children were born to them: Philip, of Franklin County, Ia.; Caroline, wife of Noah Thomas, also of Franklin County; John, of Aurora, Ill.; George and William, both of Franklin County; Mary, wife of James Eddy of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa; Charles W., of Kendall County; Henry, deceased; Lonise E., deceased, was the wife of William F. Buettner of La Grange, Cook County, Ill.; Carey F., deceased; and Theodore H.

Theodore H. Hemm was reared on the homestead and educated in the district school, and the German parochial school. He was married in Grundy County, Ill., October 25, 1903, to Minnie L. Krug, born in that county, February 19, 1878, daughter of Leonard and Christina Krug. Three children were born of this marriage: Clarence C., Pearl F. and Frances L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hemm are members of the Lutheran Church. Having devoted all his life to farming, Mr. Hemm is able to pursue his calling intelligently and profitably. His property is one of the best farms in his township, and he and his wife belong to the finest class of people to be found in Kendall County.

HENDERSON, John R., Sheriff of Kendall County, Ill., and a man of wide vision and efficient public service for many years, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, near the city of Dayton, December 27, 1850, and was four years old when he was brought to Kendall County by his parents, E. and Mary Henderson. E. Henderson, the father, was born in Washington County, Pa., and his wife in Ohio, and after coming to Kendall County located on land in Seward Township and at the time of death

owned an improved farm of 240 acres. He was prominent in politics both in Ohio and in Kendall County, having served out a term as Sheriff of Montgomery County and later was elected Supervisor and to other township offices in Illinois.

John R. Henderson was reared and educated in Kendall County and for some years prior to coming to Yorkville had operated the home farm and then bought it and has continued agricultural operations there with much success. Sheriff Henderson has been a prominent factor in Republican politics and for thirty years served in the office of Highway Commissioner. In 1910 he was elected Sheriff and entered upon the duties of office in December of that year, having been chosen as the regular Republican candidate at the Primary and had a majority of 830 in the total of 2,000 votes cast. For thirty-nine years Sheriff Henderson has been a member of the School Board, having been chosen to that position as soon as he was of age, and has served as Township Treasurer and in other offices. Through his efforts seven iron bridges have been built and the township roads so well kept in repair that this section has a reputation for its fine highways.

In 1876, at Minooka, Ill., Sheriff Henderson was married to Miss Susan M. Stauffer, of Grundy County, and two sons and three daughters were born to them: Ebenezer, who lives on the old home farm; John R., who follows farming in Seward Township; Ella, who is the wife of Roy Hare, of Seward; Emma, who on January 19, 1913, married Homer Kemp, lives in Will County; and Lila, who married Fred Christian, a native of Kendall County where they live. For twenty-five years Sheriff Henderson has been a member of Lodge No. 528, F. & A. M., at Minooka, Ill.

HENNING, Edgar L., was born in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Illinois, April 8th, 1849. He was a son of Hugh B. and Jane Ursula (Steward) Henning; the former was a native of Rensselaer County, N. Y., while the latter was a native of Wayne County, Pa. The grandparents, Cornelius and Marby (Thurber) Henning of New York, and Marcus and Ursula (Hollister) Steward were among the earliest settlers of Kendall County.

There were four sons in the family of Hugh B. Henning: Edgar L.; Albert E., who now resides at Pinto, Ariz.; Chas. S., a civil engineer, who resides at El Paso, Tex.; and Lawrence, deceased. The early life of Edgar L. Henning was spent on the farm of his parents just west of the city of Plano. He attended the district school, afterwards graduating from a business college at Aurora, and finally, in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, he completed a course of study, graduating with the class of 1869. He was an apt and thorough student. All his work was executed with thoroughness, carefulness and neatness. He developed both memory and reason and made himself because of his vast fund of useful informa-

tion, almost indispensable to the community. He was often called among his friends and business associates the "walking encyclopedia." He had not only mastered and remembered the various subjects which he pursued at school, but the habits of exactness and research acquired by his application at school made it easy for him to observe and then remember the minutest details, often being able to give the legal description of land to which his attention had not been called for many months.

Mr. Henning's first business venture after leaving school, was in the capacity of book-keeper with the firm of Steward & Henning, who at that time were engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machines. In 1875 he engaged in the lumber and implement business with W. F. Ross, under the firm name of Henning & Ross. This partnership continued for many years. In 1880, he organized the first bank of Plano, although he had been in the banking business since 1875. He remained in that business until 1897. He was the promoter of Plano's first electric light plant. While Mr. Henning was one of the busiest business men in Plano he was at the same time chosen to represent the people in various capacities. A Democrat in politics, he represented his District in the Legislature of Illinois from 1892 to 1894. He held various minor county and township offices, but the one which perhaps showed more than any other the kind of a hold he had upon the minds of his immediate townsmen was the fact that for more than twenty years he was on the School Board and for the greater part of that time was its President. During the many years that Mr. Henning was associated with business and civic affairs at Plano, he won the warm friendship and respect of the people there, and never lost interest in them or the village. His influence which was strong, was always exerted in support of a moral uplift and the advancement of the community.

In October, 1909, Mr. Henning went to Washington, D. C., to reside, where his death occurred very suddenly on January 24th, 1910. His remains were taken back to Plano and laid to rest in a beautiful cemetery only a short distance from his birthplace and the city where his active life was spent.

On May 27th, 1874, Mr. Henning was united in marriage with Miss Mary Sears. She also was born in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Illinois, and was a daughter of Archibald and Rachel (Carver) Sears. Miss Carver was one of the first school teachers of Kendall County. She came here at a very early date from Hebron, Conn., at which place she was born October 26th, 1818. She first married Adonijah Smith, but in a few years she became a widow by the death of her husband. Afterwards, on August 23, 1850, she was married to Archibald Sears. He was born in Putnam County, N. Y., February 23, 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Henning had two children: Arthur S. and Ethel A. Arthur is now one of the most competent and trusted correspondents of the Chi-

cago Tribune. He has his residence at Washington, D. C. Miss Ethel resides with her widowed mother at Plano.

HENNING, Loren D.—The fitting reward for a long life of industry is comfortable retirement in the evening of life, in which to enjoy the fruits of the years of toil. Many of the most substantial citizens of the towns and villages of Kendall County are men who have retired from active pursuits and now are passing their declining years in the enjoyment of the competence that their industry has brought them. One of the retired residents of Plano, Ill., who for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kendall County, is Loren D. Henning. He is a native of this county, having been born April 13, 1845, in Little Rock Township, and is a son of William T. and Marinda B. (Brown) Henning, the former born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and the latter in Wayne County, Pa.

The grandparents of Mr. Henning, Cornelius and Marbry (Thurber) Henning, of Rensselaer County, N. Y., came to Illinois in 1836 and settled on the present site of Plano, where the grandfather purchased a claim and improved it, building the first frame house in Little Rock Township. At that time the usual transportation consisted of traveling overland by team. Grandfather Hiram Brown, a native of New England, came with his family to Plano in 1842 and spent the remainder of his life in farming. William T. Henning, father of Loren D., settled on a farm at the time of his marriage, paying \$5 an acre for 141 acres. To this he added from time to time until he had 566 acres all in one body, and carried on operations there until 1868, when he rented his land and moved to his father's farm, which he and his brother Denslow subsequently purchased. He died in 1881, one of the substantial men of his community. His wife survived until 1894. They were the parents of eight children: Loren D.; Gilbert F., who is deceased; Clara E., who married William Cox, now deceased, and lives at Aurora, Nebr.; Herschel E.; Hattie E., who is deceased; William W., of Sac City, Iowa; and Eva L., who is now Mrs. Andrew Lawrie, of Aurora, Nebr.

Loren D. Henning received his education in the district schools, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and assisted his father in the work of the homestead until his marriage, at which time he moved to a farm in Alto Township, Lee County, Ill., there owning a farm of 320 acres. Six years later he rented his land and moved to his father's old farm in Little Rock Township, and continued to farm successfully until his retirement in 1890, since which time he has lived in Plano. He is still the owner of 240 acres of land, which he rents. He was one of the organizers of the Little Rock Township Public Library, has been a member of the Cemetery Board since 1890, and for a long period served on the School Board, and in every relation of life has shown himself a public-spirited citizen with the welfare of his community thor-

oughly at heart. His fraternal connection is with Plano Lodge of Masons, No. 428.

On December 30, 1868, Mr. Henning was married to Miss Laura Ervin, who was born in Little Rock Township, a daughter of William and Sevilla (Taylor) Ervin, she dying July 13, 1891. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henning: Everett W., residing at Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn.; Katherine, born in 1873, who died in 1906; and Ervin D., of Los Angeles, Cal. On May 20, 1896, Mr. Henning was married (second) to Mrs. Maude E. Applegate Cook, who was born at Plano, Ill., daughter of Seirgn Potter and Sarah Ann (Davis) Applegate, natives of New Jersey. Mr. Applegate was one of the oldest merchants in Plano, having been in business here for a period of forty-one years.

HERREN, Christ, one of the early settlers, and a veteran of the Civil War, who, when the occasion demanded showed physical and moral courage of a high order, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, April 15, 1832, a son of Christ and Anna Herren. Brought up on a farm, he has been interested in agricultural pursuits all his life. In November, 1854, he came to the United States, and settled at Oswego in Kendall County, and when he arrived he had but one dollar, as sole capital, but to one of his industrious habits, this was not a discouraging fact, and he soon secured work, not caring what the job was, so that it yielded him some remuneration. No matter how little he received, with characteristic thrift, he always saved some, and invested his money in land so that today he is one of the wealthy men of his locality. He was not selfish or self-centered, for when he felt his adopted country had need of him as a soldier in the Civil War, he enlisted, on August 8, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. His military career was a remarkable one, for he was never wounded or taken prisoner, although always on duty, and ready for service. After he was mustered out, he returned to Kendall County.

Here Mr. Herren was married on June 16, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Buell, born in Kent, England, September 1, 1848, daughter of Samuel and Mariah Buell. Soon after marriage, Mr. Herren purchased land in Na-ausay Township, on which he settled, making it his home until 1883, when he located on land in Oswego Township. In 1891, he retired, moving to Oswego, which is still his home. He has made a success of his life work, and owns at present 301 acres of land in Kendall County, as well as his fine residence in Oswego.

Mr. and Mrs. Herren became the parents of seven children: Anna and Ida are both deceased; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Friebele of Kendall County; Frederick and Clara M., are both deceased; Samuel, who married Minnie Friebele, lives in Kendall County; and Christ C., who married Marthy Leusby and lives in

Kendall County. Mr. Herren is a man of exceptionally fine character, and is unusually popular with all who have the honor of his acquaintance. A man who has devoted himself to his own business, he has had but little time for public matters, but has always had the interests of his community at heart.

HERREN, John A., a man whose personality is such that it impresses all who know him with an appreciation of his true worth as a reliable business man and loyal citizen, was born in Na-ausay Township, Kendall County, Ill., January 13, 1868, a son of Christian Herren. The latter was born in Berne, Switzerland, October 18, 1828, but came to the United States in 1854, direct to Kendall County, locating in Na-ausay Township, where he subsequently purchased a farm, residing upon it for a number of years. It was in this township that he married Annie Staley, born in Switzerland, December 12, 1837. She came to America with her parents in 1851, locating in Will County, Ill. In 1876, Mr. Herren moved to Oswego Township, which continued to be his home until his death, December 15, 1899. His widow survived him until December 18, 1901. He began his career in this country as a poor man, but through honesty, thrift, and industry became a substantial property owner and reliable citizen, owning 200 acres of valuable land. Politically, he was a Republican, although he never aspired to public office. He and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church. Five children were born to them: Charles C., a farmer of Kendall County; Robert, of Oswego Township; John A., of Oswego Township; Frank W., of Bristol Township; and Walter, who attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

John A. Herren received his educational training in the public school of his neighborhood, and at Oswego. He was reared to farm life, and for years has been interested in agricultural matters, although engaging in other lines as well. Since 1902, he has been interested in real estate, and was a member of the firm which platted the new Oswego Park Addition, in 1904.

On February 25, 1897, Mr. Herren was married to Miss Nellie R. Wormley, a native of Kendall County, born in Oswego Township, November 9, 1872, daughter of Myron L. and Mary (Ashley) Wormley, natives of New York, where the father was born September 28, 1843, and the mother May 3, 1844. The former came with his parents to Kendall County in 1849, and the latter moved with her parents to Iowa, when thirteen years old. About 1865, she came to Kendall County where she engaged in school teaching for some years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wormley took place December 28, 1868, and they have two children: Nellie R. and Arthur F. The latter was born September 1, 1875. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wormley reside in Oswego Township. Mr. and Mrs. Herren are the parents of two children: Myron C., born March 10, 1898; and Robert N., born August 16, 1905.

In 1894, Mr. Herren was elected to the office of Commissioner of Highways; and served in this capacity for twelve consecutive years. For a number of years, he also served as School Director in his district. Politically he has always voted the Republican ticket, and is a man with a strong sense of civic responsibility and a desire to discharge his duties pertaining thereto in a public-spirited and conscientious manner.

HETRICH, George J.—In order to succeed as a farmer, the agriculturalist of today must be a good business man as well as understand his work, and one of the substantial citizens of Kendall County who has both requisites is George J. Hettrich of Oswego Township. He was born on the farm he now occupies in Oswego Township, February 15, 1859, son of John Hettrich. The latter was born in New York State, and at an early day left his native place to come to Illinois. Later he located in Kendall County where he worked on a farm for five years, being in the employ of Morris Gray who paid him \$100 per year. John Hettrich married Mary Springer, born in Bavaria, Germany, in August, 1825. She came with her brother to America and they located at Aurora, Ill. After his marriage, John Hettrich settled on the farm in Oswego Township now occupied by his son George J., which he had purchased some time before. The farm originally consisted of eighty acres, but he added to it until at the time of his death, he owned 256 acres of fine and well improved land. He started to work in this country as a poor boy, but through hard work energetic effort and thrifty habits, he became one of the wealthy men of his locality. A public spirited man, he was always willing to aid in the furtherance of any worthy movement looking towards the betterment of his county. After settling in Oswego Township, he centered his interests here, and made it his home until he passed away, his widow surviving him for some years. They were the parents of six children: George, who died in infancy; Anna, who is the wife of John Bower, of Oswego; George J.; Leonard, who is deceased; Otto, who resides in Merrick County, Neb., and John, who resides at Lincoln, Neb.

George J. Hettrich was brought up on his father's farm, and has always been an agriculturalist. Like his associates, he attended the rural schools, but he had the further advantage of a course at Jennings Academy of Aurora. On December 27, 1883, Mr. Hettrich was married in Kendall County to Tina Wolf, born in Will County, Ill., July 12, 1865, daughter of John and Margaret Wolf, early settlers of Will County. Following his marriage, Mr. Hettrich purchased 159 acres of land on Section 11, Oswego Township, where he lived until 1892. In that year he moved to his father's homestead which has continued to be his place of residence. He subsequently purchased this property and now owns 285 acres of productive farming land. Mr. and Mrs. Hettrich have become the parents

of two children: Roy C., who was born July 7, 1885; and Verna E., who was born July 8, 1887, both of whom reside at home. Mrs. Hettrich died May 6, 1895, having been a devoted wife and mother and a truly Christian lady. In every respect Mr. Hettrich is a man of high character and honorable principles and holds the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HILL, Arthur P., a leading representative of the grocery interests of Yorkville, Ill., was born at Bristol Village, Kendall County, Ill., July 30, 1860, a son of Thomas P. and Emma Maria (Haigh) Hill, and a grandson of William Hill, who was a member of the firm of Smith, Hill & Co., linen drapers, of Manchester, England.

Thomas P. Hill was reared in his father's business. In 1848 he came to Kendall County, Ill., and entered land in Kendall Township, two miles from Yorkville, on which he resided for ten years and then settled at Bristol Village and engaged in merchandising. During the Civil War he served as a member of the 36th Ill. Vol. Inf., becoming Orderly Sergeant of his company. He returned to Bristol and in 1872 became Deputy County Clerk and continued in official life with office at the Court House until the close of his life, his death occurring at his home, in November, 1904, when aged eighty-three years. His fine penmanship appears on many county papers and as it is almost like a steel plate in appearance, it is yet greatly admired. He married Emma Maria Haigh, who died in 1902, at Naperville, Ill., in 1851. She had accompanied her father, Daniel Haigh, from Yorkshire, England, coming direct to Yorkville, Ill., in 1847, where her father was interested in farming, and in 1860 moved to Bristol Village. During the Civil War he served as an internal revenue collector. He survived his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Morehouse. To Thomas P. Hill and wife the following children were born: William, Emma Sophia, Fred G., Eva, Arthur P., and Nannie L. William, the eldest of the family died in May, 1909, aged fifty-eight years, at that time being County Judge. In 1882 he was elected County Treasurer, and in 1886, County Clerk, and in 1904, County Judge, and served continuously and honorably in public office for twenty-seven years. Emma Sophia, who died in July, 1909, was unmarried. Fred G. is in the drug business at Yorkville. Eva, who was the wife of C. F. Hobbs, formerly was a school teacher and resided at Fairview, Kans. Nannie L. is Principal of the Oak Street school at Yorkville.

Arthur P. Hill attended school in Kendall County during boyhood and then learned the printer's trade and worked as a journeyman from 1882 until 1884, since which time he has been in the mercantile business and since 1896 has occupied his present quarters on the North Side, which he owns. Politically he has always been a Republican and on the Republican ticket was elected Treasurer of Kendall County, in 1910, in which office he is still serving. He is a

broad-minded, trustworthy man, public spirited and high personal character and well represents the best class of citizenship in the county.

In April, 1889, Mr. Hill was married in Livingstone County, Ill., to Miss Sarah E. Woods, who was born in Missouri, a very capable lady who had formerly been a schoolteacher. They have four children: Pauline and Ruth, both of whom are teachers in Kendall County; and William and Margaret, all residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hill is a member of the Woodmen and for fourteen years was clerk of the lodge. Socially he is identified with the Meramech Club.

HILLIARD, William (deceased).—The complete history of Kendall County contains the names of many who have passed beyond the world's censure or approval. Their work here is accomplished, but it has not died for its influence endures and bears fruit in the everyday life of this locality they helped to develop. One of the men who was associated with much that was good and public-spirited during his lifetime, was the late William Hilliard, formerly a prosperous agriculturalist of Kendall Township. He was born in Wilmington, Grundy County, Ill., April 26, 1875, a son of John and Eliza (Young) Hilliard, early settlers of Grundy County. Later, they went to Fulton County, where the father died in 1905. The mother survives and is living in Auburn, Ill. They were the parents of six children: Hattie, who is deceased; William, who is deceased; Agnes, who is the wife of Everett Urch of Mobile, Ala.; George, who is a resident of Auburn, Ill.; Frank, who is a resident of Auburn, Ill.; and Edward, who is a resident of Litchfield, Ill.

William Hilliard attended the public schools of his native county and Canton Commercial College of Canton, Ill., from which he was graduated. Following this he became a civil engineer and followed this profession for many years. On January 1, 1898, he was married to Miss Julia E. Christian, born in Lisbon Township, Kendall County, February 17, 1863, daughter of Christian and Anna (Larson) Christian, a more complete sketch of whom will be found in the sketch of Randall Christian. Soon after his marriage Mr. Hilliard settled on the farm where his widow now resides, on Section 31, Kendall Township, where she owns 160 acres of fine, well improved land and a commodious modern house. Mr. Hilliard died August 27, 1908, being stricken down in the very prime of life. He was a Republican in politics, and much interested in the cause of temperance. He was a man who took an active part in all honorable movements calculated to prove of benefit to the community at large. Charitable, a good friend and kindly neighbor, he was a most worthy man. His home life was ideal, for he was a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard became the parents of three children: Freeman Christian John, who was born December 13, 1898; Leslie

Leverne, who was born June 14, 1900; and Arthur Will Roy, who was born October 24, 1904, all attending school and living at home. It is difficult to understand the workings of Divine Providence when one so worthy is taken from a useful life, but it is a satisfaction to his bereaved ones to know that his memory is still cherished by his friends, and that his life was not lived in vain.

HILLS, Eben Miles (deceased).—One of the pioneers of Kendall County, Ill., who will be remembered only by members of the older generation, was the late Eben Miles Hills, who was a settler of Big Grove Township as early as 1833. A descendant of sturdy, God-fearing forbears of New England, and himself a native of that vicinity, he became a prominent factor in the development of Kendall County from the wilderness which encompassed it, and took an active part in its agricultural, political and religious life. Mr. Hills was born at Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., October 8, 1801, and was a descendant of William Hills, an emigrant from England in the ship *Lyon*, which arrived in Boston harbor in September, 1632. His grandfather, Col. Medad Hills, raised a company of soldiers in the vicinity of Goshen, Torrington and Winchester, Conn., in 1766, and was made captain thereof, and in May, 1777, was promoted to be Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment.

Eben Miles Hills moved to Vernon Centre, N. Y., where he was in business with his brothers Levi and Fred P. Hills, and was married there January 11, 1828, to Stella Sears, born at Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., August 21, 1806. She died at Sandwich, DeKalb County, Ill., June 19, 1884. In the summer of 1833, with his wife and children, Carrie and Hubert, and his brother Levi's wife and two children, Mr. Hills started for Illinois in a covered wagon, Levi and his son, Miles, going by way of the lakes, with the household goods, to Chicago. The little party did not travel on the Sabbath, but made such good time that teams that had left it on the first Sabbath out were passed before reaching their destination, which was in the edge of Big Grove, Kendall County. The family experienced the usual hardships incident to pioneer life and until the father built a log house, lived in the covered wagon.

In 1835, Mr. Hills helped to organize the Congregational Union of Fox River, and one of the meeting houses of this early congregation was a log house in the center of Big Grove, which was also used for a schoolhouse. With hard-wood lumber, sawed from timber in the grove, he built a frame house on a quarter-section of land which he had bought one mile southwest of Lisbon, and moved there in the spring of 1838, although the main part of the house was not finished until the two oldest children, Carrie and Hubert, were married there January 6, 1854. Mr. Hills was one of the charter members of the Lisbon Congregational Church, organized in 1838, and was Deacon and

Clerk from that time until his death, February 17, 1859.

Among Mr. Hills' old papers are found the minutes of a meeting of the people of Lisbon, held on the 16th of April, 1844, called for the purposes of consulting with regard to the establishment of a high school or academy in this place. A stone building was finally erected at a cost of \$1,000, which was raised in shares of \$5 each, and this school was well attended for a number of years by pupils from the surrounding country. During the early days, Mr. Hills was an ardent anti-slavery man, and his house was one of the stations on the Underground Railway, slaves being taken thence to another station at Joliet, where they were assisted on their way to liberty.

Mr. and Mrs. Hills were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Carrie H. Cass, a resident of Omaha, Neb.; Hubert, who died in 1886; Frederick Buttrick, residing at Dwight, Ill.; Mrs. Melissa S. Wright, of Sandwich, Ill.; Mary A., who died in infancy; Eben L., of Fulton, Mo.; Sarah Lemira, who lives at Aurora, Ill.; and Luther B., a resident of Oakland, Cal.

HILLS, Frederick Buttrick.—The pioneer history of Kendall County, Ill., has upon its rolls the name of Frederick Buttrick Hills, who for more than three-quarters of a century has lived within its borders and is therefore one of its oldest residents. Wonderful changes have occurred during this time, a transformation of which the most far-sighted would hardly have dreamed fifty years ago. Of the work of progress and advancement, Mr. Hills has ever been an advocate and by his active participation as well as friendly encouragement has assisted in the development and substantial promotion of the best interests of the section. Mr. Hills was born in a log house in Big Grove Township, Kendall County, Ill., June 10, 1837, and is a son of Eben Miles and Stella (Sears) Hills, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Mr. Hills comes of staunch old New England ancestry, a complete review of the family being found in the sketch of his father in this work.

In 1838 the family moved to a farm near Lisbon, Ill., and later Frederick B. Hills attended the Lisbon Academy during the winter terms, his summers being passed in work on the home place. On December 8, 1858, he was married at Lisbon to Miss Louisa Bushnell, who was born at Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., October 2, 1838, and died May 27, 1903, at Aurora, Ill. For seven years Mr. Hills was a member of the firm of Cass, Hills & Company, and at the end of that time purchased eighty acres of land, situated two and one-half miles southeast of Lisbon, to which he moved in 1865. On selling this farm, he moved to Sandwich, Ill., and in the summer of 1874 became identified with the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, but later returned to farming on a tract of 116 acres located two and one-half miles south of Aurora. In the spring of 1894, owing to the failing health

of his wife and self, he went to California, and on his return located in Aurora, where Mrs. Hills died on May 27, 1903. In 1900, Mr. Hills purchased a farm, 229 acres, in Na-au-say Township, just north of Plattville, and this property he still owns, although he is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Clara Weart, at Dwight, Ill. He has been eminently successful in his operations, having always been a good business man, and now, in the evening of life, is able to enjoy the fruits of his early labors, content in the knowledge of a useful and well-spent career. He cast his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln, and continued to support the Republican ticket until 1912, when he gave his ballot to Theodore Roosevelt, being satisfied that certain political manipulations had not been fair and above-board. Since his 'teens he has been a member of some Congregational church, first at Lisbon, subsequently at Sandwich and now at Aurora.

Mr. Hills has had four children: Fred L., who was married September 24, 1885, to Jennie Walker, of White City, Kas.; Emma Louise, who was married January 27, 1887, to Francis M. Seely, of Na-au-say; William Bushnell, who was married October 7, 1896, to Mary Elizabeth Gilbert, of Aurora, Ill.; and Clara Sears, who was married October 10, 1906, to Edgar Randolph Weart, of Dwight, Ill.

HOGUE, Hon. Charles C., owner of the famous Holderman's Grove Farm of Big Grove Township, Kendall County, is numbered among the representative men of the county. He was born in Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, September 1, 1861, a son of Samuel and Matilda (Holderman) Hoge, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Hoge came to Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, Ill., in 1836, securing land from the government, joining a brother who came to this locality in 1829.

Charles C. Hoge spent his boyhood days on the homestead where he learned how to cultivate the land, in addition to attending school. Following the completion of his course in the public schools, Mr. Hoge entered the State Normal at Morris, Ill., and that of Springfield, Mo., and still later studied business methods at Bryant & Stratton's College. Following his marriage in 1886, Mr. Hoge moved to Big Grove Township, Kendall County, upon a farm left to him by his father, comprising 620 acres. Upon it he began farming on an extensive scale and also raised a large amount of stock. In addition to what he inherited, Mr. Hoge owns other property, amounting in all to 1,100 acres, all in one body. He operates 400 acres of this himself, having named his homestead Holderman's Grove Farm, but rents the remaining 600 acres. This farm is one of the finest in Kendall County, and Mr. Hoge is very proud of its reputation and takes pride in maintaining its high standard.

On October 13, 1886, Mr. Hoge married Carrie T. Quigley, born in Crawford County, Pa., a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Close) Quigley,

natives of Carlisle, Pa., and Union County, Pa., respectively. Mr. Quigley died in his native State in May, 1866, when his widow joined her parents in Big Grove Township, Kendall County, Ill. Mrs. Hoge was educated in the Morris High School, and taught school in Grundy County for two years prior to her marriage. She is a lady of unusual intellectual attainments, and has been of great assistance to her husband in his work both at home and in public. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoge have been as follows: Mabel E., who is Mrs. Edward E. Manchester, and resides on her father's farm; Samuel Roy, who is at home; Ruth, who died in 1898, was born in 1897; and Eleanor, who is at home. The family are Methodists.

Mr. Hoge is a Republican and served as Supervisor of Big Grove Township from 1890 to 1900. He was elected a representative to the State Legislature from the Fourteenth District, in 1906, and served one term to the credit of himself and his constituents. Having joined the Masonic order some years ago, he is now a Knight Templar, and belongs to Orient Lodge at Lisbon, and to Chapter and Blaney Commandery at Morris. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoge are members of the Eastern Star, No. 343, at Lisbon. They rank among the very best people of Kendall County and their influence is strongly felt in their community where they have lived so long and where their interests are centered.

HOLLAND, Eric S. (deceased).—Among the men of Kendall County, Ill., whose rise to prominence and prosperity has been accomplished through the medium of their own industry and integrity, none have been held in greater esteem than the late Eric S. Holland, whose death, May 13, 1913, occurred at his home, two miles west of Lisbon. Mr. Holland was a native of Norway, having been born in Etne parish, Bergen Stift, March 31, 1834, a son of Severt and Mattie (Tvedten) Holland, who came to Walworth County, Wis., in 1846. When he was twenty years old, Mr. Holland, who had attended school when he could spare the time from his farm duties, and had learned the vocation of agriculturist thoroughly, moved to Green County, Wis., and purchased a farm on Section 4, in York Township. While residing there he was married, October 4, 1855, to Johanna Dorothea Chautland, who was born in Norway and came to the United States with her widowed mother in 1854.

In the fall of 1866, Mr. Holland sold his farm in Wisconsin, and in December of that year, moved to Kendall County, Ill., buying 110 acres on Section 27, Big Grove Township. In addition to this property, which he owned at the time of his death, he also accumulated 160 acres in Saratoga Township, Grundy County, this farm now being rented. While he devoted his best efforts to agricultural pursuits, he was for many years an agent for the Hecla Fire Insurance Company during the existence of that

enterprise. In 1909, Mr. Holland bought an improved section of land in Deaf Smith County, Tex., and this he rented for small grain growing.

In 1873, Mr. Holland and his wife took a trip to the land of their nativity, and visited the scenes of their youth and enjoyed meeting relatives and old friends. Mrs. Holland died June 18, 1884, being survived by an adopted daughter, Sarah Dorothea, whom she had adopted when one year old, and who is now deceased. On September 1, 1885, Mr. Holland was married (second) to Christina Peterson, born December 25, 1848, in Skien, Norway. Her father died in 1870, and in 1872 she came to the United States, locating first in Milwaukee, Wis., and then in Chicago, in which latter city she resided until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Holland became the parents of the following children: Randolph, born August 29, 1887, a graduate of St. Olaf's College, Minnesota, and now teaching at Wartburg College, Clinton, Iowa; Elmer, born February 21, 1893, a graduate of Pleasant View College, Ottawa, and now engaged in farming; Marie, born December 6, 1888, now at home; and Olga, born August 19, 1890, also at home.

Mr. Holland was a consistent Christian, belonging to the Lutheran Church of (West) Lisbon. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Lutheran Church, of America and had been Trustee and Treasurer of the Pleasant View Lutheran College, Ottawa, Ill., from the time of its organization. While living in Wisconsin he served as Supervisor of York Township, and while a resident of Kendall County served as Assessor, Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner. Endowed with an intuitive good judgment that won for him the respect of his fellow-countrymen, Mr. Holland became a sort of advisor to them. Whenever neighbors, for miles around, were in trouble of any serious kind their first thought was to go to Holland and confidently entrust their difficulties in his hands for adjustment. Hence, the latter half of his life was given more fully to affairs of this nature than to his chosen occupation. The records in Yorkville show that Mr. Holland has settled more estates than any other man in Kendall County. Few men in the county were more highly esteemed, and his death was sincerely and universally mourned by all who had known him. A man charitably inclined, he was one of the benefactors of Pleasant View College, Ottawa, Ill. At the time of his demise, a local newspaper editorial said of him in part: "He possessed the merit of progress, the uplift and upbuilding of the best and the most needful that goes to make the world enlightened, and to shine with the things that go to glorify Christianity and that make Christianity permanently more desirable than the estate of ignorance and narrowness that is found among so many." The funeral was largely attended, and the numerous floral offerings gave evidence of the high esteem in which this old and honored citizen was held.



John F. Steward

HOLLENBACK, George Matthias, for the past twenty years an honored resident of Aurora, Ill., is widely known in Kendall County, his place of birth, where, for many years of a busy life he was identified with public affairs. Mr. Hollenback bears a historic name of Kendall County and enjoys the distinction of having been the first white child born within its confines. His birth took place December 1, 1831, in what was then a portion of LaSalle County, Ill., but which, when he was eleven years old, became Kendall County. He is the seventh child and fifth son of George and Sophia (Sidle) Hollenback.

The first one of this family of Hollenback made his appearance in Philadelphia, Pa., 200 years ago, coming from Wurttemberg, Germany, and supposed to have been a resident of a town or city of the name of Hollenback. He established his family at a place called Faulkner Schawmm, a small village supporting an Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he and his family were zealous members. He died July 20, 1736, leaving considerable of an estate. He had four children: George, Mary, John and Matthias. John Hollenback learned the trades of shoemaker and tanner. The next record found of John Hollenback was as a resident of Lower Paxton, Pa., near Harrisburg. There he was joined in marriage to Eleanor Jones and became, so to speak, the ancestor of all the Hollenbacks bearing relation to George M. Hollenback, of Aurora, Ill. To the above marriage there were born two daughters and three sons, the latter, George, Matthias and John.

George Hollenback, son of John, married Hannah Barton and they had the following children: Ellen, John, Clark, Matthias, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth, George, Hannah and Ann. Of this family George Hollenback, the eighth in order of birth, was born in 1792, and he became a farmer and miller. He married Sophia Sidle, who was born in New Jersey, in 1799, and they became the parents of six children while residents of Ohio and six more in Illinois. They continued to live in the county in Ohio in which they were married until the fall of 1829, when they started in a "prairie schooner" for Illinois. After many hardships they arrived at Gopher Hill, Ind., where they found relatives and friends with whom they remained for a short time before continuing their journey. At Cedar Point they crossed the Vermilion River, near what is now called Oglesby, where they remained for one year and then journeyed still farther, finding a resting place in the grove that is still known as Hollenback Grove, which, after being surveyed, was found to be a part of Township 36, north of Range 6, east of the principal meridian—otherwise Fox Township.

George M. Hollenback was reared by parents whom he recalls with reverence and remained a member of his father's household practically until twenty-five years of age. He taught during a part of three years the common school in his neighborhood and spent some time outside his native State. He early became interested in

politics and in 1856 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kendall County and four years later was re-elected to that office. During the Civil War he was appointed Kendall County enrolling officer and held the same until he secured a correct enrollment. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and received from the Judge of the Circuit Court the office of Master in Chancery which he held for many years. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Legislature for two years, for the counties of DeKalb, Kendall and Grundy. He was a Republican then and has never changed his political affiliation. Mr. Hollenback owns 560 acres of real estate, more or less situated on Sections 21, 22, 23 and 15, in Township 36, north of Range 6. While not identified with any particular church body he is friendly to all denominations.

In 1859, Mr. Hollenback married Julia A. Woodworth who died in 1886, leaving one daughter, Stella, now the widow of Edward Welles, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1888, Mr. Hollenback married Frances F. Lewis, then the widow of Dr. C. H. Houghman, of Milwaukee.

HOLLENBACK, Jerome D., extensively engaged in operating the fertile Kendall County land he owns, is one of the most successful agriculturalists of Fox Township. He was born in Kendall County, September 8, 1864, a son of Nelson K. and Melissa L. (Campbell) Hollenback. The father was born in Kendall County, March 20, 1839, and was a son of George and Sophia (Hunt) Hollenback. The latter was born near Sandusky, Ohio, January 8, 1839, a daughter of John and Harriet (Moore) Campbell. The parents of Jerome D. Hollenback, were married in Kendall County, December 12, 1861, and later settled on a farm on Section 22, Fox Township, where the father lived for some time, then went to Kansas and spent six years. After returning to Kendall County, he lived in Fox Township until his death, which occurred April 5, 1909. The mother survives, making her home in Aurora. They were the parents of seven children: Harriet S., born September 26, 1862, married Rudolph F. Solfsburg, of West Pullman, Ill.; Jerome D.; Oscar R., born June 7, 1868, of Marshall, Okla.; Julia A., born July 9, 1870, wife of Fred N. Gary, of Aurora, Ill.; Melissa M., born March 5, 1872, of Aurora; Ida L., born March 19, 1874, died in infancy; and Mary Edna, born September 17, 1877, of Aurora.

Jerome D. Hollenback was reared to an agricultural life, and has always followed farming. He was educated in the Yorkville schools, and was a bright pupil. After leaving school, he worked for various farmers for two years. In January, 1889, he took charge of the estate of his uncle, George M. Hollenback, in Fox Township, consisting of 576 acres, which he now manages. In 1902, he purchased 160 acres in Kingfisher County, Okla., and still retains it, and in Kendall County owns 160 acres, situated on Section 27, Fox Township, which he operates in conjunction with the large estate in his charge.

Mr. Hollenback was married in DeKalb

County, Ill., June 20, 1900, to Miss Grace M. Paine, born in this county, March 10, 1877, daughter of John K. and Harriet (Hay) Paine. Mr. and Mrs. Hollenback became the parents of four children: Helen G., born March 31, 1901; Stella L., born May 9, 1903; Mildred E., born November 7, 1904, and Jerome D., born December 18, 1910. Mr. Hollenback is a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife belong to the Order of Rebekah. For some years Mr. Hollenback has served as Clerk and School Director of his district, and is a man widely known and universally respected. As a farmer, he has few equals, and his properties are held as models for other agriculturalists of Kendall County to pattern after.

HOLLENBACK, William A. (deceased), whose prominence in Aurora business circles was gained through earnest endeavor and persistent effort, was born in Kendall County, Ill., within the confines of Fox Township, November 9, 1834, a son of George and Sophia (Sidle) Hollenback, natives of West Virginia and New Jersey, respectively. The father was born near Morgantown, W. Va., May 4, 1792, and the mother, near Trenton, N. J., April 18, 1799. George Hollenback was a son of George and Hannah (Barton) Hollenback. He and Sophia Sidle were married in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1818, and in 1829, came to Illinois, stopping the first winter in Vermilion County. In the spring of 1830, they came on to La Salle County, but made another change, in the spring of 1831, coming to what is now Kendall County, locating at what is called Hollenback's Grove. They arrived at what was to be their final home, April 18, 1831, and here they developed a valuable property. Mrs. Hollenback died February 28, 1861, he surviving her until November 20, 1863. They were the parents of twelve children: John S., Clark V., Sarah A., Mary, Philip S., and David S., all deceased; George M. and Amelia, twins, the former of whom lives at Aurora, Ill., and the latter deceased; William A., deceased; Mary J., wife of Oscar R. Molton of Kendall Township; Nelson K., deceased, and Hannah J., wife of Omar Lasure of Aurora.

William A. Hollenback attended the public schools of his district, and was brought up amid agricultural surroundings. He began farming at an early age, and was very successful at this line of work. He served as Postmaster of Mausfield for three years, but prior to his death lived retired from active life at Aurora.

On January 11, 1866, Mr. Hollenback was married to Miss Cornelia R. Pooler, daughter of Otis E. and Amy (Miller) Pooler, who died February 10, 1898, without issue. On October 23, 1901, Mr. Hollenback was married (second) to Miss Julia V. Pooler, a sister of his first wife, at Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Hollenback was very highly respected by a wide circle of friends. Both he and wife came of substantial families, and people of more than ordinary importance.

HOPKINS, Elijah A. (deceased).—No history of Kendall County would be complete without a record of the lives of those sturdy, representative pioneers who brought about the development of what has become one of the banner sections of the Commonwealth of Illinois. In going over the names emblazoned among those most worthy of mention, none stands out more prominently than that of Elijah A. Hopkins, now deceased. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 22, 1820, a son of Gordon Hopkins, born in Virginia, May 24, 1797. In young manhood, the latter settled in Ohio, where he married Anna Kinkeid, and in 1854, moved to Kendall County, Ill., locating in Kendall Township. There he bought land, and lived upon it until his death. He was the father of six children: Elijah A., William K., Thomas S., Carey A., Albert N., and Ellen J.

Elijah A. Hopkins was married in Woodford County, Ky., November 22, 1842, to Elizabeth Gay, born in that county, March 25, 1825, and brought up there. In 1857, Elijah A. Hopkins moved to Kendall County, and bought land in Oswego Township, one mile east of the city of Oswego, where he lived until his death, March 14, 1900, his first wife dying April 8, 1862. On September 25, 1873, Mr. Hopkins married (second) Mrs. Mary VanEnron, widow of John VanEnron, and this lady survives, residing in Oswego. To his first marriage, seven children were born: James W., born August 3, 1843, who lost his life in defense of the Union during the Civil War; Catherine, born November 25, 1845, died in infancy; Anna, born June 18, 1847, married Victor Mather and died May 18, 1911; John T., born February 6, 1850, lives in New York City; Mary A., born January 26, 1856, married Charles Risk of Fairfield, Iowa; Kate G., born May 13, 1860, married Elvert Marshall of Oswego; and Elizabeth, born March 30, 1862, married William H. Winsor of Aurora.

During the many years lived in Kendall County, Mr. Hopkins was associated with all of the practical improvements carried to successful completion in his township, for he was public-spirited enough to recognize their necessity. He was a Republican, but never cared to hold office, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, joining that denomination early in life, and served it as an Elder for more than fifty years. Upright, conscientious and honorable in all his dealings, he won and retained the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated, and his name still stands as the exponent of purity of living and honesty of purpose and action.

Mrs. Kate Marshall, who was the sixth child of her parents, was married in Kendall County, March 30, 1904. Mr. Marshall is a native of Ohio, born at Canton, Stark County, May 16, 1854. He is employed with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Aurora, and is a dependable man and worthy citizen.

HOWES, Edwin, an early settler of Kendall County which he has labored hard to help develop, and an honored veteran of the great Civil War, is a native of New York State, having been born in Wyoming County, June 20, 1839, a son of Thomas Howes, born at Wethersfield, Mass., in 1792, who, in young manhood, emigrated to western New York, marrying in Schoharie County, about 1817, Sarah Gleason, born in that county, in 1797. In 1845, he moved with his family to Kendall County, Ill., settling in Big Grove Township, where he entered land, afterwards making that his home, death there claiming him September 10, 1851. His widow survived him until January 19, 1859, when she too passed away. They had thirteen children: Rosanna, who died when seventeen years old; Ezekial, Louisa, Harriet, Thomas, Bersheba and Charles, all deceased; Moses, who resides in Washington; Jane, deceased; Antoinette, deceased; Philip, who was killed at the battle of Resaca, while serving in the Union army; Edwin and Henriette, who live at Providence, R. I.

Edwin Howes was reared amid agricultural conditions, and has been a farmer all his life. He received his educational training in the public schools of Kendall County, and Fowler Institute of Newark. On April 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 16, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was twice wounded and taken prisoner as many times, being a brave and fearless soldier, having taken part in twenty-six battles.

His military service terminated, Mr. Howes returned to Kendall County, and in 1867, he went to Livingston County, Mo., where he bought land and engaged in farming for about two years. He then accepted the agency for the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, the North Missouri and the Chicago American Fire Insurance Company, going on the road through the northern part of Missouri. For ten years, he was thus employed, and then went to Du Page County, Ill., where he conducted a dairy for nearly twenty years. In March, 1909, he retired from business, and moving to Yorkville, settled in that village which continues to be his home.

Mr. Howes was married in Gentry County, Mo., September 7, 1873, to Josephine Keyes, born in Casey County, Ky., September 24, 1854, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Stevens) Keyes, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, highly respected people. Mr. and Mrs. Howes became the parents of six children: Mary A., born October 3, 1874, wife of Harry Hughes of Newark; Thomas A., born July 7, 1876, of Frazier, Col.; Bessie L., born March 19, 1879, died when eighteen months old; William E., born September 5, 1881, a fireman on the Canadian Northern Railroad in Canada; Alma M., born November 14, 1883, married Harry Hatch of Downers Grove, Ill.; Clara L., born January 7, 1887, residing at home and well known in social circles. Mr. Howes belongs to Yorkville Post.

No. 522, G. A. R., and is as popular with his old comrades as he is with his associates generally. A man of high principles, he has always striven to do his full duty, and has reaped a corresponding reward.

HUDSON, Hon. Henry S. (deceased).—Intimately associated with the judicial history of Kendall County for a period extending over thirty-seven years, the late Judge Henry S. Hudson, was a man who largely dominated the policies of his day, and whose influence remains although he has passed away. He was born at Oxford, Mass., May 13, 1825, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Eddy) Hudson. In his ancestral history there is a record of the coming to America in 1639, of the Hudson family, members of which settled upon land granted to them by the crown of England. The title to this land has remained in the family ever since. Nine generations of the Hudson family have been born in the old homestead on this property, so that the family is one of the oldest in the United States.

Henry S. Hudson was graduated from Amherst College in 1849, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1851, and in 1854 he came west as far as Chicago, where he remained until 1862. In the latter year he moved to Oswego, Kendall County, Ill., when it was the County Seat. There he began the practice of his profession, and so won public consideration that he was elected County Judge of Kendall County, and continued to hold that important office for thirty-seven years. Judge Hudson died January 12, 1912. Few men stood higher in the county than he, and his efforts in behalf of those with whom he was brought into contact were made upon a broad, humanitarian basis. As a lawyer and jurist, he had few equals and no superiors not only in Kendall County, but throughout a wide area, and his standing as a man was equally high.

Judge Hudson was united in marriage at Chicago, to Hannah E. Dayhoff, who survived him until January 7, 1913. They had two children, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wayne, of Oswego; and Joseph E. Hudson.

HUGHES, Harry, a successful and modern farmer of Fox Township, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Kendall County who assisted in developing this part of the State and placing it among the leading agricultural sections of the country. Mr. Hughes was born in this county, on the farm he now occupies, a son of Charles G. and Sarah (Gridley) Hughes, natives of Pennsylvania and New York State, respectively. Charles G. Hughes was a son of Edward and Mary (Hise) Hughes, born near Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa., April 9, 1825, but came with his parents, in 1850, to La Salle County, Ill., where the family resided until 1855, when removal was made to Kendall County. Settlement was then made in Big Grove Township, where land was bought. This continued to be the family home until Edward and Mary Hughes passed away. They had nine

children: Susan, Mary A., Margaret, Charles G., Lydia, Sarah, Maria, Catherine and Elizabeth.

Charles G. Hughes, father of Harry Hughes, was reared to be a farmer, and always followed that line of work. He was married in Newark, Kendall County, Ill., December 30, 1852, to Sarah Gridley, born in Tioga County, N. Y., March 17, 1830, daughter of Harry and Sarah (Schofield) Hughes. These latter settled in Big Grove Township, in 1843, afterwards making that locality their home until their deaths. They had eleven children: Selah, Eliza, Maria, Harriet, Henry, Fannie, Hannah, Sarah (Mrs. Hughes), Mary, Charles and Almira, all of whom are deceased but Hannah, Charles and Sarah. After his marriage, Mr. Hughes resided in La Salle County for about a year, when he came to Kendall County, soon thereafter settling on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Hughes, on which he died July 18, 1877. Four children were born to Charles G. Hughes and wife: Ida, born August 17, 1854, died August 27, 1864; Edward, born September 5, 1862; Harry, born August 30, 1870, and an infant daughter who died soon after birth.

Harry Hughes received his educational training in the Newark graded schools and Fowler Institute of that place. He was married in Du Page County, Ill., September 27, 1893, to Mary A. Howes, born in Gentry County, Mo., October 3, 1874, daughter of Edwin and Josephine (Keyes) Howes, of Yorkville. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have the following family: Charles Wayne, born August 23, 1895; Elva Edith, born December 3, 1898; Ina Bernice, born May 13, 1909, and Vernon LeRoy, born August 9, 1911. Mr. Hughes has served as School Director of his township for fifteen years, and is a man of considerable importance in this locality.

Edward Hughes, elder brother of Harry Hughes, was married in La Salle County, Ill., November 9, 1887, to Delina A. Abel, born in that county, March 19, 1866, daughter of John B. and Susannah (Barber) Abel. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hughes have had two children: Bessie I., born December 21, 1888; and Clarence A., born June 17, 1890. The former, Bessie A., married William J. Bagwell of Fox Township, and they have one child, Avon R. This is an old and honorable family in all its connections.

HUNTER, Andrew J.—One of the old and honored residents of Kendall County, Ill., who is now passing his declining years in the enjoyment of the ease won through a long and useful career spent in the field of agriculture, is Andrew J. Hunter, of Plano, a substantial and representative citizen. Mr. Hunter is a native of Scotland, born in Ayrshire, July 16, 1830, a son of William and Jennette (Kay) Hunter, who in 1837 came to the United States. The family settled in Kendall County, Ill., almost immediately after their arrival, the father buying land on the present site of the town of Oswego, but three years later sold out and bought a claim in Little Rock Township. There both he and his wife passed away. They were the parents

of these children: Margaret, Andrew J., William, Thomas, Robert, John, Jennette, Jane, who died in Scotland, aged three years, and Frank.

Andrew J. Hunter commenced his education in the common schools of his native land, and also attended the public schools after coming to America at the age of seven years. He resided with his parents until his marriage, in 1857, to Martha Haymond, who was born in Kendall County, Ill., a daughter of John and Rachael Haymond. After his marriage, Mr. Hunter rented land for eight years, and then purchased a farm in DeKalb County, near Waterman. Five years later he sold this land, and at the time of his parents' death he bought the old homestead place of 132 acres, where he resided and farmed for some years. Mr. Hunter bought this land at \$45 an acre and sold it for \$75 an acre. Following this transaction he made another profitable business venture, when, in 1894, he purchased a farm near Plano for \$70 per acre, and, after renting to his son for some time, sold it at \$115 per acre. He has now retired from active pursuits and is living quietly in Plano, looking after his extensive property interests.

Mr. Hunter's first wife died in May, 1887, having been the mother of two children: Agnes, who died in infancy; and Charles, of Plano. On October 31, 1893, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Sarah Ann Haymond, a cousin of his first wife, and a daughter of Clark B. and Adeline (Wood) Haymond. The former was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter in New York. They were early settlers of Kendall County, coming about 1833. She was born at Newark, Ill., and since 1906 has been a member of the Woman's Club. Mr. Hunter belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A Republican in his political views, he has ever been faithful to the interests of his party. He has acted as Road Commissioner for three terms, as School Trustee for twelve years and also in other township offices. He has a wide acquaintance and possesses the friendship and regard of all with whom he has been associated.

IVES, Isaac, M. D. (deceased).—In the records of medical history in Kendall County, a name that occurs very frequently is that of Dr. Isaac Ives, whose ministrations soothed the sick and dying, and whose skill saved many lives, although after coming to this section he was not actively engaged in medical practice. However, whenever called, the venerable physician always responded, and endeared himself to all who knew him, by whom he is tenderly remembered. Dr. Ives was born in Cornwell, Vt., May 14, 1798, son of Enos and Ruth (Bingham) Ives, who were also natives of Vermont, but in later years settled in Chautauqua County, N. Y., which continued to be their home throughout life. They were of English descent, their ancestors coming to the American colonies at an early day.

Isaac Ives grew up in New York State, but after reaching maturity, returned to Vermont, where he entered Castleton Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1824.

Soon thereafter, he began the practice of his profession at Whiting, Vt., there continuing for twenty-one years. On May 5, 1825, he married Mehitabel Moulton, born in Orwell, Vt., March 25, 1798, daughter of Ephraim and Matilda (Lyon) Moulton. In June, 1846, Dr. Ives moved his family to Kendall County, Ill., coming by way of the Erie Canal from Whitehall, N. Y., to Buffalo, and thence on the Great Lakes to Chicago, then an unattractive village, and there the little party took teams to reach their destination, then a thriving settlement, Cambridge, later called Pavilion, where he lived until his death. After coming to Kendall County, he practically retired from his profession, although as said before, he responded to calls made upon his knowledge.

Dr. Ives was a great Bible student, and after arrival in this county, was ordained to the ministry, and for some years preached. In his early days he was a Baptist, but after arriving in Kendall County became connected with the Methodist Church. After the formation of the Republican party, he voted its ticket, and held a number of offices, but accepted none after coming to Illinois. His death occurred July 28, 1872. His widow survived until November 5, 1879. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being: Ruth A., who died at the age of eighty-two years, married Dr. George Ryon and lived at Amboy, Ill.; Adelaide M., who married Norton Harris, died in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years; Caroline E., who married John B. Luce, died in 1906, aged seventy-two years; Calantha M., who married Chester Ament, now lives in Yorkville; and Jemima S., who lives on and owns the old homestead, a lady respected and esteemed by all who know her.

Dr. Ives was a man of unblemished character and high standard of living. Broad in his sympathies, he was very charitable, and did much good of which the world knew nothing. He was Postmaster at Pavilion for eighteen years, and in 1883, his daughter, Miss Jemima S. Ives, was appointed to that position, and held it for fourteen years, and at the same time kept a general store, so that the community is indebted to two members of the Ives family for faithful administration of public matters.

JAY, G. Edwin, who, as a general farmer in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., has shown himself adaptive, judicious and careful and thereby has been unusually successful, was born in Kendall County, November 9, 1859, a son of Sylvester M. and Rosanna (Drake) Jay.

Sylvester M. Jay came to Kendall County in 1847, a blacksmith by trade, and followed the same at Little Rock during all his active life. During the Civil War he served two and one-half years as a private in Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after his honorable discharge returned to his family and continued to live in Little Rock Township until the end of his life, his death occurring in 1906, when he was aged eighty-six years. His

widow survived him but ten days, passing away at the age of eighty-two years. All of their eight children are living, with one exception, Clark, the others being: Bert, Henry, Frank, Byron, Mark, G. Edwin and Alice, the last named being the wife of F. Vincent.

G. Edwin Jay attended the public schools and since then has made his own way in the world, before and since marriage, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. After marriage he lived first on rented land, but in 1887 moved to his present farm, 120 acres, which was formerly the old homestead of his wife's parents. Mr. Jay bought the interests of the other heirs. He carries on farming, stock raising and dairying to some extent. His ideas are progressive and he is fast making his farm come up to the standard he has set, that it shall be the finest farm in Kendall County. One improvement was the raising of his barn so that it rests on a cement foundation eight feet in height, this foundation extending under the whole structure. Quite recently he installed in the dairy portion of his barn the James' patent metal partitions and mangers, the latest sanitary inventions on the market.

When twenty-three years old, Mr. Jay was married to Miss Mary DeGroff, a daughter of Ephraim and Anna (Kipp) DeGroff. The parents of Mrs. Jay, with their seven daughters and two sons, were members of a colony of a dozen or more families that emigrated from New York to Illinois in 1857 and settled in Kendall and Kane Counties. Ephraim DeGroff was a son of John E. DeGroff, who was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., October 16, 1787, and took part in the War of 1812. Ephraim DeGroff was born April 27, 1821, and when he came to Kendall County bought 120 acres situated two miles south of the village of Little Rock, on which he lived until the close of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Jay have three children: Guy L., born June 5, 1885; Loren D., born November 26, 1887; and Reno V., born June 14, 1891. In politics Mr. Jay is a Republican. He is a citizen who stands well with the people of his neighborhood and is foremost in all the activities which make it a law-abiding community and a desirable place in which to live.

JESSUP, John Van Duzer, the oldest child of William A. and M. Jane (Van Duzer) Jessup, was born on his father's farm on Section 10, Na-au-say Township, Kendall County, September 14, 1856. He is descended from early Colonial stock as on both his father's and mother's side his immigrant ancestors came to this country before 1700. He bears the name of the immigrant John Jessup, from whom he is eighth in descent, who was one of the first settlers at Wethersfield and Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637. Both his grandfathers, Daniel Jessup and John Van Duzer, were militia captains in the War of 1812, while six Revolutionary ancestors entitle him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

In addition to the usual country district school

education, Mr. Jessup had the advantage of attendance upon a high-class private school maintained for many years at Oswego by a Mr. Taylor, and also a business college course at Jennings Seminary, Aurora. He began his life work as a farmer in connection with his father as soon as his schooling was completed and has continued to reside since on the farm on which he was born and of which he is now largely the owner. He has always been an interested reader of the best books and journals dealing with the farm and its management and is a well informed man on matters pertaining to good farming. For many years he has participated in the meetings of the Kendall County Farmers' Institute, of which organization he has been both President and Secretary. He is active in church work and a booster for all good causes which are of interest to his local community. For the four years succeeding 1889 he was Supervisor from his township. He is an all-round good citizen.

In 1892 Mr. Jessup married Abbie Elaine Goodale, daughter of a Presbyterian minister. She was graduated from Lake Forest College in 1890. There are three children: William Alvin, Esther Linsley, and John Goodale.

JESSUP, Theodore, although not a resident of Kendall County, deserves mention in a work of this class for his family was associated with much of its earlier history. Mr. Jessup was born within its confines, and still retains his interest in it, being the owner of eighty acres of valuable land on Section 10, Na-au-say Township. He was born in this same township and section, January 7, 1860, a son of William Armstrong and Mary Jane (Van Duzer) Jessup. The father was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., in 1826; and the mother at Goshen, the same county, in 1830. A farmer, William A. Jessup sought better opportunities, and came direct from his father's home at Florida, N. Y., to Kendall County, Ill., in 1850. Railroads at that time did not run into Chicago, so he had to transfer at Michigan City, to a boat in which he crossed Lake Michigan to Chicago, from whence he came to Lockport by canal boat and thence to Na-au-say Township. He lived there with his uncle Townsend Seely, until 1853, when he returned to Orange County in order to be married. Once more he came to Kendall County, locating on his farm on Section 10, Na-au-say Township, where he resided until his death in 1905. He was the seventh in descent from John Jessup of Yorkshire, England, one of the first settlers of Southampton, Long Island, where he located in 1649. Three generations of his descendants lived at Southampton, but his great-grandson, Samuel, settled at Florida, N. Y., just at the close of the Revolutionary War. Daniel Jessup, son of Samuel, was a soldier of the War of 1812. The record of the Van Duzer family shows that Mrs. Jessup descended from a Van Duzer who settled on Manhattan Island before 1650. Her father, John Van Duzer, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and many of her

ancestors served in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars, as did those of Mr. Jessup.

Theodore Jessup spent his childhood on the farm, and when sixteen years old entered the Aurora High School, from the country schools, and at eighteen went to Lake Forest Academy from which he was graduated in 1879. He then took the first two years of a college course at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., and the last two years at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. Following this he taught school at Lenox Academy, at Lenox, Mass., from 1883 to 1884. During 1886 and 1887, he was a clerk in the Atlas National Bank at Chicago; in 1888 was made assistant cashier of the Bank of Baldwin, Wis., holding that position until 1892. From that bank he went to the First National Bank of Menomonie, Wis., in 1893, and remained with it until 1897, when he became manager of the employment department of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, thus continuing until 1907. In the latter year he associated himself with the Jeffery Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O., but after a year removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he re-entered the banking business. In 1909 he returned to Chicago and since 1911 has been assistant cashier of the Woodlawn Trust & Savings Bank, 1204 East Sixty-third street, which position he still holds.

In 1905, Mr. Jessup read a paper before the Chicago Literary Club on Starved Rock. This was published in the transactions of the Illinois Historical Society in 1906, and also in the Ottawa Free Trader in La Salle County. This was the first public advocacy of a State park at Starved Rock, and is believed to have contained much that brought about the accomplishment of this public benefaction. He has served as Secretary and Treasurer during 1913 and 1914 of the Cook County Bankers Club; is a member of the Chicago Literary Club, having joined it in 1900; belongs to the Illinois State Historical Society, the American Sons of the Revolution, and the Alumni Association of Williams College. An independent voter, he supported Grover Cleveland upon three occasions; then voted for a gold Democrat. President Roosevelt received his hearty support, as did President Taft during the latter's first candidacy.

On May 9, 1907, Mr. Jessup was married at Topeka, Kas., to Gertrude Coburn, born December 14, 1871, near Ottawa, Kas., a daughter of Foster Dwight and Lou (Jenkins) Coburn. Mrs. Jessup was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in the class of 1891, and for four years from 1891 to 1895, was teacher of Domestic Science in the Stout Manual Training School of Menomonie, Wis., following which for the next four years she was a professor of the same branch in the Iowa State College, going in 1900 to Bradley Institute, at Peoria, Ill., where she spent a year in charge of the Food Study department. No children have been born of this marriage. Mrs. Jessup's father, Foster Dwight Coburn, has been Secretary of the Kan-

sas State Board of Agriculture for twenty years, retiring in 1914, and as such has won national fame, his work as a compiler of agricultural statistics and author and publisher of articles and books on farm crops and live stock being almost without an equal. The family residence of the Jessups is at No. 6323 Greenwood avenue, Chicago.

JETER, Hon. Charles Emmet.—In choosing the individual who shall occupy the highest office within the gift of the municipality, the citizens of any live community can generally be trusted to name one who has proven his worth and ability in his own affairs, his fitness for handling great issues and his loyalty to his section's welfare. The complex and perplexing duties of the office of mayor of a thriving city such as Plano, call for a high order of courage, absolute integrity in civic affairs and enterprise tempered with conservatism, for a community is often judged by the character and actions of its chief executive and the stand he takes in matters of great issue. The present incumbent of the mayoralty chair of Plano has shown himself not only a man of excellent judgment and executive powers, in the discharge of his official duties, but has fostered the community's business interests by his connection with some of the leading commercial enterprises of the county, and in the financial world is widely known because of his identification with the First State Bank. Mayor Charles Emmet Jeter was born at Roanoke, Woodford County, Ill., March 3, 1875, and is a son of Luther Johnston and Emma (Woods) Jeter, whose other children were: Lorene, who died at the age of fifteen years; Roy Woods, in the grain elevator business at Ashton, Ill.; Luther Ray, of Yorkville, Ill.; and Lucy Frances, the wife of Dr. Edgar F. Worsley, of Yorkville.

In 1885 Luther J. Jeter established himself in the lumber and grain business at Yorkville, Ill., and there his son graduated from the High School, succeeding which he attended Northwestern University, Evanston, for three years. He then started to work for his father and William T. Boston, who were in the lumber and coal business at Yorkville, and one year later he came to Plano to take charge of the branch office of the Jeter & Boston Lumber and Coal Company. In March, 1898, with his father, he bought the grain elevator at Plano, and in July, 1900, took charge of the lumber business here. On April 1, 1905, he purchased Mr. Boston's interest, and since that time he and his father have conducted this enterprise, the only one of its kind in Plano. Since the organization of the First State Bank, he has been a director thereof, and on June 27, 1913, at the re-organization of the Independent Harvester Company, he became a member of the directing board of that new enterprise. He is known to be capable, far-seeing, judicious and absolutely dependable, and his associates rely upon him for counsel and leadership. Since 1909, he has been a member of the School Board; a stalwart Democrat, he served

twelve years as Alderman of Plano, and in the spring of 1913 was sent to the mayoralty chair, in which he has since given his fellow-citizens a clean, beneficial and business-like administration. His friends throughout this section are legion.

On June 28, 1899, Mayor Jeter was married to May Edith Cotton, who was born at Pontiac, Ill., daughter of Byron A. and Prucilla (Kerr) Cotton, the former of Newcastle, Pa., and the latter of Gridley, Ill. They have no children.

JOHNSON, Fred, a representative business man of Yorkville, noted for his charities and kindly disposition, was born in this village, June 1, 1853, a son of Daniel G. Johnson. The latter was born in Vermont, November 17, 1815, and when a small boy, his parents took him to Jamestown, N. Y., where he learned the cabinetmaking trade. In 1836 he came to Kendall County, becoming one of the pioneers of this region. In those early days the most primitive conditions as to transportation prevailed, and Mr. Johnson walked from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Joliet, and from there to Oswego. From the first, he had the idea of securing land for farming, but later, finding that there was a demand for an undertaker, established himself at Yorkville, and embarked in an undertaking and cabinet-making business. For years he conducted these two lines, and then branched out into a livery business. During the long period he resided in Yorkville, he became very prominent locally, holding many of the offices, including those of Constable and Deputy Sheriff. He was married in Kendall County about 1847, to Miss Sarah Heustis, by whom he had two children: Mary and Fred. The mother died in 1857. Mr. Johnson subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Heustis, a sister of his first wife. One child was born of this marriage, Carrie. The second Mrs. Johnson died in 1886. Mr. Johnson died March 21, 1910.

Fred Johnson was educated in the public schools of Yorkville. When about eighteen years old, he took a position as clerk in John McOmber's store at Yorkville, and there continued for some time, later becoming Assistant Cashier in the Kendall County Bank. He then was on the railroad for a time, and when he returned to Yorkville, he opened a first-class buffet, and continues to operate it.

In 1890, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Anna Sellman, and they have three children: Myra M., Ollie and Florence. Mr. Johnson belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is very popular in it as he is in the community which has been his home nearly all his life.

JOHNSON, George L., a native of Kendall County, was born on the farm on which he now lives, May 5, 1860. His father, Christian Johnson, was a native of North Norway, born in 1815. He came to America in 1832, stopped for a short time in Wisconsin, and then walked the entire distance from there to Kendall County. Here he worked by the month for several years

in different places and at various employments, working as a brick-mason for some time, but started farming for himself, in 1847, when he entered 160 acres of land in Section 29, Kendall Township and built himself a comfortable home. On this farm he worked with abundant success, until the time of his death, May 1, 1891. On August 15, 1850, he married Miss Gertrude Jane Johnson, also a native of Norway, born January 3, 1828. She came to America with her parents in 1848, and made her home in Kendall County. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born four children, namely: Anna J., James C., George L., Lewis J.; George L., to whom this sketch is devoted, is the only one of these children now living. Mrs. Johnson, his mother, died April 17, 1913.

George L. Johnson was reared a farmer and received his preparatory training both on the farm and in the public schools. During the earlier part of his young manhood, he stayed on the farm and worked with his father, but when about twenty-three years old, he left the farm to go into the employ of the C. B. & Q. Railroad and worked with the railroad, in the capacity of brakeman, for five years, as baggageman for four years, and then returned to Kendall County to resume farming. He was married in Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1885, to Miss Anna E. Miller, a daughter of Christopher and Henrietta (Rolfe) Miller, who was born in Aurora, Kane County, Ill., August 29, 1867. She died May 13, 1913. They became the parents of the seven following children: Mable H., born Nov. 7, 1885, married Chas. Martner, a native of Kendall County, and they have two children, Clyde C., born November 6, 1909, and Gladys E., born August 26, 1911; Leslie J., born February 22, 1890; Clara A., and Alma M., twins, born September 28, 1892; George L. and Hazel G., twins, born July 10, 1897; and an infant daughter, Ruth, died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Johnson is allied with the Republican party, and though he has never aspired to office holding in any degree, he has, for the past twenty years, been elected School Director. Mr. Johnson and his family enjoy the best of the social life of their neighborhood, and among those who know them there are none who do not hasten to admit that the Johnsons are fine people, honest, straight-forward, loyal and hospitable.

JOHNSON, Terris, of Newark, Ill., is one of the old residents of Kendall County. He was born at Bergen, Norway, September 5, 1837, where his parents died prior to his coming to the United States in 1849, with his grandfather Johnson. They had Chicago as their objective point, and for some years they engaged in farming south of that city. Three years later, however, Terris Johnson came to Kendall County, locating in Big Grove Township, and enlisted from there for service in the Civil War, on August 20, 1861, in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Western Army and sent to Missouri. Mr. John-

son participated first in the battle of Pea Ridge and on October 8, 1862, in the battle of Perryville, where he received a gunshot wound just below the right knee, which broke all the bones. His injury was so serious that he was confined in a hospital until September, 1863, when he was discharged and returned to Kendall County, where he later resumed farming, in 1865 beginning on rented land. After three years he was able to buy eighty acres of unimproved property in Big Grove Township. To this he added sixty acres and finally had a farm of 160 acres. This he devoted to grain until 1902, when he moved to Newark and purchased a fine property which he has improved until he now has one of the most beautiful residences in the county.

On February 16, 1865, Mr. Johnson married Elizabeth Ryerson, born at Stavanger, Norway, a daughter of Ryer Ryerson, who in 1855 came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have the following children: Cassey, who died at Morris, Ill., October 4, 1898, aged thirty years; Arthur, who is of Big Grove Township; Emma C., who is Mrs. Roy Anderson of La Salle County; John E., who is on the home farm; Hattie E., who lives at home; and Carrie G., who is Mrs. C. Wonder of Newark.

Mr. Johnson has learned English since coming to America, although he was well educated in the public schools of his native land. He is a Lutheran in religious faith. A Republican, he has served as Road Commissioner, Township Collector and School Trustee. Mrs. Johnson died March 11, 1911, having been a good wife and mother, and a truly Christian woman.

KELLOGG, Alvin E., one of the enterprising citizens of Na-au-say Township, has a noticeably keen interest in the current events of the day, and is well abreast of the times in his chosen vocation, that of farming. He was born on the farm he now owns, in Kendall County, January 9, 1860, a son of George W. and Sarah (Gleason) Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg was brought up in the atmosphere of the farm and has continued in this line of work until the present time, with very gratifying returns for the time and labor he has expended.

Mr. Kellogg was married in Aurora, Ill., April 19, 1887, to Miss Myra E. Hawk, born in Mendota, La Salle County, Ill., March 13, 1868. Her parents were Samuel S. and Eva M. (Templeton) Hawk who came to Aurora to live, in 1868. The father is living at the present time, but the mother passed away in 1874. After his marriage, Mr. Kellogg moved to his old home, the place of his birth, and established his permanent residence there. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, namely: Robert, born February 13, 1888, died January 13, 1905; Howard E., born May 28, 1890, lives in Aurora; Herbert T., born September 19, 1893; Ethen, born October 6, 1899, died March 24, 1903; Clifton H., born August 21, 1902, died March 16, 1903; and Fred G., born December 14, 1905.

Politically, Mr. Kellogg, has always cast his



William Henry Steward

vote with the Republican party, and though he has never allowed his name to be placed as a candidate for any of the local offices, he always maintains a personal interest in local affairs.

KELLOGG, Sherman Gleason (deceased).—Among the men of Kendall County who have, through their activities, contributed to their community's welfare and agricultural prestige, the late Sherman Gleason Kellogg held prominent place. Reared a farmer from boyhood, he was engaged therein throughout his life. His time was so usefully spent that he gained not alone financial independence, but the respect and esteem of those with whom he had lived and labored so long, and in his death, which occurred December 22, 1912, Na-au-say Township lost one of its most highly regarded citizens. Mr. Kellogg was born September 30, 1844, in Oswego Township, Kendall County, Ill., and was a son of George W. and Sarah (Gleason) Kellogg.

George W. Kellogg had his home originally in Rutland County, Vt., where he was born December 25, 1811, a son of Sherman and Sarah (Hunt) Kellogg. He came to Kendall County in 1835 and located in Oswego Township, where he spent about ten years, being one of the pioneer educators of that locality. In 1855 he entered land in Na-au-say Township and gave up teaching to engage in tilling the soil, and was so engaged during the remainder of his active life. He was the sort of a man who, for his honest, straightforward characteristics is always well thought of and highly prized by his community: was a Republican in his political views, and filled numerous offices of public responsibility and trust in the county. In 1842 he was married (first) to Miss Sarah Gleason, born October 20, 1821, in Geneseo County, N. Y., and after some forty-two years of married life she died November 6, 1863. Some time later Mr. Kellogg was married to Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, widow of Walter Thompson. Mr. Kellogg was the father of seven children, all by his first wife: Sherman Gleason; Robert, deceased; Anna S., who married Timothy Howell, of Kendall County; Ellen M., who married S. S. Hawk, of Aurora, Ill.; Frank P., also of Aurora; Alice E., the widow of Edward Litsey, living in Aurora; and Alvin E., twin of Alice E., living on the old home place in Na-au-say Township.

After securing his education in the public schools, Sherman G. Kellogg entered upon his career as an agriculturalist, which vocation he followed throughout life. With the exception of three years, he spent his entire career on the homestead place, and his energetic and industrious methods made him known as one of the substantial men of that community. A Republican in political matters, he served conscientiously and well as Constable for a number of years, and also displayed his executive ability as Highway Commissioner, School Trustee and School Director. About eleven years prior to his death he united with the Au Sable Presby-

terian Church, from which the funeral was held, interment being made in Au Sable Cemetery, where a large concourse of his acquaintances assembled to honor his memory. On October 23, 1877, Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Belle M. Thompson, who was born in Grundy County, Ill., October 22, 1858, daughter of Walter and Mary J. (Furney) Thompson, and to this union there were born two children: Myrtle, born November 4, 1882, who married Almon H. Mottinger, June 26, 1913; and Clara H., born May 18, 1885, the latter of whom died when a child of six years.

KENDALL, Eleazer W.—Among the men who have assisted in building up and developing Plano through their activities in the contracting field, Eleazer W. Kendall is worthy of more than passing mention. A man of long experience and thorough knowledge of all the details of his business, he has brought to his work an enthusiasm and wealth of ideas which have contributed materially to the beauty of his adopted city. Mr. Kendall was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., January 25, 1852, and is a son of Hazard W. and Ursula (Russell) Kendall.

Hazard W. Kendall was born in Crawford County, Pa., and as a young man was married to a Miss Smith, who died leaving one son, Augustus, now a resident of Rock Island, Ill. He then moved to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he met and wedded Ursula Russell, and after their marriage they became residents of Quincy, Ripley Township, in that county, Mr. Kendall being engaged in the hotel business. In 1856 the family came westward, locating near Columbus, Wis., where Mr. Kendall rented a farm for two years, but subsequently removed to Kaneville, Ill., where he passed a like period in farming. In 1862 he came to Plano and here conducted the Excelsior Hotel, which for two years was the only hostelry in the city. In 1878 he became the owner of the Dixon House, of which he was the proprietor until 1896, in which year he sold out and retired from active pursuits, but did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil, passing away several months later. His wife died in 1886, having been the mother of four children: George, who died at the age of eighteen years; Jennie, who married Frank Lull, of the Veteran Soldiers' Home near Milwaukee, Wis.; Ann, who married Samuel D. Faxon, of Plano, Ill.; and Eleazer W.

Eleazer W. Kendall received his education in the public schools of Kendall County, and as a youth learned the general mason trade. He continued to be engaged in working at that vocation in Plano until 1885, in which year he went to Chicago and commenced contracting, which he followed until 1889. He then became a foreman for Joseph Hodgson, a leading mason contractor, but in 1896 returned to Plano, where he has since been engaged in working at his trade. He has built up an excellent business, and through his strict integrity, reliability and enterprise has gained a foremost position among the men who are contributing to the progress of

Kendall County. He is now a member of the firm of Kendall & Young, general merchants at Plano.

On December 25, 1875, Mr. Kendall was married to Miss Ida Ormsby, who was born at Maple Park, Kane County, Ill., October 7, 1853, daughter of John and Ogilva (Call) Ormsby. Four children have been born to this union: Glen Cora, who married Frank A. Young, of Plano; Burton, of Plano, associated in business with his father; Russell E., born February 27, 1890, who met his death in a runaway accident in January, 1902; and Viola, who married Roy Leiser, of Plano. Mr. Kendall is a Democrat in politics, but has not cared for public office, although at all times ready to co-operate with other earnest and public-spirited citizens in promoting Plano's interests. He is a valued and popular member of Lodge No. 25, Mystic Workers of the World.

KETCHUM, Elnathan S., one of the older residents of Kendall County, who has seen many changes transpire, and has borne his part in the development of the region which he has called home, is a native of New York, having been born in Orange County, October 30, 1836, a son of Zopher W. Ketchum. The latter was born in Orange County, N. Y., September 15, 1802, son of Ananias Ketchum. He was brought up as a farmer, although later in life embarked in a mercantile business in Chester, N. Y., thus continuing until his death. He married in his native county, January 1, 1828, Nancy Satterly, also a native of Orange County, born August 28, 1806, daughter of Elnathan Satterly. Mr. and Mrs. Zopher W. Ketchum became the parents of five children: Julianna, deceased; Edward Y., of Oswego, Ill.; Elnathan S.; Orson, deceased; and Zopher W., of Aurora, Ill.

Elnathan S. Ketchum attended district schools and Chester Academy, and when twenty years old, in 1856, concluded to try his fortune in the West, so in November of that year, he left home and came direct to Kendall County, Ill., where for two years he worked by the month at different places, and then rented land, and farmed on his own responsibility, for some three years. In 1861, he bought the land on which he now resides in Na-au-say Township. On February 4th of the following year, he married Sarah E. Marvin, born in Buffalo, N. Y., September 20, 1835, daughter of John D. and Lucy (Stanard) Marvin, natives of New York State, born January 4, and February 15, 1806, respectively. They moved to Du Page County, Ill., in 1845, and that section continued to be their home until death.

In the spring of 1862, soon after his marriage, Mr. Ketchum settled on his farm, his first residence being an old blacksmith shop that stood on the property. A few months later, however, he erected a small frame house, to which he kept adding from time to time until he had a comfortable home. In 1910, he erected his handsome dwelling and now has one of the finest residences in this township. He owns 160 acres of fine land, all well improved, and is one of

the wealthy men of the section. Mrs. Ketchum died January 9, 1896, having borne her husband one child: Lucy M., born July 8, 1864. The latter married Hayes J. Wheeler, and they have two children: Sarah M., born June 27, 1899, and Elnathan H., born March 10, 1905. Mr. Wheeler conducts Mr. Ketchum's farm for him, and the children are the pride and joy of their grandfather's life. Mr. Ketchum was a Republican up to the time of the organization of the Progressive party in 1912, when he joined its ranks. He has served his county as School Director and Highway Commissioner, and also was instrumental in organizing a local enterprise, which for a time was a flourishing concern. Mr. Ketchum is one of the public-spirited men of Kendall County, and enjoys universal confidence and respect.

KILTS, Orvil Chester.—The early career of Orvil Chester Kilts, of Plano, Ill., was filled with struggles against misfortune and discouragements which would, no doubt, have daunted a less courageous spirit. That he has won his way to the forefront and is now living in quiet retirement, enjoying the fruits of his years of toil, is due to his indomitable energy and determination which enabled him to overcome obstacles and to make a place for himself among the world's workers. Mr. Kilts was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., April 12, 1855, and is a son of David B. and Harriet (Petit) Kilts, natives of the Empire State of Holland parentage. During the latter 'fifties the family moved westward to Illinois and settled in what is now Plano, and here the father died in 1890, the mother surviving him until January 31, 1905. There were four children in the family: Orvil Chester; Nancy, who died at the age of three years; Alfred, a resident of Mitchell County, Iowa; and Emery W., who is engaged in the stock buying business west of Plano, Ill.

Orvil C. Kilts received ordinary educational advantages in the schools of Plano, and was reared to habits of thrift and honesty. When a lad of eleven years, he suffered a misfortune which affected his entire career, his left arm being crushed so badly in a sorghum molasses grinder shaft that it was necessary to amputate it. Undaunted by this handicap, he entered upon his career, determined to win success. He resided with his parents as long as they lived, and in 1880 secured the position of janitor of the Plano schoolhouse, in which capacity he acted until 1910, when he retired, and has since lived in his comfortable home. His duties were ever discharged efficiently, faithfully and cheerfully, and he was a general favorite with teachers and pupils alike.

Mr. Kilts has never married. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Township Clerk since 1891, in which position he has given ample evidence of his executive ability. His religious connection is with the Congregational Church, and his fraternal affiliations include membership in the Mystic Workers of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and

Little Rock Lodge No. 171, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand. In all of these orders he numbers many friends, as he does in all other walks of life.

KOLLMANN, Otto.—The German element is a strong one in Kendall County, some of the most representative of its substantial citizens either being of German birth, or coming of German stock. These possess the sturdy virtues of the Fatherland which develop such good workers in every line of endeavor, and for this reason, among others, this county has advanced so materially. One of the men who belongs to this admirable class is Otto Kollmann of Kendall Township. Mr. Kollmann was born in Kendall County, on the farm he now occupies, Section 16, Kendall Township, March 5, 1870, a son of William and Sophia (Wehrmann) Kollmann.

Brought up on a farm, Mr. Kollmann has devoted himself to tilling the soil, with very creditable results. He was educated in the German parochial schools of his county, receiving good, practical instruction sufficient for his needs. After his marriage, in 1893, he located on his father's homestead, and owns 146 acres of finely developed land, where he carries on general farming.

On April 6, 1893, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Freise, born in Kendall County, February 17, 1873, daughter of William and Minnie (Ostermeier) Freise, pioneers of Kendall County. They were born in Colenfeld, Germany, February 26, 1846, and November 24, 1849, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Kollmann have no children. They are consistent members of the German Lutheran Church, in which they are efficient workers. They are valued there, as they are among their neighbors, by whom they are highly respected.

KOLLMANN, William, Sr. (deceased), was one of the early pioneers and highly respected citizens of Kendall County, Ill. He was born in Colenfeld, Hanover, Germany, May 13, 1833, and was a son of Frederick and Dorothy (Busse) Kollmann. The parents of Mr. Kollmann were well known people in Hanover, where both were born, grew up and married, and they continued to live in their native section until 1848, when they decided to emigrate to America in order to provide better opportunities for their children. They embarked on one of the slow-going sailing vessels of that day, and were safely landed at New York City after forty days of voyaging. Their objective point was Kendall County, Ill., and thus they still had a long journey before them. They reached Albany after a trip up the Hudson River and then crossed New York by way of the Erie Canal, which, at that time, was considered a rapid method of transportation, and after arriving at Buffalo, crossed the lakes to Milwaukee and from there went on to the village of Chicago. At the latter place they were able to secure an ox-team and thus came overland to Kendall County, which they reached on June 20, 1848.

William Kollmann was a youth of fifteen years when the family reached Kendall County. He had been reared by good parents and understood that his future largely depended upon his own efforts. The reason why Mr. Kollmann became so successful in life may be understood by one of his first acts and that was his hiring out to work on the second day after reaching the new home. A farmer by the name of Charles Tolman hired him, contracting to pay \$7 a month for his services and so faithfully did both live up to the agreement that he remained not only through the first year but for two succeeding ones, getting \$8 a month during the second and during the third year receiving \$9 and \$10. From his next employers, a Mr. Thurber and a Mr. Waite, he received still higher wages and by this time he felt justified in embarking in business for himself. He rented a tract of land from Charles Tolman, which contained eighty-five acres, and finding it a desirable property, finally purchased it, paying \$13 per acre for it. Notwithstanding his meager wages according to present standards, Mr. Kollmann had managed to save the larger part and when he was ready to buy land found himself with a capital of \$700, in gold. No doubt this meant much self denial and represented long hours of patient toil, but it was all honestly earned and brought contentment with its use for that reason. This first purchase of land was followed by many others and the time came when Mr. Kollmann, through his industry and good management, owned 590 acres of excellent land and was considered one of the most substantial men in the county.

In the meanwhile Mr. Kollmann had married and was creditably rearing a family of children. In Kendall County, Ill., on May 13, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Wehrmann, who was born also in Colenfeld, Hanover, Germany, February 6, 1837. Her parents were Henry and Inga D. (Kosters) Wehrmann, who emigrated to America and settled in Kendall County, Ill., in 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. Kollmann ten children were born, as follows: Anna, who lives in Kendall County, is the widow of Frederick Neusus; Wilhelmina, who is the wife of August Tatge, lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Henry, who lives in Martin County, N. Dak.; Matilda, who is the wife of Conrad Stumme, of Kendall County; William J., who is a farmer in Kendall County; Ernest, who is a farmer also in Kendall County; August, who is a minister in the Lutheran Church, residing in Jefferson County, Nebr.; Otto and Charles, who are twins, both follow farming in Kendall County; and George, who died at the age of eighteen years. This large and vigorous family is well known and all are comfortably established in life, Mr. Kollmann having judiciously and generously assisted them in getting started.

Mr. Kollmann was an active and useful citizen of Kendall County and was ready at all times to assist in furthering movements for the general welfare. He was interested in schools, churches and good roads, and as Highway Com-

missioner for twelve consecutive years, was a wise, economical and sensible official. People had a large amount of confidence in Mr. Kollmann's excellent judgment as well as in his integrity and for more than thirty years he was called upon to administer estates and to serve as guardian of minors. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, as was his estimable wife, and early in their married life they began to agitate the subject of establishing a church in their vicinity in order that they and children could enjoy its privileges. In 1855, he, in association with his brothers, Frederick and Henry, together with a few neighbors, became purchasers of a lot at Yorkville, an old building standing on the place which had been utilized as a schoolhouse. This was put in shape so that services could be provided, and that was the beginning of the Yorkville Lutheran Church. Still later, Mr. and Mrs. Kollmann were instrumental in building up a Lutheran Church in Kendall Township. Perhaps no people in Kendall County were better known than Mr. and Mrs. Kollmann and their circle of friends was very large. Mr. Kollmann died August 29, 1913, his wife passing away some months previously, on April 14, 1913. They both are buried in the Cross Church Cemetery.

LARSON, Bernell B., owner and proprietor of the Millbrook elevator, and dealer in lumber, grain, coal and cement at Millbrook, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Kendall County who has well earned the position of eminence he holds among his fellow business men. He is a native of Norway, having been born in Borge Voss, June 25, 1859, son of Lars Bolstad, born in Norway, June 24, 1820. The latter married Ragnilda Brokke, also a native of Norway, born September 2, 1820. In 1875 they came to the United States, settling in Kendall County, where they afterwards made their home, there dying, the father February 18, 1903, and the mother, October 12, 1907. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom died in childhood, those growing to maturity being: Carrie, Ole, Nels, Anna, Bernell B., Christina and Bell.

Bernell B. Larson was reared to an agricultural life, receiving his educational training in the public schools of his native country, and in Kendall County. After his arrival here, his first work was by the month on different farms, and he thus continued until 1887, when he was employed by his brother in the Millbrook elevator. Two years later he took charge of this business, conducting it as O. B. Larson & Brother until 1900, when he purchased it. At that time he rebuilt and remodeled the buildings, bringing them up to modern requirements. Later, he added the handling of lumber, coal and cement, and has branched out in all the departments, doing a large business.

Mr. Larson was married in Chicago, February 27, 1894, to Miss Christina Ringham, a native of Norway, born at Ringham, May 12, 1868, daughter of Stark A. and Bertha Ringham. Two

children have been born of this marriage: Ruth B., August 30, 1896; and Esther S., August 1, 1900. For the past nine years, Mr. Larson has been serving as School Director in his township, and is a man very highly respected throughout the community where he has resided for so many years, during which time he has demonstrated his sterling honesty, and good citizenship.

LATHAM, Otis (deceased), was born in Warren County, N. Y., May 10, 1827, and was a son of Thomas Latham, who came to Illinois some ten years after his son and subsequently died in Kane County. Otis Latham was mainly reared on his grandfather's farm in St. Clair County, Mich., to which he was taken in 1832, in which year his people had started for Chicago, Ill., but stopped in Michigan on the St. Clair River. In 1846, however, Otis Latham reached Chicago and there met Dr. Wheeler, of Bristol, Kendall County, and his brother-in-law, David Hoyt, the latter being a farmer. As the youth knew the business of farming better than anything else, he accepted the offer made by Mr. Hoyt and accompanied him back to Bristol, reaching there on July 4, 1846, after which he worked for Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Page until April, 1847, when he started to learn the carpenter trade.

Mr. Latham then put himself under the direction of Josiah Atwood, who lived on a farm near Bristol and was a builder of houses and barns. He worked with Mr. Atwood for three seasons during the last one being paid one dollar a day, and then received the contract to build a residence for Cornelius Henning, on his farm, and also one for his son, E. W. Henning, at Plano. After his marriage he began farming, having 153 acres in Little Rock Township, two miles northeast of Plano, and continued to add land until he had 270 acres. For several years he continued to occupy a small cabin on the place but later erected commodious buildings, a comfortable residence and large barns. He had many calls to build for other people but he knew his value and while some carpenters were willing to work for a low wage he refused to labor for less than \$2.50 a day and his skill was so well known that he was paid the price he asked. It has been over forty years since Mr. Latham left the farm and came to Plano where he erected a fine residence. He bought land, some of which he sold at a later date but at the time of death owned 117 acres, a part of which lies within the town limits. He continued the active management of his farm until 1903, since which time his grandson has operated it. Mr. Latham was always considered a shrewd and intelligent business man and one example of his foresight was when he invested in 320 acres of land in Tennessee, which his son-in-law operated for twelve years and Mr. Latham was able to sell for double the price he paid.

On December 31, 1857, Mr. Latham was married to Phoebe C. Henning, a daughter of Cornelius Henning, and they had one daughter born

to them, Jeannette Barbara. She married William Gale, a resident of Plano, and died here several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Gale had five children: Gertrude, who is the wife of C. H. Wolbert, who was a schoolmate at Evanston, Ill., now a member of the faculty of Albion College, Mich.; Cornell, who has lived with his parents for seven years, operates the Latham farm; Cornelius, who is a farmer near Rockford; and Otis and Merrill, who are partners in operating a large farm near Rockford. Much to the happiness of their grandfather, none of these young men ever used either tobacco or liquor for he was so steadfast a temperance man that if he found he could not vote with the Prohibition party, he would not vote at all. He was a temperance man all his life and could recall but one occasion, away back in 1846, when, chilled from exposure, he was induced to take a glass of brandy. That was the first and the last, and he had as clear a record as to the use of tobacco. Certainly this is something to emulate and something in which to take pardonable pride. For so long a period did Mr. Latham live at Plano that his death aroused general regret for he was known by almost every resident.

LATHROP, Lenard Owen (deceased), formerly one of the substantial men of Kendall County, was born at Bristol, this county, January 8, 1840, a son of Samuel S. and Nancy (McClelland) Lathrop, the former born in 1812, at Providence, R. I. In the fall of 1834, Samuel S. Lathrop came to Chicago, Ill., and two years later married in that city. His wife was born at Ashville, N. Y., a daughter of James and Fannie (Flitcher) McClelland, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. The paternal grandfather of Lenard Owen Lathrop was James Lathrop, who was a native of Massachusetts. After their marriage, Samuel S. Lathrop and wife moved to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., where he was an architect, and also owned a farm on the edge of the town. His wife, born April 17, 1821, died June 18, 1875, and he then moved back to Chicago, where he died October 6, 1889.

Lenard Owen Lathrop was educated in the public schools of Oberlin, Ohio, and learned the carpenter trade from his father. When he was sixteen years old he went to Chicago and found ready employment at his trade, assisting in the erection of buildings put up prior to 1857. After he returned to Bristol he continued working at his trade and then went to Hopeville, Conn., eight miles from Norwich, and became a clerk in a general factory owned by two uncles. In 1861, he returned to his home at Bristol, and enlisted in Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, serving in the Civil War until June, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, having participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, with many others, and had the honor of being appointed a corporal in General Grant's body guard. In 1864 he was employed by McNairy, Chaplin & Co. of Cleveland,

Ohio, military bridge builders, and was placed in charge of the St. Louis, Mo., end of the business. In April, 1865, he was ordered to Covington, Ky., to build bridges on the M. P. Railroad that had been destroyed during the war. Later he returned to Kendall County, and in February, 1868, moved to Plano where he was engaged in the manufacture of brick for four years. He then purchased a hardware store, but was forced to dispose of it in 1898 on account of ill health, and died on Christmas Day of that year, his burial being at Yorkville. While attending to his private business, he yet found time to serve as Town Clerk, Treasurer, Trustee, Collector, President of the village board, Alderman and Supervisor, being elected each time on the Republican ticket.

On December 8, 1870, Mr. Lathrop married Josie A. Parsons, born August 11, 1852, at Plano, Ill., a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Engle) Parsons, born at Sharon Springs, N. Y., where they married in 1843, coming to Kendall County and entering government land later on. Mr. Parsons was born November 4, 1804, and died at the home of Mr. Lathrop March 10, 1885; while his wife, born April 16, 1825, died March 11, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop had the following children: Emma Lend, who was born June 16, 1872, married Frank P. Tyler on September 14, 1905, he being a retired farmer living at Plano; Sarah Nancy, who was born April 28, 1887, resides with her mother and teaches school at Plano; and Lenard Owen, who was born June 18, 1893, is at home. Mr. Lathrop was a Baptist and deeply interested in his church. He belonged to Sunbeam Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Plano and was as popular in it as he was in the community at large. Mrs. Lathrop was educated in the public schools of Kendall County where her life has been spent.

LAUFER, Edward W.—Kendall County is essentially a farming district, and the rich fields owned by the progressive agriculturalists of this section, yield a handsome income in return for the care and modern methods used in the cultivation of the soil. One of the representative farmers of Fox Township is Edward W. Laufer, born in this township, March 28, 1866, son of Matthew Laufer. The latter was born in Dievenow, Germany, January 26, 1829, and in 1853 came to the United States. He was married in Cincinnati, O., in October, 1854, to Miss Mary Kreps, also a native of Germany, born in Schwartz, August 15, 1831, who came to this country in 1853. In 1855 Mr. and Mrs. Laufer settled in Kendall County, and this continued to be his home until his death, on November 6, 1867. He and his wife became the parents of six children: Josephine, wife of George W. Whitfield of Aurora; Madaline, wife of Jacob Dreitzler of Des Moines, Iowa; John, deceased; Mary, wife of Charles B. Whitfield, of Millbrook; Margaret, deceased; and Edward W. On September 6, 1869, Mrs. Laufer was married (second) to John Fay, and they reside in Millbrook. By her second marriage she

has had three children: Emma, deceased; Charles S., of Fox Township; and Dora A., wife of J. S. Budd of Kendall County.

Edward W. Laufer was brought up amid strictly rural surroundings, and hence learned farming at first hand. His educational training was received in the public schools of Kendall County. On November 24, 1892, he was married in Chickasaw County, Iowa, to Miss Ethel L. Hickok, born in that county, January 10, 1865, daughter of John A. and Harriet (Bordwell) Hickok. After marriage, Mr. Laufer settled on the farm he now occupies, which has continued to be his home. He and his wife are the parents of three children: J. Lisle, born January 20, 1896; Harold E., born December 27, 1897; and Bernice H., born September 4, 1903. Mr. Laufer belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican, and has served as School Director for the past fifteen years. A man of energy, thoroughly progressive, he has been in favor of public improvements and has worked to have them made. Personally he has many warm friends, and is a good representative of the best class of agriculturalists of Kendall County.

LEITCH, Robert G.—The agricultural supremacy of Kendall County has been brought about through the concerted efforts of its representative farmers, who take first rank among those of their kind in Illinois. One of those who has borne his part in this good work is Robert G. Leitch, one of the prominent citizens of Kendall Township, who was born in Center County, Pa., September 10, 1842, a son of Matthew and Jane (Hayes) Leitch, both born in Center County, Pa., in 1804 and 1810, respectively. Richard Leitch and Robert Hayes, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Robert G. Leitch came from the north of Ireland to the United States in 1784, settling in what is now Center County, Pa. Matthew Leitch, the father of Robert G. Leitch, was reared a farmer, although he later learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked in his younger days. He married in his native county, and in 1857, moved to Kendall County, settling in Kendall Township, about four miles south of Yorkville, where he purchased land on which he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1892, his wife having passed away in 1881. They were the parents of six children: Margaret A., deceased; Nelson, who was killed during the Civil War; Isabelle, who lives in North Yorkville; Robert G.; S. Eleanor, who is deceased; Jane, who is the wife of Lorenzo Stansel of North Yorkville.

Robert G. Leitch grew up on the farm, and attended the district schools. He was fifteen years old when he came to Kendall County with his parents, and has continued to live here ever since. He was married in Ashland County, Ohio, November 27, 1868, to Emily Karns, born in Ashland County, April 13, 1845, daughter of John and Mary (Hales) Karns. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Leitch bought and settled on his present property, which he has developed into

one of the best farms in this locality, and his operations have been attended with a well merited success. Mr. and Mrs. Leitch have had three children: Mary J., who is the widow of Clarence M. Hall, has three children, Robert Everett, born July 19, 1892; Elsie R., born November 8, 1893; Clarence Hayes, born July 20, 1895; Nelson H.; and Ralph K., who married Helen Grimwood, a native of Kendall County. He is a farmer of Kendall Township. They are all well and favorably known, and enjoy the friendship of the best people in Kendall County, among whom they are ranked very high.

LEWIS, Thomas W.—It has been the experience of many of the most intelligent men of Kendall County that, in the long run, farming pays better than almost any other line of endeavor. There are a number of enterprising men here who, after having tried other lines of business, return to farming. One of the men now engaged in upholding the agricultural supremacy of this locality is Thomas W. Lewis. He was born in Na-au-say Township July 7, 1857, son of James Lewis. The latter was born in Newland Parish, Peeblesshire, Scotland, January 8, 1821, son of William and Helen (Graham) Lewis. James Lewis came to the United States in 1851, landing in New York City, in June of that year, after a voyage of six weeks on the "American Lass." Soon after landing, Mr. Lewis made his way, via canal and the Great Lakes to Chicago, from whence he went to Joliet, and then to Plainfield, Will County and for some months worked at whatever job he could find. In the following spring, in partnership with another, he bought a brick yard at Joliet, and engaged in the manufacture of brick. Later he became timekeeper and overseer of the construction gang of the plank road built from Joliet to Plainfield. In 1853 he came to Kendall County, and worked for different parties. In 1876 he bought his first land, the farm being then known as the old Lombard farm, in Oswego Township. For five years he lived upon this farm, but in the spring of 1882 he bought and settled upon the farm now owned by his son, Thomas W. Lewis, Section 11, Oswego Township. Here he died, March 24, 1910.

James Lewis was married in Kendall County, April 3, 1856, to Ann Rowland, born in Nottinghamshire, England, February 7, 1837, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Godson) Rowland, both natives of England. They came to the United States in 1851, landing in New York City, from whence they came to Chicago, via the Hudson River to Albany, then via canal to Buffalo, from which city they came on via the Great Lakes. Soon after reaching Chicago, Mr. Rowland bought a team of horses and a wagon, and drove from that city to Na-au-say Township, where he bought land. Here he lived until his death, August 20, 1880, his wife having died in Chicago soon after arriving there. Thomas Rowland served as a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in 1861, in Company I, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and

serving under General Grant. Mrs. Lewis still survives, making her home with her son Thomas. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis: Thomas W., Helen G. and Ella, the last two being deceased.

Thomas W. Lewis was reared a farmer, and received a good public school education. In 1890, he made a trip to England, making a visit of three months, during which time he met his future wife, Miss Emma Pagdin. In 1891 he returned, and on September 24th of that year, was married in Retfort, Nottinghamshire, where Mrs. Lewis was born, May 29, 1871, daughter of Richard and Ann (Radford) Pagdin, both natives of England, born March 30, 1822, and June 26, 1834, respectively. They died in their native land, never having left it. Mrs. Pagdin died May 18, 1892, and the father July 6th of the same year.

After marriage Mr. Lewis settled on the same farm he now occupies. In 1907 he formed a partnership with John Eck and Walter Black for conducting an implement business at Aurora, but in December, 1908, returned to farming. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: Annie E., born August 19, 1892, and James R., born July 20, 1894. Mr. Lewis belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Raven Lodge No. 303 of Oswego, which he joined in 1884. He and his family are numbered among the best people of this locality where they are so well and favorably known.

LIPPOLD, August.—A number of the more successful German-Americans who came to Kendall County, to make homes, turned their attention to farming, and developed into agriculturalists of note. Their farms are models of neatness and their produce is eagerly bought for it is recognized as uniformly excellent. One of these representative citizens who deserves his prosperity is August Lippold of Kendall Township. He was born in Saxony, Germany, September 5, 1866, son of William and Augusta (Hecker) Lippold. These parents were both born in Germany, where they married, and in 1872, immigrated to America, landing in New York City on July 4 of that year. From that point they soon came to Illinois, first settling in Aurora, but in the following spring, they moved to Kendall County, which continued to be their home until their death, the mother passing away in 1877, and the father in 1894. They were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom survive: Ernest, who is a farmer of Lisbon Township; Louise, who is the wife of Ernest Ahrens, a farmer of Kendall Township; and August.

August Lippold came with his parents when six years old, to the United States, and was only seven years old when the family arrived in Kendall County, so that he has spent the major portion of his life in this locality. He has always been a farmer and is well satisfied with that calling. Until he was twenty-five years old, he lived at home, but then married, on August 24, 1892, Mrs. Minnie Hardekopf,

daughter of George and Anna Reingardt. After his marriage, Mr. Lippold settled on the farm which is still his home, and now owns 220 acres of fine land, comprised in his homestead. He is a scientific farmer, and his success proves the worth of his methods. Mr. and Mrs. Lippold have had three children: Effie, Lillie and August. The family all belong to the German Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Lippold is a director, having held that office for the past twelve years. For the same period, he has been a School Director of his district. Without any outside assistance, Mr. Lippold has become a man of means, with standing in his community. His career has been marked by no unusual events, but is a record of hard work and thrifty habits, and proves what can be accomplished by the deserving if they only have ability and are industrious.

LIPPOLD, Ludwig R., who is numbered justly with the representative and public spirited citizens of Kendall County, Ill., was born in Kendall Township, Kendall County, May 2, 1861, a son of Carl and Theresa (Werner) Lippold.

Carl Lippold was born at Dresden, Saxony, Germany, December 22, 1828, where he was reared, schooled and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1853 he came to the United States and located at Oswego, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked at his trade for one year and then went westward and during his absence from Kendall County worked as a blacksmith at Davenport and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He returned then to Kendall County and in 1856 was married to Theresa Werner, who was born in Germany in 1830 and died in 1870. They located in Kendall Township, at a point three miles southeast of Yorkville, where he worked as a blacksmith and later purchased a tract of land in Na-au-say Township, which he cultivated in conjunction with work at his trade. In 1871 he married Mary Kale and in 1875 bought a farm near Plattville, on which he and family lived for five years when he sold it advantageously and then located near Oswego, in 1892, removing to land previously purchased in Bristol Township, and on that place his death occurred July 24, 1910. He was the father of fifteen children, eight by his first marriage and seven by his second. The children of the first wife were: Anna S., Ernest B., Ludwig R., Clara L., Hattie C., Martha T., Emil and an unnamed infant, all surviving but the last child and Emil. To the second wife the following children were born: Christina, Otto S., Theodore W., Richard L. and three who died in infancy.

Ludwig R. Lippold has always followed an agricultural life since finishing his school attendance. In the spring of 1887, in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Rieger, he rented land in Seward Township and engaged in farming there for three years. Soon after his marriage he moved to Hamilton County, Nebr., where he purchased land and resided on the same until 1902, when he disposed of it and returned to Kendall County and settled in Bristol Township, and

in 1904 settled on his present farm which he had purchased in 1903, a magnificent tract of 210 acres, lying on the north branch of the Fox River, about two miles southwest of Oswego.

On January 15, 1890, Mr. Lippold was married to Belinda C. Henker, who was born in Grundy County, Ill., September 8, 1867, a daughter of Godfrey and Wilhelmina (Kramer) Henker. The father of Mrs. Lippold was born in Germany, May 27, 1839, and the mother on October 7, 1838. They were married in their native province and in 1866 came to America, settling in Grundy County, Ill., where they still reside. They were parents of seven children: Wilhelmina C., Belinda C., George H., Mary A., Martha L., August F. and Henry, August F. dying when aged thirteen years and Henry in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Lippold have had four children born to them, namely: Ralph G., born March 4, 1895; Everett L., born October 13, 1899; Hallie A., born January 19, 1901; and Robert M., born November 30, 1903. Mr. Lippold has served as Clerk of School District No. 18, for four years and in the same capacity served in Nebraska. He is a member of the Royal Highlanders, Douglass Castle No. 1, of Aurora, Nebr., being a charter member of that fraternity. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church at Yorkville.

LORD, Arthur E., M. D., physician and surgeon at Plano, Ill., was born at Plano, October 5, 1883. After being graduated from the Plano High School in 1900, he took a course at the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1904, following which he spent four years in medical study at Rush Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1908. During 1908, 1909, and 1910, he was resident physician of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. In 1910 he went abroad, and did post graduate work in pathology and internal medicine at Vienna (Allgemeines Krankenhaus), following which he returned to Plano where he has since been engaged in a general practice.

Dr. Lord holds the degrees of Ph. B. and M. D., and is a member of Psi Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu, and Alpha Omega Alpha college fraternities. He is First Lieutenant and Surgeon, Third Regiment, Illinois National Guard; Health Officer, City of Plano; member of the Little Rock Township Library Board; and Deputy Coroner for Kendall County. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of the Modern Woodmen and of other fraternal and medical societies.

LYE, Alva Lewis.—It is not surprising to the student of human affairs to find among a community's best citizens a man whose active years have been spent in tilling the soil. There is something in the clean, healthy life of the farmer that seems to breed good citizenship, and it is rare indeed that the man who has made a success in agricultural operations, fails to make as sure a success in other ventures. A native son of Kendall County, Alva Lewis Lye has done much to win his fellow-townsmen's respect. He is a product of the farm, born March 14, 1842,

in Little Rock Township, a son of Aaron and Sarah Ann Lye. His parents, natives of England, came to the United States in 1837, and after a short stay in Pennsylvania came to Illinois. Aaron Lye was a saddler by trade, but after locating in the Prairie State purchased a farm, and there continued to be occupied until his death, in 1848.

Alva L. Lye was a home boy, and remained with his mother until his marriage. It was but natural that he should adopt agricultural work as his field of endeavor, and, having been reared to habits of integrity and industry, it was also just as natural that he should succeed in his ventures. Following his marriage, he secured a farm in Kane County, and the operation of his duties thereon continued until 1902, since which year he has lived in quiet, contented retirement, surrounded by his family and friends, in his home in Plano.

Mr. Lye was married in September, 1867, to Miss Frances Robbins, who was born in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., a daughter of Nathaniel and Caroline (Hopkins) Robbins. Five children have been born to this union: Mattie, who is now Mrs. Ed. Kinney; George, William and Carrie, all living in Kane County, Ill.; and Nellie, who is the wife of William Johnson and lives at Sugar Grove, Ill. Mr. Lye is a Republican, but his activities in public affairs are confined to supporting men and measures which his judgment tells him will be for the best interests of his community.

MARSHALL, Hon. John Redman, for many years a prominent man of Kendall County and an influential factor in Republican politics, now lives in honorable and comfortable retirement at Yorkville, where he has spent over a half century. He was born in Talbot County, Md., January 10, 1837, a son of Perry and Mary S. (Rice) Marshall. The father was a sea captain. The mother belonged to a very prominent family in Chicago history, and the uncle of Mr. Marshall, Hon. John Rice, was Mayor of that city during the Civil War, and later was a member of Congress.

John R. Marshall attended the public schools of Chicago until he was fifteen years of age. In August, 1852, he became an apprentice in the news room of the Chicago Journal, and in a recent communication to the Journal gives so vivid a description of his surroundings that no other words could equal his own relative to this part of his life. In part Mr. Marshall says: "The pressroom was in the Tremont House alley—where the Journal was printed on a two-revolution Taylor cylinder press, the power derived from a small engine with oscillating cylinder placed on top of the boiler. John Shanks, an elderly Scotchman, was engineer; John Anderson, a Swede, was pressman. I helped move the office to the building on Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont. I worked in that office until 1856—in the days of Benjamin F. Taylor, George P. Upton, Horace White and the Wilsons. I doubt if there is another printer



John Wampah and Wife

living who was working on the Journal at that time." Mr. Marshall worked as a journeyman printer until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted with the Sturges Rifles of Chicago and was sent to West Virginia in the Army of the Potomac and served as body guard to Gen. George B. McClellan. He took part at Malvern Hill, Antietam and in many other hard battles and was mustered out in 1863. He worked in the Government Printing Office for a short time. His parents were living on a farm near Yorkville in Kendall County and he joined them and in April, 1864, started the Kendall County Record which he continuously conducted until he retired, May 1, 1914, turning the paper over to his son, Hugh Rice Marshall. From the organization of the Republican party Mr. Marshall has been identified with it and his friends have been among those who have fought and wrought for it for the past fifty years. Aside from his newspaper, which has always been influential as an organ, Mr. Marshall has not been largely identified with business enterprises but public life has claimed him and he has served as Superintendent of the Kendall County Schools and as a member of the Illinois State Senate.

On January 19, 1865, Mr. Marshall was married to Ann Augusta Emmons, who was born in Bristol Township, Kendall County, Ill., a daughter of Francis A. and Lydia (Morris) Emmons, who came to Bristol Township from New Jersey in 1837. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall: Mary Stanton, wife of Dr. R. A. McClelland of Yorkville; Frances Emmons, wife of Dr. William A. Colledge, of Chicago; and Hugh Rice, of Yorkville. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Aurora Post No. 522, G. A. R., and to the Hamilton Club, Chicago. He is a charter member of Kendall Lodge No. 471, A. F. & A. M.; Aurora Chapter R. A. M.; and Aurora Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar.

MARSHALL, Hugh Rice, editor and publisher of the Kendall County Record, at Yorkville, is one of the representative men of Kendall County in other than newspaper lines, his public spirit and enterprise having been exercised for the public good on many occasions and in many directions. He was born at Yorkville, Ill., February 10, 1876, and is a son of John Redman and Ann Augusta (Emmons) Marshall.

John Redman Marshall, honorably known to his fellow citizens over the State as Senator Marshall, having served four years as a member of the Illinois State Senate, was born in Talbot County, Md., January 10, 1837. He has been a prominent man in Kendall County for many years and was the founder of the Kendall County Record at Yorkville, establishing it in April, 1864, and conducting it for fifty years, retiring in favor of his son, Hugh Rice Marshall, May 1, 1914.

Hugh Rice Marshall was graduated from the Yorkville public schools in the class of 1893, afterwards spending three years at the North-

western University and graduating with the class of 1898. His boyhood and early youth were passed in Yorkville, his school attendance being alternated with the athletic sports in which American youths healthily enjoy themselves. Afterward he served for a time on the sporting and night police force as a reporter for the old Chicago Chronicle, a journal that had many friends while it was under the management of Horatio Seymour. Mr. Marshall then returned to Yorkville and from 1898 until 1902 served as Assistant Postmaster, following which he was with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company and the International Harvester Company, and in this connection was sent in 1904 to the company's factory at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He remained there until 1908 when he returned to Yorkville to assume the duties of business manager on the Kendall County Record, of which he became editor and publisher on May 1, 1914. In his political affiliation he has always been a Republican.

At Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, on October 1, 1904, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Miss Pearl H. Fletcher, who was born at Plymouth, Ind., and they have two sons: John Redman Marshall, Jr., born at Hamilton, July 26, 1905; and Robert Fletcher Marshall, born at Yorkville, October 21, 1908. Mr. Marshall was reared in the Methodist faith. He has been a member of the Maramech Club since 1900, belongs also to the Business Men's Club of Yorkville, retains his membership in the Sigma Chi college fraternity into which he was initiated in the spring of 1893, and is identified further with Kendall Lodge No. 471, A. F. & A. M., to which he was admitted in April, 1900.

McCLELLAND, Robert Alexander, M. D.—The medical profession is one of dignity and established position. Members of it are recognized as being the leaders not only in their special science, but also in those movements which tend toward a raising of the standard of civic improvements and desirability of citizenship. One of the men who has labored long and successfully not only as a physician and surgeon, but also as an eminent citizen, is Dr. Robert Alexander McClelland of Yorkville.

Robert A. McClelland was born in New York City, N. Y., May 13, 1854, and having been brought to Chicago at an early age, attended school in that city until fifteen years old, when he became an apprentice to the firm of Bliss & Sharp, druggists. During 1873 he attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy, but deciding to pursue his studies further, entered Rush Medical College in 1875, and was graduated from that institution February 26, 1878. In 1877, he was appointed assistant in the Infirmary, at Dunning, Cook County, and gained there a very valuable experience. In May, 1878, he entered into the active practice of medicine at Yorkville, where he has since continued and has the confidence and good will of the people of that community, as well as of a wide territory contiguous to it. In 1880, he was elected Coroner of Kendall

County and served in that office for eight years. He was appointed a member of the Ottawa Pension Examining Board, and the Aurora Board of Pension Examining Surgeons. Dr. McClelland is President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Yorkville, and Chairman of the Water Works committee. Fraternally, he belongs to Kendall Lodge No. 471, A. F. & A. M., Yorkville and Aurora Chapter, R. A. M., Aurora Commandery No. 22, K. T., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. M. S. of Chicago. He is President of the Yorkville Industrial and Improvement Association. Professionally, he is medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the New York Active Insurance Company, Northwestern Milwaukee Insurance Company, the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Chicago, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Peoria Insurance Company. For some time he has been Secretary of the Kendall County Medical Society, and belongs to the Illinois Medical Society and to the American Medical Association. He is Public Administrator for Kendall County.

Dr. McClelland was married (first) in 1880, to Maggie Stevenson of Kendall County, who died June 21, 1882, the mother of two sons: Hugh McClelland, who died in infancy, and Robert A. McClelland, who is a member of the firm of Boston & McClelland, grain and lumber merchants of Dwight, Ill. The second wife of Dr. McClelland bore the maiden name of Mary S. Marshall.

MOENKEMEIER, August G., whose efforts during the earlier days of Kendall County's history have given him a place among the representative men of this locality, is a substantial agriculturalist of Kendall Township. He was born in Einbeck, Avenshausen, Hanover, Germany, December 10, 1842, a son of August Moenkemeier. The latter was a native of the same locality as his son, and there he married Minnie Nolte, born in this same place. In 1857, the family immigrated to America the journey consuming six weeks. They landed in New York City and left immediately for Illinois, going to Albany by way of the Hudson River, from whence they journeyed across New York State on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from there to Chicago on the lakes. At Chicago they took the Burlington Railroad to Bristol Station, Kendall County. Subsequently, the father bought land here and this county continued to be his home the rest of his life. He and his wife were the parents of seven children: Caroline, who married William Wollenweber of Yorkville; August G.; Henry who resides at Wichita, Kas.; Hannah, who is the wife of Harry Essington of Ford County, Ill.; Minnie, who is the widow of George Leifheit of Kendall County; Mary, who is the wife of August Hage of Kendall County; and Dorothea, who is the wife of William Henne of Kendall County.

August G. Moenkemeier was about fifteen years old when his parents located in Kendall County. His first work here was done for his

uncle George Nolte, and his wages went to his father. After working for his uncle a year, he engaged with John K. Le Baron for two years, for the first one receiving seven dollars per month, and for the second, twenty dollars per month. His father also received his wages for these two years. Subsequently he and his father bought eighty acres of land on Section 24, Kendall township, and the family settled on this farm where the parents rounded out their lives.

On January 1, 1869, August G. Moenkemeier was married to Maria Leifheit, also born in Germany, in the same place as her husband, on July 22, 1851. She is a daughter of Christian and Amelia (Volmer) Leifheit, natives of Germany, where Mr. Leifheit died in 1847. His widow brought her family to America in 1848, and they came direct to Kendall County. After his marriage, Mr. Moenkemeier rented land for the first three years, and then purchased the farm on which he still resides. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, which is well stocked and supplied with modern improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Moenkemeier have had children as follows: George A., who is a farmer of Kendall County; Charles, who resides in Hinkley, De Kalb County, Ill.; Emma, who is deceased; Dorothea, who is the wife of N. S. Beecher of Kendall County; Mary, who is the wife of Harvey Nolte of Kendall County; William, who is a farmer of Kendall County; Frederick, who is also a farmer of this county; Anna, who is the wife of Edward Nolte of this county; Minnie, who is the wife of Harvey Leifheit of this county; Lena, who is the wife of George Nolte of this county; and Lillie, who married August Corneals of Na-au-say Township, Kendall County. All the family belong to the German Lutheran Church, and are numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of this part of the State.

MORRIS, C. M., now living retired from business life, for many years was one of the leaders in the grocery trade at Plano, also for some years engaged in farming and stockraising, still owning his valuable farm of 205 acres, which lies five miles northeast of Plano. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., March 28, 1846, and in 1864 accompanied his father, Samuel Morris, to Kendall County. His mother, Rhoda Morris, died in the east. Samuel Morris embarked in the grocery business at Plano, which he carried on during his entire active life, his death occurring here in 1889, when he was aged eighty-one years. He was a respected and useful citizen, ever ready to aid in promoting the best interests of this place and served in many local offices such as village trustee.

C. M. Morris obtained his education mainly in his native state. Later he learned the carpenter trade at Sandwich, Ill., which he followed for about six years and then returned to his father to give him assistance in the grocery store and after his father's death continued in the business for twenty years longer, making twenty-nine years in all as a grocer. He once lost his building and stock by fire but always

occupied the same location. Finally his health failed to some degree and he decided to retire from business, and settled in Plano, having a neat place here. At times Mr. Morris has been interested as a stockholder in manufacturing plants here, especially the Plano Manufacturing Company. In politics he is a Republican and at times has served in public capacities and has been Alderman and School Director. He formerly was an I. O. O. F. and is a member of the fraternal order of Woodmen.

In 1873 Mr. Morris was married (first) to Miss Amelia Zeller, who died twenty years later, leaving one daughter, Luella E., who is the wife of Rev. W. H. Pierce, of Belvidere, Ill., and they have three children, Morris R., Muriel and Halford. In 1895 he was married (second) to Miss Marian O. Mason, who was born in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, near Yorkville, a daughter of Dr. Samuel F. and Amanda (Sherman) Mason. In life her father practiced medicine at Seneca, Ill. Later her mother married Ira P. Smith and they reside at Yorkville. Mrs. Morris was reared and educated in Kendall County. She is a very intelligent, well read lady and, although not active in the cause of woman suffrage, keeps posted and is interested in the movement. Domestic in her tastes she takes much pleasure in presiding over her well ordered home.

MORSE, William J., the leading merchant of Oswego, and a man whose business ability and probity of character place him in the front rank of public-spirited citizens of Kendall County, was born near Dundee, Kane County, Ill., September 5, 1864, a son of Abner and Sarah J. (Salisbury) Morse. Mr. Morse was reared on a farm near Dundee, where he spent his boyhood days amid strictly rural surroundings. He attended the neighborhood school and then took a course in Drew's Business College, at Elgin, where he was graduated in 1888. In 1889 he accepted a position as salesman in a general store at Dundee, and after remaining one year, became bookkeeper in a lumber office at Elgin. In 1892 Mr. Morse accompanied his mother on a trip to Los Angeles, Cal., in the hope of improving her health, and while there he accepted a position as receiving clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery establishment, remaining in this connection until May, 1893, when he returned to Dundee to become salesman in a department store there. Until January, 1898, he continued to work for others, gaining thereby a thorough insight into mercantile methods and requirements, so that when he came at that time to Oswego, he was able to establish himself intelligently as a merchant, and to carry on his business to ultimate success. At first he held a one-half interest in the general store of E. H. Sodt, but in 1906 he bought out his partner and continued alone for two years, when he associated with him C. E. Fowler, which latter association continued for two years more, when he once more became sole owner, and has so continued. Mr. Morse carries a line of general

merchandise unsurpassed by any in the county. His goods are all of the best quality and are offered at reasonable prices, and he is one of the most obliging, wide-awake, up-to-date business men, not only in Oswego, but in all of Kendall County.

Mr. Morse was married at Dundee, Kane County, Ill., June 15, 1898, to Bessie L. Wolcott, born at Adams, Mass., March 20, 1874, daughter of Edwin A. and Nellie M. Wolcott. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have had four children: Leslie W., born October 22, 1900; Merrill S., born July 20, 1902; Majoria L., born July 18, 1907, and Cecil Marion, born July 13, 1910. Mr. Morse is a member of Raven Lodge, No. 303, F. and A. M., of Oswego. He has served two years as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and two years as a School Director, and has always given his hearty support to all measures he has believed would work out for the ultimate good of the community.

MOULTON, Oscar R.—The modern farmer conducts his agricultural operations along scientific lines, and is far removed from the tiller of the soil of half a century ago. His house is supplied with conveniences, and his work done by the latest, improved machinery. One of the men who is fully upholding the agricultural supremacy of Kendall County is Oscar R. Moulton of Kendall Township. He was born in Addison County, Vt., December 9, 1837, a son of Ephriam Moulton. The latter was born in the same county as his son, March 14, 1805, a son of Ephraim and Matilda (Lyon) Moulton, natives of Massachusetts who settled in Vermont at an early day. The father of Oscar R. Moulton married in his native State, November 5, 1829, Marie E. Hubbard, also a native of Addison County, Vt., born January 2, 1812, daughter of Asel Hubbard. Mr. Moulton had been reared on a farm, but later became a merchant in his native county. In 1850, with his family, he moved to Kendall County, coming by steamer to Whitehall; thence via canal to Buffalo, and from that city, by way of the Great Lakes to Chicago. They went from that place to Lockport by canal, and from thence by team and wagon to Kendall County, settling in Kendall Township, at the little village of Pavilion. Here for some time, Mr. Moulton was a merchant, but in 1868, he located on the farm now owned by his son, Oscar R., and this was his home until his death, which occurred March 10, 1892, his wife having died, February 15, 1871. He was one of the representative men of his community and was prominent in local and county affairs, serving for years as a Justice of the Peace, and for eight years as County Superintendent of Schools. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and were highly respected by all who knew them. Eight children were born to them: Henry H., born August 8, 1831, deceased; Colantha P., born June 29, 1833, died August 16, 1851; Rebecca M., born June 29, 1835, widow of Enos J. Ives of Chicago; Oscar R., born December 9, 1837; John

B., born December 31, 1839, of Ledyard, Iowa; Rollin H., born January 26, 1843, died March 5, 1891; Ephraim F., born June 15, 1846, died May 30, 1899; Horace A., born May 7, 1848, died March 1, 1912. All were highly respected people.

Oscar R. Moulton came with his parents to Kendall County in 1850, and has resided here ever since. In 1858, Mr. Moulton engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad as brakeman on a passenger train, and later became conductor of a freight train, but as he found he did not like the railroad business, he resigned and returned to Kendall County, where he resumed farming.

On March 16, 1865, Mr. Moulton married Mary Jane Hollenback, born in Kendall County, October 26, 1836, daughter of George and Sophia (Sidle) Hollenback. After marriage Mr. Moulton settled in Fox Township, where he remained until 1888, when he moved to Pavilion. In 1892, they went on the farm that is now his home, and here he has carried on his agricultural operations ever since. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Ada E., born June 18, 1867, wife of Samuel D. Thompson of Amboy, Ill., and they have one child, Rollin D., born December 22, 1899; Frank, born July 3, 1869, died October 22, 1871; and Rollin H., born August 12, 1872, who conducts the old homestead, and makes his home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton are members of the Baptist Church. This family stands very high in public esteem.

MURLEY, John.—The government of our country, and the way in which those in office use the powers granted them by popular vote, are the great determining factors of our happiness and prosperity. We, individually, are not the makers of our lives, we are shaped by our surroundings; by the laws by which we are forced to abide; and by those governmental regulations and statutes which affect us indirectly, by effecting the purity, price, and general conditioning, of the economic goods that we consume. These features of our national, co-operative existence are formed, regulated, or destroyed, by the various members of the Government, under whose jurisdiction they are placed. It is therefore all important that those who are placed in public office should be the ones who are best fitted to give to the performance of their duty a large measure of good judgment and executive ability. The people of this day recognize this fact fully, and it more than speaks well of a man's integrity and ability, when he is called, time and time again, to assume the broad responsibilities of a government position. John Murley, whose name heads this article, has held the office of Supervisor of Na-au-say Township, practically without interruption, since 1883. For a full quarter of a century he has attended to the interests of that division of Kendall County.

Mr. Murley was born in Somersetshire, England, April 21, 1840, a son of John and

Louisa (Bagg) Murley, both natives of Somersetshire. In 1840 the family came to New York, making their home in Whitesboro, Oneida County, where they lived until the father's death in 1857. The rest of the family then came to Chicago to live. Here the mother left this world, in 1907. They were the parents of the eight children whose names here appear: Thomas, deceased; William, deceased; Edward, deceased; John, Henry, deceased; Charles, a farmer living in Grundy County; Sarah (Mrs. Frank Fletcher), lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; Frances, widow of Joseph Brennen, lives in Louisville, Ky. John Murley, Jr., was less than a year old when his parents came to America. His youth was spent in Oneida County, New York, and he received his scholastic training in the public schools and at the Whitesboro Seminary. In the spring of 1859, he came to Kendall County, Ill., where he worked, by the month, until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He then enlisted, June, 1861, in Company D, 36th Illinois Infantry, and with this company, went to the scene of the conflict. He fought in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas and Perryville, Kentucky, and, in the latter engagement, received a severe wound in the left wrist and hand, that necessitated his removal to the hospital. When he was released from this confinement, he found, to his sorrow and disappointment that his injury had disabled him for further active participation. He was given his honorable discharge, after eighteen months of faithful service, in January, 1863, and he then returned to his home. He was married November 9, 1865, to Miss Julia A. Van Dorston, born in Center County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1845, a daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Packer) Van Dorston, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dorston were married in Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1850 moved to Kendall County, Illinois, making the entire trip overland, with horses and wagon. The first winter the family lived in Plattville, Lisbon Township, and the following spring settled in Na-au-say Township. Later, in 1858, they bought the farm on which their son-in-law now lives, which was their home until their demise. Mr. Van Dorston died in 1873, and his widow survived until 1910. To them were born the following children: Eliza J., widow of D. K. Boyer, lives in Kendall County; John P., a prominent attorney and Judge at Vandalia and a State Senator, died in 1880, was a commissioned officer in the Civil War and wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson; David M., was killed in the battle of Stone River; Mary P., died in 1867; Julia A. (Mrs. John Murley); Catharine J., widow of Charles Thompson, lives in Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel J., a prominent attorney of Kansas City, Mo.; Cornelia A., lives in Kansas City, Mo.

After his marriage Mr. Murley made his home in Lisbon Township, until 1880, when he removed to the farm on which he now lives. To him and his wife, four children have been born, namely: Mary J., born October 5, 1869,

died May 11, 1871; Edward R., born May 4, 1872, married Katherine K. Karns, lives in Kendall County; Ruth E., born October 16, 1874, married John W. Wheeler of Will County; Ray J., born June 23, 1884 married Eva M. Platt, lives in Kendall County.

In his political views Mr. Murley is a Republican and has, as his very long term of office indicates, given utmost satisfaction, not only to his constituents, but to the people as a whole of the township he has represented. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 522, of Yorkville.

NADEN, Stanley W., one of the leading men of Kendall County, whose efforts have always been directed along progressive lines, was born in Lisbon Township, a son of Obediah Naden. The latter was born in Derbyshire, England, June 5, 1829, a son of Samuel and Martha Naden, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1846, settling first in Big Grove Township, Kendall County, but in 1854 located on land on Section 12, Lisbon Township, which he improved, developing it from unbroken prairie land into cultivated fields. On it he made a comfortable home and resided there for many years. On September 25, 1856, he married Miss Jane Green, also a native of England, born at Liverpool, December 24, 1833, a daughter of John and Jane Green. Her mother dying in England, her father married a sister of his first wife and with his family immigrated to the United States, settling in 1855 near Plattville, although he did not remain there long, for he returned to England. In 1882, Obediah Naden moved to Morris, Ill., where he resided until 1904, when he and his wife went to Princeton, to live with their daughter, Mrs. Lida Challacombe. They spent a winter in California with another daughter, Mrs. Mary Johnson, and then came to Plattville in May, 1911, to reside with their son, Stanley W. Here the father died November 2, 1911, the mother passing away April 4, 1912. They had eight children: Samuel J., who was born January 31, 1858, resides at Zion City, Ill.; Martha J., who was born April 13, 1860, married Omar T. Smith of Hoopstown, Ill.; Mary, who was born September 7, 1862, married Perry A. Johnson of San Diego, Cal.; Walter G., who is deceased; James F., who was born February 8, 1868, is farming on the old homestead in Lisbon Township; Stanley W., who was born February 24, 1871; Lida E., who was born August 16, 1874, married Joseph W. Challacombe of Princeton, Ill.; and Burt O., who was born July 23, 1877, resides at Elwood, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Naden were members of the Methodist Church and were among the most highly respected people of the county. Mr. Naden was a man of strict integrity and liberal ideas, and was always willing to assist in promoting any worthy measures. He was a good father and husband, and a friend to the poor and needy. During their later years, Mr. and Mrs. Naden spent considerable time in traveling, and in 1898 made a trip to England.

On September 25, 1906, they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary at the old homestead in Lisbon Township, and at that time many of their children were present. When Mr. Naden died he and wife had been married fifty-five years.

Stanley W. Naden was brought up a farmer and has always followed an agricultural life. He received his educational training in the district schools of his neighborhood, and the Morris High School. On March 15, 1891, he was married in Kendall County to Eva A. Blackman, born in Lisbon Township, a daughter of Edwin and Anjalette (Reed) Blackman, who were among the pioneers of this county. The father was a native of the Empire State, born in Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., June 2, 1827, a son of Sheldon and Polly Blackman, who settled in Kane County, Ill., at an early day, making their home there thereafter. At the age of fifteen years, Edwin Blackman went to Connecticut to live with an uncle, but three years later he came to Illinois and joined his parents in Kane County. On May 22, 1850, he married and settled in Kendall County, which was afterwards his home until his death which occurred March 29, 1899. About 1872 he purchased 160 acres of land in Lisbon Township and there he spent the remainder of his days. His wife was born in Oswego County, N. Y., April 8, 1828, a daughter of Jonathan and Permelia Reed, who located in Kendall County in 1837, moving from their New York home to this county with a team and covered wagon. They were natives of Bennington County, Vt. On coming to Kendall County the Reeds purchased government land in Na-au-say Township, south of Au Sable Grove, where they resided many years. Mr. Naden's mother passed away May 3, 1913, aged eighty-five years and one month. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman reared nine children: Glover S., born August 3, 1852, who resides in Montgomery, Ill.; Lloyd S., born October 25, 1854, who is also of Montgomery, Ill.; Willis W., born September 26, 1856, who is of Montgomery, Ill.; Rosaltha L., born August 17, 1858, who is the wife of Almon Smith of Kendall County; Luther L., born March 8, 1861, who died March 28, 1904; Hollis L., born March 31, 1864, who is of Kendall County; Permelia, born November 27, 1866, who is the wife of William C. Lutz of Plattville, Ill.; Eva A., born May 19, 1869, who is the wife of Stanley W. Naden; Arabella, born July 22, 1872, who was the wife of John A. Southcombe, died January 1, 1903. Mr. Naden retired from active business in March, 1909, and has since then resided at Plattville, where he owns a fine home and also owns two hundred and twenty acres of land in Lisbon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Naden have no children.

NEFF, Ebenezer (deceased).—Among the well remembered former residents of Kendall County may be named Ebenezer Neff, a man of quiet life, industrious habits and excellent citizenship. He was born March 7, 1835, on the bank

of the White River, in Indiana, and was a son of Daniel B. and Maria (Thomas) Neff.

Daniel B. Neff and wife came to Illinois with their infant son, Ebenezer, in the fall of 1835 and settled at Newark, in Big Grove Township. When surveys of the surrounding land had been made he secured a timbered tract of many acres which he developed by hard work into a very productive farm. Here he lived long enough to enjoy some of the fruits of his toil. He was born May 29, 1811, and died January 26, 1865. His father, Ebenezer Neff, was born August 4, 1790, and died May 31, 1867, in LaSalle County, Ill., having come to Illinois in 1835. The step-mother of Daniel B. Neff was Margaret (Douglass) Neff, who was born July 12, 1799, and died December 9, 1871. Daniel B. Neff married Maria Thomas, who was born November 22, 1814, and died July 21, 1880, in Newark village. They had four sons and one daughter: Ebenezer; John, who is a resident of Minneapolis, Minn.; William, who lives at Auburn, Iowa; Frank T., who is a business man of Marseilles, Ill.; and Jane, who died at Pittsburgh, Pa., was the wife of William Wallace.

Ebenezer Neff grew to manhood on the old home farm and attended the district schools as opportunity offered. He carried on farming until he retired from active life when he sold the property and moved to Newark, Ill., where his death occurred January 14, 1896. He was well known all through this section of Kendall County, and, while no special events marked his passage through life, the influence of his quiet, patient, upright existence, remains with his family and neighborhood, and who shall say that so worthy a life has not left a record for emulation.

Ebenezer Neff was united in marriage with Miss Annie Webster, who was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1840, and resides at Newark, Ill. Two of their children survive: Myrtle M., who is the wife of Lee Redfield, residing at Newark, and Elmer E.

Elmer E. Neff was born July 7, 1861, and was educated in the public schools. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage on March 18, 1885, to Miss Nellie M. Pope, who was born in Kendall County and is a daughter of J. C. Pope, of Plano, Ill. They have one daughter, Lavada E., who is a graduate of the High School at Plano. For one year after marriage Mr. Neff rented land and for nine years was afterward engaged in the mercantile business at Fox and Oregon, Ill., and later at Plano. In 1901 he bought the Denslow Henning homestead, which is partly included in the city limits of Plano, containing 136 acres and a commodious residence. Since then he has devoted his entire attention to his agricultural industries. As a family the Neffs have ever been held in the highest esteem in Kendall County.

NELSON, Nels S.—If all those who come to the United States from foreign shores were as worthy of commendation as those of Norwegian birth, this country would be many times greater

and richer than it is. Those who own Norway as their native land bring with them the sterling characteristics of that country and develop into prosperous citizens of their new home. One of the Norwegian-Americans of Kendall County who has proven the truth of the above statements in his life here, is Nels S. Nelson of Big Grove Township. He was born in Skonevig Souhordlands amt Bergen Stift, Norway, September 6, 1840, eldest son of Severt and Jane (Haugen) Nelson. These parents had the following children: Nels S., who was the eldest; Andrew, who is a farmer in Polk County, Iowa; Alice, who is the wife of Enfin Ersland, of Norge, Okla.; Helen, who is the wife of Lars Anderson, of Morganville, Kas.; Lewis, who is an attorney at Slayton, Minn.; Joseph, who resides in Cambridge, Iowa; Rande, who died at the age of nine years; Bertha, who is the wife of John O. Barke, of Fergus, Minn.; and Severt, who is deceased. Of these children, the first four were born in Norway and were brought by their parents to America.

The family arrived in Grundy County, Ill., in the summer of 1849, at which time Nels S. was in his ninth year. The father purchased forty acres of land in Saratoga Township, where he lived six years. He then sold his property and moving to Kendall County, purchased ninety-two acres of land in Section 31, Kendall Township. Until the parents died, this continued to be their home. Three of the family died of typhoid fever within three weeks, in November, 1864. Rande died when only nine years old, being followed by the mother and then the father, each death being a week apart.

Nels S. Nelson was brought up to farm work, and, although by no means exclusively, has always been an agriculturalist. He was given but scant opportunity for securing an educational training for the family was poor, and he was compelled to work hard to help in its support. In later years, however, by hard study and constant reading, he became a well informed man, and is now fully abreast of current events. When only ten years of age he left home and commenced working out by the month, his parents receiving his wages until he was twenty-one years old. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in Company E, Ninety-first Volunteer Infantry of Illinois. On December 27, 1862, while in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, Ky., his command was attacked by General Morgan's forces and all taken prisoners. Mr. Nelson participated in many engagements and was wounded through the thigh in the engagement which resulted in his being captured. This wound took three months in healing, and he was then paroled. While home on his parole, he was married, March 17, 1863, to Miss Anna Lewis, born in Big Grove Township, this county, July 31, 1843, daughter of Eric and Caroline Lewis, who were among the early settlers of Kendall County. Mr. Nelson was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on June 3, 1863, and served in that capacity until his discharge July 12, 1865. After his return from the war, Mr.

Nelson worked for some years by the month, but later settled on the same farm that has been his home since then. He later purchased this property and has made many improvements upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had fourteen children: Seward L., who was born December 15, 1863, died January 7, 1869; Eric, who was born May 18, 1866, a farmer of Kendall County; Jennie, who was born September 8, 1867, wife of Lewis O. Thorson, a minister of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Eagle Grove, Iowa.; Rande, who was born October 30, 1869, wife of John Dewick of LaSalle County, Ill.; Carrie M., who was born November 17, 1871, wife of Nels N. Ness of Grundy County, Ill.; Anna L., who was born April 9, 1874, wife of Ephraim Danildson, a farmer of Kendall County; Sarah M., who was born June 17, 1875, wife of Lewis O. Tendall of Grant County, Okla.; Lewis, who was born May 26, 1877, lives near Hartington, Nebr.; Severt, who was born March 27, 1879, on the old homestead; Alice, who was born April 2, 1881, died September 14, 1907; Nellie A., who was born February 22, 1883, at home; Ingeber H., who was born March 26, 1885, died May 20, 1908; Joseph, who was born October 30, 1887, died January 27, 1888; and Joseph (2), who was born March 22, 1890, died June 16, 1902.

Mr. Nelson is a prominent man and takes an active interest in the issues of the day. A Republican, he has filled many offices of trust in his county, having been Collector three years, Highway Commissioner the same length of time, Assessor for six years and for the past twelve years has been Supervisor, all of Big Grove Township. He and his family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church and are as popular in it as they are throughout the county where their name stands for all that is upright and honorable.

NELSON, Oley N.—Those who have the advantage of owning the farm on which they were born are fortunate indeed. Their interests have been centered in one spot all their lives, and they have witnessed the improvements and developments which have taken place on their property. Kendall County has a number of such men, and among them is Oley N. Nelson of Fox Township, born on his property April 14, 1872, son of Tollef Nelson. The latter was born in Norway, November 22, 1822. In 1858, he immigrated to the United States, coming direct to Kendall County, where for some years he lived with his sister, Mrs. Alis Larson, whose husband owned the farm on which Oley Nelson now resides. Later on, Tollef Nelson bought this farm, at first purchasing thirty-six acres of it. From time to time, he bought more until he owned the entire quarter section, as well as other property in the county. At the time of his death his holdings aggregated 405 acres of fine land, well improved. In September, 1864, while on a trip to Minnesota, he married Mrs. Margaret Larson, widow of Halgrim Larson. Her maiden name had been Margaret Peterson.

Mrs. Nelson was also born in Norway, November 21, 1832, and came from her native land to Minnesota when about ten years old. After his marriage, Tollef Nelson returned to Kendall County and settled in Fox Township, which continued to be his home until 1895, when he moved to a farm across the road but situated in Kendall Township, and on it he died December 2, 1904, his widow following him two days later, passing away on December 4, 1904. They were numbered among the most highly respected citizens of the county, and were both members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Six children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy, those living being: Bertha, who is the wife of Lewis Tegland, a farmer of Story County, Iowa; Nellie, who is the wife of Nels Christian, a farmer of Kendall County; Oley N.; and Allie, who is the wife of Henry Tendall, a farmer of Kendall County.

Oley N. Nelson was reared a farmer and has always been an agriculturalist. He attended the public schools of his native county and the Northwestern College of Naperville. On June 15, 1893, Mr. Nelson was married in Polk County, Iowa, to Jennie E. Nelson, born in Polk County, December 18, 1871, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Ersland) Nelson, both natives of Norway. The father was born November 20, 1842, and the mother, January 28, 1843. When he was five years old, Andrew Nelson was brought to the United States, the family coming direct to Kendall County, where he lived until he had attained to maturity. He then went to Polk County, Iowa, where he married and has since resided. His wife, who came with her parents to the United States when eleven years old, died in Polk County, January 7, 1908. These parents had seven children: Seward, Randy C., Jennie E., Anna K., Knut E., Andy C. and Martin J.

After his marriage, Oley N. Nelson settled on his father's farm in Kendall Township and lived there two years, when he came to the old homestead in Fox Township, which he now owns. The farm comprises 212 acres of fine land, and he also owns 320 acres of land in Floyd County, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had eight children: Alden T., who was born March 26, 1894, died July 20, 1894; Mildred A., who was born January 10, 1896; Mabel E., who was born May 6, 1897; Alta G., who was born June 1, 1899; Telford A., who was born June 29, 1903; Hazel G., who was born June 4, 1904, died May 12, 1905; Owen J., who was born July 1, 1910; and Harvey G., who was born September 4, 1911. Mr. Nelson and family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church and are excellent people who are most highly respected in their community. He is one of the progressive men of his county and believes that whatever he undertakes should be done correctly. Mr. Nelson is a scientific farmer and his magnificent property proves that his methods are the proper ones.

NEWTON, William R., President of the Yorkville National Bank, at Yorkville, Kendall County, Ill., was born at Newark, in Kendall

County, May 12, 1854, a son of Ami D. and Mary (Reynolds) Newton, both of whom have passed away but their lives were so useful to others and so creditable to their community that many years will have elapsed before they are forgotten.

Ami D. Newton was born at Binghampton, N. Y., in 1825, and was twelve years old when he accompanied his pioneering parents to Kendall County, Ill., the eldest of their eight children and the last survivor. He had but meager advantages, for in his boyhood and youth this section of Illinois had not advanced far in its educational opportunities, but he developed sterling character and the soundness of judgment which early made him a power and influence among his neighbors. He was called to local offices after attaining manhood and for sixteen continuous years served Kendall County in the office of Sheriff. Later in life he retired to Yorkville and it was in his comfortable home there that death came to him, a sudden call, and he passed out of life in his seventy-third year. On June 29, 1847, Ami D. Newton was married to Mary Reynolds, a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. In her childhood dangers surrounded her, and during her long life of seventy years she passed through the experiences and hardships of pioneer life but never lost those endearing qualities which made her beloved as wife, mother and neighbor, nor lost the courage which helped her and others to overcome many unavoidable troubles that frequently blocked the way. She was born in Sweetwater Valley, Tenn., October 14, 1820, and was brought to the Fox River Valley by her parents, in 1832. The shadow of the Black Hawk War fell upon the little white settlement and, while she was yet too young to recall the danger, her life was preserved through her father's haste in placing his family within the protecting walls of the fort. When it was deemed safe he returned with them to the claim but only to find his fields ravaged and his cabin destroyed.

For a number of years after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Newton resided on their farm near Newark, Kendall County, but when Mr. Newton was elected Sheriff they removed to Yorkville and subsequently erected a handsome residence. Three sons and one daughter were born to them: William R., Robert N., Henry and Belle. The daughter, who died in her home at Millington, Ill., was the wife of E. W. Jackson, Assistant City Engineer of Chicago, Ill.

William R. Newton has spent his life mainly in Kendall County, securing his education here and about 1881 embarked in the drug business at Yorkville, which he continued until 1890. In 1886, in association with his brother, Robert M. Newton and C. E. Moore, he engaged in a private banking business and this partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Moore, in 1895. In 1902 the brothers organized the Yorkville National Bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000, the officers being: William R. Newton, President, and Robert M. Newton, Cashier. In 1908, Robert M. Newton retired and moved to Billings,

Mont., where he is engaged in the banking business. William R. Newton has continued to be a prominent and useful resident of Kendall County, having many interests here and devoting himself to advancing not only the wellbeing of his immediate section, but of his State. His eminent qualities have frequently been recognized and for four years he served as Canal Commissioner under former Governor Yates, and for three years under Governor Deneen, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and under former Governor Fifer, served as a Trustee of the Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville. An ardent Republican since early manhood, Mr. Newton has been a leading factor in county politics and has served as Chairman of the Republican Kendall County Central Committee and for years the campaigns have been conducted under his direction.

Mr. Newton was married to Miss Lonise Black, a daughter of E. A. Black, of the old milling and paper manufacturing firm of J. P. & E. A. Black, at Yorkville. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have one daughter, Adele B., who resides at home.

O'BRIEN, Frederick Y., Clerk of Bristol Township and a Notary Public, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Kendall County, Ill., and was born Dec. 7, 1856, in Bristol Township, a son of Livingston and Christiana (Young) O'Brien.

The parents of Mr. O'Brien were both born in Montgomery County, N. Y., the father on Sept. 28, 1821, and the mother January 31, 1824. The paternal grandfather, Thomas O'Brien, was born in Ireland and emigrated from there to the United States when a young man and located in New York State, where he married Abbie Shaver, who was born in that State and they spent their subsequent lives there. On November 9, 1843, Livingston O'Brien and Christiana Young were married and in 1845 they moved to Kendall County, Ill., arriving here in October of that year. They settled in Bristol Township and about 1848 purchased land on Section 2, in Bristol Township. There Mr. O'Brien cleared and improved his land and put up adequate buildings and he and family lived there until 1866, when he established his home on a twenty-acre tract in Section 11, which he had previously purchased, and on that place the remaining years of his life were spent, his death occurring on this farm, December 2, 1891, having survived his wife since December 29, 1887. His death was caused by an accident, which may be briefly stated as follows: On November 24, 1891, in company with his son, Morgan C., he left home for Chicago, driving as far as Aurora and leaving the horse there, making the rest of the journey by rail. On the return trip, after leaving Aurora with horse and buggy, they were struck by a switch engine at the South Broadway street crossing and both were badly injured. They were taken to the Aurora City Hospital and the father died there nine days later, the son recovering enough to return home, after being in the hospital for five weeks. Mr. O'Brien was a man sadly missed in his community. He was a



William S. Mease



Mrs. W. S. Mease

stanch Republican and always took an active interest in the success of his party although he was never an aspirant for public honors. He was progressive in his ideas, was a well read man and stood as one of the honest and honorable men of his county. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as a Trustee for many years. Six children were born to them, as follows: William H., Francis L., Morgan C., Frederick Y., Mary C. and Nettie C. William H. O'Brien was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., January 13, 1845, and was nine months old when his parents brought him to Kendall County, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits and has always continued. He was married in Kendall County, December 10, 1884, to Miss Mary M. Stocksleger, a native of Kendall County and a daughter of Daniel and Chloe A. (Whitlock) Stocksleger. Mrs. O'Brien died March 3, 1908, without issue. Francis L., who was born May 5, 1849, resides at Aurora, Ill., as also does Morgan C., who was born June 17, 1854. Mary, who was born October 16, 1859, died June 17, 1864, and Nettie C., who was born October 22, 1865, died July 29, 1866.

Frederick Y. O'Brien, who was born December 7, 1856, was reared on the farm and has always followed farming as his business. He engaged in farming with his brother, William H. O'Brien, on the old homestead, which they now own, until January, 1911, when he retired and moved to the village of Bristol. He was married in Bristol Township, Kendall County, November 27, 1879, to Miss Ella A. Taylor, who was born in Bradford, Chickasaw County, Ia., June 13, 1858, a daughter of Charles W. and Esther C. (Bird) Taylor, who were natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who were among the early settlers of Chickasaw County, Iowa.

In 1881, Mr. O'Brien served as Collector of Bristol Township, and in January, 1910, he was appointed to fill out the vacancy occasioned by the death of Reuben Whitley, as Clerk of Bristol Township, and at the spring election of the same year he was elected to the office for a term of two years. In April, 1911, he was appointed Notary Public and additionally he has served several years as School Director. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Aurora Lodge No. 254, A. F. & A. M.; Aurora Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; and Aurora Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar; also Tebala Temple of Rockford, Ill., Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to Aurora Camp No. 54, Modern Woodmen. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which religious body this most highly respected family belongs in its different communities.

O'BRIEN, George, a progressive farmer and stock dealer of Kendall County, was born in Lisbon Township, this county, April 28, 1866, a son of Walter and Celia (Terrison) O'Brien, who were natives of Ireland and Norway, respectively, the father born in County Wexford, Ireland, August 24, 1839, and the mother in Haal-

madal, Norway, September 5, 1845. In 1853 the father immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and being without funds, worked his passage up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati, and from thence went overland to Toronto, Canada. Some years later he came to Kendall County, Ill., and located in Lisbon Township where he has since resided. He was married in Kendall County, January 3, 1865, to Celia Terrison, who had come to America with her parents in 1854, settling at Newark, Big Grove Township, Kendall County. After his marriage Mr. O'Brien rented land for a few years and then purchased the property which continued to be his home, Section 23, Lisbon Township, and there his wife died March 3, 1912. They had the following family of children: George; Sarah Ann, who is the wife of Sherman Naden of Joliet, Ill.; Minnie, who is the wife of William L. Day, a Kendall County farmer; John, who died at the age of four years; Ellen, who died in infancy; John (2), who is a farmer of Kendall County; Ella May, who is the wife of Arthur Howard of Kansas City, Mo.; Walley, who lives on the old homestead; and Maude, who is the wife of James Wilbur Heap, a Kendall County farmer. Walter O'Brien died October 6, 1913, aged seventy-four years, one month and twelve days.

On February 18, 1904, George O'Brien was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bedford who was born in Seward Township, Kendall County, April 11, 1870, a daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Bowden) Bedford, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have had two children: S. C. Maude, born September 18, 1908; and Ida Mae, born August 1, 1910. Mr. O'Brien at present owns 179 acres in Lisbon Township and has a finely improved farm. He deals extensively in stock, handling both export and fine breeding stock, and has developed into one of the progressive, substantial men of his township. His wife was a member of the Eastern Star of Minooka, Chapter No. 273, having been one of its charter members. She is also a member of the Congregational Church, which was the first church of Seward Township.

OSMONDSON, Osmond E.—It is interesting to note that so many of the older agriculturalists of Kendall County are sufficiently wealthy to admit of their spending their declining years in retirement, and proves that the farmers of this region know how to get best results from their land. One of the substantial retired farmers, now living in Aurora, after years of useful activity on a farm, is Osmond E. Osmondson. He was born near Stavanger, Norway, in December, 1842, a son of Enor and Inger (Johnson) Osmondson, both natives of Norway. In 1856, they came to the United States, first settling near the village of Norway, La Salle County, Ill., but later moved to Seward Township, Kendall County, where they remained until death claimed them. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now living, Osmond E. and a

sister, Martha, who married Andrew Anderson, and lives in Chicago.

Osmond E. Osmondson was reared on a farm, and has always been interested in agricultural matters. Upon attaining his majority, he bought 160 acres in Seward Township, for which he paid \$28 per acre, and had to go into debt for the greater part of the purchase price, and pay big interest for his loan, but through untiring energy and industry, he paid this off, and still owns the land. He and his wife retired from this farm in 1906, and now reside in Aurora. In addition to this farm, Mrs. Osmondson owns 200 acres of well improved land, and a fine residence in Aurora.

On April 11, 1882, Mr. Osmondson was married at Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., to Olive J. Cassem, born September 10, 1853, daughter of Nels O. and Margaret (Fritz) Cassem, the former born in Norway, June 5, 1829, and the latter in the same country, December 23, 1826. They came to America when young, settling in Kendall County, where they married, and where Mrs. Osmondson was born. Here they lived until death, becoming wealthy and respected. The mother died August 28, 1872, and the father, August 22, 1904. They had six children: Randall, Olive J., Emily R., Oscar E., Margaret and Anna O., all of whom are living, except the eldest, Randall, and Emily R. Mr. and Mrs. Osmondson are the parents of four children: Ella M., born February 4, 1884, died December 10, 1896; Emily, born September 27, 1888, a student in the Northwestern College at Naperville; Enor N., born January 11, 1891, died October 13, 1904; and Lilya J., born July 16, 1892, died September 7, 1893. Mr. Osmondson with his excellent wife, is enjoying the comforts of life, and both enjoy in fullest measure the respect of those with whom they are associated.

PALMER, Daniel F., was born in Fox Township, Kendall County, Ill., March 20, 1857, a son of Gordon and Betsy (Kelly) Palmer. Like his father before him, his business interests lie in the agricultural field, and he has bent himself to this vocation since he completed his training in the public schools. He was married to Miss Hattie A. Healy February 14, 1882, who was born in Kendall County, May 25, 1860, a daughter of William and Dianthy (Lyon) Healy. After his marriage Mr. Palmer took up his residence on his father's old homestead, in Bristol Township, where he lived until 1886, when he removed to the farm on which he now lives, one mile north of Yorkville. On this splendid, well improved property he not only engages in general farming, but devotes much of his time to dairying and to breeding fancy Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and Poland China hogs. His poultry is of the finest quality, and has taken various prizes at the Chicago Poultry Show for four successive years.

On April 27, 1907, Mrs. Palmer left this life, and her untimely death was a heavy blow, not alone to Mr. Palmer and children, but to the host of her friends and acquaintances by whom

she was greatly admired. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, one dying after a few weeks of life. The two now surviving are: Hugh C., born November 23, 1885, married Miss Nettie Starr and lives in Yorkville; and Glenn D., born March 4, 1893, unmarried, who is his father's able assistant on the farm. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Yorkville Lodge, No. 471, at Yorkville, Ill.

PARSONS, Seth.—While it is true that we must go to history to find a record of the deeds of those who have had to do with the political and military interests of the country, in biography may be found a record of the achievements of those busy toilers in the affairs of life who form the strength of the nation. It is the men who are successful and enterprising in the fields of agriculture and commerce that bring prosperity and advancement to a community, and of this class Seth Parsons is a worthy representative. His has been a long and useful career, and although he is now living somewhat retired, he is still an important and influential factor in the affairs of Plano and Kendall County. Mr. Parsons was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., June 24, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Engle) Parsons, natives also of the Empire State.

The family came to Illinois in 1842, traveling over the Great Lakes to Chicago, and thence overland to Little Rock Township, where Henry Parsons bought the first claim down the river, called the Hathaway place. This he later sold and when the land came into market bought eighty acres, walking to Chicago to record the deed. At the time of his retirement he located in Plano, and here his death occurred March 10, 1885, aged eighty years, four months, six days. His wife passed away March 14, 1886, aged seventy-nine years.

The education of Seth Parsons was secured in the district school, which he attended for three months each winter, between the times when he was engaged in hauling wood for the school stove, which was three full days a week. He remained on the home farm and worked for his father until his marriage, in 1863, to Miss Cordelia Faxon, who was born in Washington County, N. Y., a daughter of Joseph and Elinor (McNaughton) Faxon, natives of New York State, who died there, their daughter coming to Plano, Ill., in 1860. After his marriage Mr. Parsons lived on rented land for ten years in Little Rock Township, and then purchased 120 acres adjoining, which was improved. Later he purchased his father's homestead and a tract of thirty-eight acres of timberland and continued to reside on his farm until March, 1894, when he sold 200 acres of his land and moved to Plano, where he owns ten building lots. He was one of the organizers of the Plano Manufacturing Company, in which he was a director and held an interest, and at one time was the largest cattle raiser and feeder west of Chicago. He has ever been prominent with other

leading citizens in promoting his community's welfare, and has been willing to contribute of his time and means to all worthy objects. His home is an attractive and hospitable one where the many friends of Mr. Parsons and his wife are wont to gather, and the best homes of the community are always thrown open to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have one daughter: Frankie, who is the widow of John E. Schneider, of Plano, Ill. Mr. Parson's fraternal connections include membership in Masonic Blue Lodge No. 428, and Aurora Lodge No. 705, of the Elks. A stalwart Republican in politics, he is serving his third term as Alderman of the Third Ward of Plano, and for twenty-one years was Commissioner of Highways of Little Rock Township. During his term in the latter office he was instrumental in promoting many beneficial movements, including the building of the road bridge across Fox River to Fox Township, which is called the "5-Mile Bridge." Mr. Parsons enlisted for service in the Civil War in the Tenth Illinois Infantry, April 16, 1861, and acted as First Sergeant of his company.

PATTERSON, Alexander (deceased), was one of the men who materially aided in making Kendall County what it is today, and belonged to one of the pioneer families of this section. He was born in Bristol Township, February 10, 1842, a son of Matthew Patterson. The latter was born in Delmellington, Ayrshire, Scotland, October 18, 1812, son of Alexander and Mary (Stewart) Patterson. He married in his native country, Miss Jane Conell, also a native of the same place, born February 27, 1817, daughter of William and Jeanette (Valance) Conell.

In 1837 William Patterson immigrated to America, coming direct to Kendall County, where he became one of its pioneers. He and his wife made their home with a neighbor, in a log cabin, remaining there until Mr. Patterson had completed a house of their own. White settlers at that time were few, and Indians still roamed over the prairies. Grain was hauled to Chicago, which was then a small town, without pavements or a brick building. In the work of developing the county, Mr. Patterson bore an important and useful part, and his name is held in lasting remembrance by every patriotic citizen. He was spared to witness the prosperity and growth of Kendall County, and he was comforted by the sight of what had been accomplished. He rounded out his days free from want or anxiety, securing independence by his industry in earlier life. His wife passed away on September 15th, 1880, but he survived until April 2, 1891, when he, too, passed to the Great Unknown. Mr. Patterson was one of the advanced men of his day, always willing to aid in any honorable movement for the betterment of his county and State. He was honorable and honest in his dealings with men; his word was his bond, and his judgment in all matters was clean and clear, so that he was frequently called upon for advice. Politically, he was a Republican, and always took an active

interest in the success of his party, although he never aspired to public favor. However, when occasion demanded, he gave his time and attention to the details of many of the minor offices of the township, including those of Assessor, Highway Commissioner and Supervisor, and always served on the Election Board. He and his wife were both devout members of the Congregational Church, and were highly respected by all who knew them. They were the parents of eight children: Alexander, who died in infancy; Jenette V., wife of Simon Dickson of Bristol; Alexander (2); William of Kane County; Mary S., wife of Charles Casselman of Los Angeles, Cal.; John, of Plano; Jane C., deceased; and Margaret A., wife of John G. Miller of Bristol Township.

The early recollections of Alexander Patterson of pioneer days in Kendall County were very entertaining. He often recalled the long walks to school, the rides to market and the days of hard work, with few opportunities for pleasure. The school he attended was held in a log cabin, and was known as the Hunt School. He remembered the village of Bristol Station when it was first founded, and had seen the development of the county from a wilderness to a fine farming region, bearing every evidence of the wealth of the owners of the magnificent farms. A few months after he was twenty, Mr. Patterson enlisted in defense of his country, for service in the Civil War, and on August 6th, 1862, was enrolled in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was re-organized, and assigned to the Fourth Army Corps. Mr. Patterson participated in the battle of Stone River, while with the Army of the Cumberland, and was there struck in the head by a minie-ball, which destroyed the sight of his right eye. Among his other engagements were the battles of Missionary Ridge, and those connected with the Atlanta campaign, the 148 miles were a continuous battle field. After the capture of Atlanta he was with that part of the army sent back after Hood through Tennessee. During his entire time of service he was away from his regiment but once, and that was when he had smallpox. He was honorably discharged as Corporal, June 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

On returning from the army, Mr. Patterson again turned his attention to farming in Kendall County. There, on February 8, 1872, he was married to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Stocksleger, born in Bristol Township, August 6, 1850, daughter of Daniel and Chloe A. (Whitlock) Stocksleger, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. The father was born May 24, 1820, and his wife in Rutland County, January 26th, 1819. They were among the pioneers of Kendall County, marrying in this county, July 24th, 1845, and settling thereafter in Bristol Township, which continued their home until death, the father passing away June 9, 1859, his widow surviving him until October 30, 1897. They were the parents of seven children: Frances

T. and James M., both died in infancy; Nancy E., Mary M., deceased; Chloe Esther; David H., and Daniel W., who is deceased.

After marriage Mr. Patterson settled on land in Bristol Township which he rented for some time, then in 1883, he bought ninety-two acres in the same township. This was his home until 1888, when he retired from the farm, moving to the village of Bristol, which was now his place of residence throughout the rest of life.

Alexander Patterson was called to the Great Commander and answered the roll call before the Great White Throne on Sunday morning, January 18th, 1914. For many months prior to his death he was a most patient sufferer, and during all these months was conscious of the inevitable. He seemed to enjoy fully the visits of the many who called to see him during his sickness and would discuss past events with keen interest. He appreciated fully the faithfulness of Mrs. Patterson, who so patiently cared for him, and her ability to do the work she did and to bear up during all this sad affliction, was little short of remarkable. The funeral service was a most impressive one and bore out the desire expressed by Mr. Patterson before his death.

As a Republican, he had been prominent and had served as a delegate to county conventions. For several years he was Assessor and Collector. Since the organization of the Yorkville Post No. 522, G. A. R., he had been one of its most prominent members.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson became the parents of two children: Mary E., born May 3, 1873, died September 13, 1874; and John H., born March 1, 1876, died January 8, 1885.

Mrs. Patterson's father came to Kendall County from Rochester, N. Y., in 1839, when a young man. He bought land on Section 20, Bristol Township, and endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life here. Deeply interested in public affairs, public-spirited to a marked degree, he aided very materially in the development of this locality, and the establishment of its prosperity. He held most of the township offices, and was one of the first to buy improved machinery for farming purposes. A consistent member of the Methodist Church of Yorkville, to which his wife also belonged, he aided in the erection of the church edifice, and gave liberally to the support of its religious work. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, as well as of the Bristol Methodist Church, and is a very worthy lady, ever sharing with her husband the respect and confidence of the communities in which they resided.

PATTERSON, George.—The city of Plano, Ill., is a thriving commercial and industrial center, to which the surrounding country looks as a base of supplies. Its interests are numerous and varied, and its business men progressive, energetic and enterprising, competent to hold their own in the fierce modern competition of an advancing and rapidly developing community.

Among the men who have been identified with the business interests of Plano for a number of years, is found George Patterson, a resident of this city for more than twenty years. Mr. Patterson is a native of Kendall County, Ill., having been born on a farm in Bristol Township, February 22, 1881, a son of John and Maggie (McQuirt) Patterson.

John Patterson was of Scotch descent, while his wife came of Irish parentage. They were married in Bristol and commenced married life on a government tract in Bristol Township, on which they resided until 1893, in that year moving to Little Rock Township. In 1897 Mr. Patterson came to Plano, where he was shortly thereafter elected to the office of town marshal, and after eight years in that office, resigned to accept a position with the Independent Harvester Company. He is widely known in Plano, where he has a wide circle of friends. Two sons were born to John and Maggie Patterson: Matthew, a resident of Plano; and George.

The educational training of George Patterson was secured in the public schools, and when but seventeen years of age he entered upon his career as a business man, buying and selling horses. In this he was successful and accumulated some capital, which he invested in a liquor business, in May, 1903, in partnership with Wally Glatty. This association continued four years, and at the end of that time Mr. Patterson secured his partner's interest by purchase, and has since continued to conduct the business alone. Possessed of excellent abilities, he has been able to develop a flourishing business, is known as a man of integrity in his dealings with his associates, and has ever proved himself a staunch and loyal friend. He is popular among a wide circle of acquaintances, who have recognized and appreciated his numerous sterling traits of character. Mr. Patterson is a Republican, but not a politician, taking only a good citizen's interest in matters affecting the welfare of his community.

On January 8, 1913, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Bessie Pecoy, who was born in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., daughter of Leach Pecoy.

PEARCE, Calvin, a native son of Kendall County and a man who has made a success of his life work, developing into one of the leading men of Oswego Township, was born in this township January 21, 1844, a son of Daniel Pearce. The latter was born in Maryland, May 2, 1789, coming of English descent. When a young man he moved with his parents to Virginia, where he lived for some years, when he went to Ohio. Following westward the tide of emigration, he came to Kendall County, first in 1832 and then in 1833, making the trip with an ox team. He landed in the county in June of that year, and settled on his claim in Oswego Township, which in the previous year he had taken up. This farm continued to be his home until his death, June 2, 1878. He was three times married, first to a Miss Johnson who bore him three children:

William, John and Nancy, all of whom are deceased. His second marriage was with a Miss Burgess, and to this union two children were born: Mary J., and Malinda, both deceased. His third wife was Sarah Tittsworth, born in Ohio, November 30, 1801. Nine children were born of this marriage: Lemuel, Ezekiel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Daniel, James, Rebecca, Isaac and Calvin. The mother of this family died December 18, 1874.

Calvin Pearce was reared a farmer, and always followed that calling. He did not hesitate to offer his life in defense of his country in its time of dire need in the war between the States, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, proving himself a brave and fearless soldier. Mr. Pearce was in the Siege of Vicksburg, and at Arkansas Post, Resaca, Dallas, Ga., Bentonville and went with Sherman's march to the sea. He endured many hardships, the results of which he feels today.

On October 26, 1870, Mr. Pearce was married in Amboy, Ill., to Miss Lucy A. Perry, born in Newfane, Niagara County, N. Y., April 8, 1846, daughter of Herman H. and Nancy J. Perry. Mrs. Pearce was a school teacher prior to her marriage, coming to De Kalb County, Ill. in 1867, to follow her profession, and there she met and married Mr. Pearce. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have had two children: Dora B., born October 21, 1872, married Alvah E. Cooney and they live on the homestead; and Bernice A., born September 28, 1876, who resides at home. Mr. Pearce belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Raven Lodge No. 303, while Mrs. Pearce and her daughters belong to the Eastern Star, being charter members of Loraine Chapter No. 70, of that order. Mr. Pearce also belongs to Aurora Post No. 20, G. A. R. Mrs. Pearce is one of the charter members of the Oswego Woman's Club, and is an exceedingly intelligent and capable lady. Few if any families are better known throughout all of Kendall County than this one, which also has the distinction of being one of the oldest settled here.

PEARCE, Frank D.—The individual who owns Kendall County farm land is fortunate, for it not only is valuable at present, but is certain to increase in value, while no where else are bounteous crops to be so depended upon. Provided the farmer knows how to operate it. One of the men who has shown his foresight by investing in land here is Frank D. Pearce, of Oswego Township. He was born in this township, May 2, 1856, a son of Ezekial and Sarah A. (Brownell) Pearce, natives of Ohio and New York State, respectively. They were among the pioneers of Kendall County.

Frank D. Pearce was brought up a farmer, and was educated in the public schools of his district, and at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. After his marriage in 1879, he rented land until 1905, when he bought and settled on the farm he now occupies, comprising 435 acres, one of the finest in the county.

On January 1, 1879, Mr. Pearce was married in Kendall County, to Miss Jennie I. Laucks, born in Oswego Township, July 10, 1858, daughter of Nathan and Alida C. (Van Evra) Laucks, both natives of New York State, born September 9, 1833, and November 23, 1835, respectively. They were married in the Empire State, and in 1856 moved to Kendall County, Ill., where the mother died November 6, 1892. The father subsequently went to California, where he died March 22, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have had six children: Albert L., born October 1, 1879, a traveling salesman of St. Paul, Minn., married Grace McCarty, who died leaving two children, Rose and Sheridan; Nate L., born September 7, 1881, is a farmer in Kendall County, married Maud Fitzgerald, and they have two children, Compton and Kathryn; Ezekial T., born October 9, 1883, a Kendall County farmer, married Lillian M. Barnhart and they have three children, Margaret, Robert and Franklin; Lida A., born December 22, 1886, formerly was supervisor of music at Wautoma, Wis., and now is the wife of Robert C. Stuart, of Ripon, Wis.; and Edith M., born December 13, 1895, and Olive N., born April 17, 1900, both of whom live at home. Mr. Pearce carries on general farming and deals extensively in stock, having been very successful in his undertakings. He is a man widely and favorably known, and he and his family stand very high in their community.

PEARSON, Gust.—Oswego is the home of some of the most substantial men of Kendall County, who, having rounded out successful years of endeavor, have now retired from active participation in the work of today, and are enjoying the comforts their industry and thrift have provided. One of these is Gust Pearson, born in Kohlstock, Sweden, June 28, 1856. He is a son of Peter and Mary Pearson, who were born in Sweden in 1818 and 1819, respectively. In 1870 they came to the United States, landing in New York City about the middle of April, and soon thereafter, came direct to Kendall County, settling in Na-au-say Township, where they afterwards made their home, the father dying in August, 1864, and the mother in December, 1906. They were the parents of six children: Andrew W., who is engaged in the realty business in Chicago; Anna, who is the wife of Edward Essington, a farmer of Na-au-say Township; Louis, who is a retired farmer of Plainfield; Gust; John P., who is a resident of Oklahoma City, Okla., and August, deceased.

Gust Pearson came with his parents to Kendall County when about fourteen years old, and soon after arrival began work by the month, thus continuing for fourteen years, in different places. Saving his money thriftily, and working hard, he was able at the expiration of this period, to buy stock and necessary farm implements and then began farming on his own account, renting 160 acres of land in Na-au-say Township. In 1891, Mr. Pearson bought 160 acres in this same township, the very same

property he had rented, and carried on general farming and stock raising, paying special attention to the latter, and was very successful in his undertakings. In 1908 he retired from the farm and moved to Oswego, where he bought property and established a comfortable home, erecting a commodious modern residence which is one of the best in the city.

On March 4, 1884, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Mary Bexstrom, born in Sweden, September 19, 1858, daughter of Ole and Mary Bexstrom, and they had two children: Hazel, born January 16, 1887, married Herman Ambuster, a farmer of Na-au-say Township, issue, —Glen and Russell P.; and Ellen, born January 14, 1896, residing with her father. Mrs. Pearson died July 4, 1910, deeply mourned by all who knew the lady, who was admired for her many Christian virtues, and amiable disposition. Mr. Pearson is one of the representative men of his county, and stands very high in public esteem.

PERKINS, Charles Edward, whose activities have always been directed along agricultural lines, is an excellent example of the prosperous Kendall County farmer. He was born at Joliet, Ill., November 23, 1857, a son of William H. and Elizabeth Ann (Van Dolson) Perkins, natives of Oneida County, and of Albany County, N. Y., respectively. On coming to Illinois, William H. Perkins entered land from the Government, securing 100 acres of timber and 120 acres of prairie, in Aux Sable Township, Grundy County. He and his wife were married at Ottawa, and they took up their residence in a log house he had built that is still standing. In 1855, nineteen years after securing his land, he sold, and moved to Joliet, but following this he traded several properties. He died in June, 1887, his widow surviving him until March, 1894, both being members of their son's family when death claimed them. Their children were as follows: Van D., who was born in March, 1838, died a southern prisoner during the Civil War; Harriet, who died December 12, 1912, was Mrs. J. E. Gougar; and Charles Edward.

On April 9, 1876, Charles Edward Perkins moved to an 80-acre farm, with his parents, and has made it his home ever since. At that time there was a mortgage on the property so Mr. Perkins abandoned his purpose of going further west, in order to remain with his parents and clear off this indebtedness. This he succeeded in doing, and now owns it, and here carries on general farming. He is a well informed man, having been educated in the district and Minooka schools, and has kept abreast of the times.

On April 3, 1884, Mr. Perkins was married to Laura Murphey, by Rev. John Rhodes of the Minooka M. E. Church. She was born in Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, Ill., a daughter of Jacob H. and Mary (Pumphery) Murphey, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have had children as follows: Hattie E., born January 10, 1885; Alvin J., born May 12, 1890; and

Lureno M., born November 17, 1890, all of whom are at home. Mr. Perkins attends the Congregational Church. He has served very acceptably as a School Director and as Road Commissioner, and is a man of substantiality in his community.

PETERSON, George, one of the prosperous and public spirited residents of Kendall County, was born in Norway, September 19, 1846, a son of Knut and Anna Peterson who were natives of Norway. These parents immigrated to the United States in 1857, settling first in Grundy County, Ill., but later removing to Kendall County, which continued to be their home until the end of their lives.

George Peterson came with his parents to this country when eleven years old. As his parents were very poor, he had to go to work in spite of his tender years, and for his first job received twenty-five cents per day. Later he worked for \$13 per month, always turning over his wages to his parents until he was twenty-one years old. When he was about twenty-two years old, he began working for himself, and as he was industrious and saving, he soon accumulated enough to justify his renting the farm where he now lives, from Cyrus W. Clark. This he worked on shares from 1870 to 1884, when he bought it, paying \$44.50 per acre for it. The land was in poor condition when he took possession of it; no ditching had been done, there were few fences, and those in bad shape, while the house was a small and inconvenient one. There was no barn and the outbuildings were small and inadequate. Since Mr. Peterson has had charge of this property, he has worked many changes and he has one of the best farms in the county. The whole farm is now tilled, the fences are good, and the buildings, all erected by him, are excellent. In addition to the 202 acres on Section 25, which form his homestead, Mr. Peterson owns 160 acres on Section 13, all in Lisbon Township.

On February 22, 1877, Mr. Peterson was married in Kendall County to Ellen Knudtson, born in Norway, November 9, 1853, a daughter of Gullak and Anna Knudtson, who were both natives of Norway. They came to America in 1844, settling in Kendall County, where they afterwards lived until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have had the following children: Gilbert, who was born January 16, 1880, is a farmer of Kendall County; Anna, who was born December 31, 1881, married Henry Lee, a farmer of Kendall County; Cornelia A., who was born April 9, 1884, married George Knudtson, a farmer of Kendall County; George E., who was born January 13, 1886, is a Kendall County farmer; Henry S., who was born December 1, 1887; Nettie E., who was born September 1, 1889, is unmarried and lives with her parents; Newt G., who was born February 1, 1892, resides at home and assists in the work of the farm; Carl B., who was born January 28, 1894, is also at home engaged in farming; William C., who was born February 16, 1896; and Ada A., who was born March 16,

1898. Mr. Peterson and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and are among the highly respected citizens of the county. He is a Republican in his political belief, but has never desired office.

PETTY, John O.—Agricultural conditions are acknowledged to be very nearly perfect in Kendall County, for here there is combined excellent climatic conditions, fertile soil and adequate transportation facilities, and the farmers are prospering accordingly. One of these who is a heavy landowner is John O. Petty, of Fox Township. He was born in this township May 22, 1849, a son of Aaron and Mary (Gillam) Petty, natives of New York. They were there married, and in August, 1844, came to Fox Township, Kendall County, Ill. The father was a teamster operating between Newark and Chicago for six years, leaving that line of business when he bought a farm in Fox Township, on which he spent the balance of his useful life. His death occurred on this property August 19, 1890. His widow died on December 12, following. Their children were: Cornelia, who was Mrs. Sumner Harrington, now deceased; Ann, who is Mrs. William Dunovan of Yorkville, Ill.; John O.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Frank Snow of Sugar Grove, Kane County, Ill.; and James, of Millington, Ill.

In addition to attending the district schools John O. Petty had the advantage of a course at the Newark Institute, and when he was twenty-two years old commenced farming for himself in Fox Township. Three years later he bought eighty acres in that township, on which he resided for twenty-two years, then sold that property and bought 100 acres of his present farm, still residing in Fox Township, and has kept on adding to his holdings until he now owns 480 acres, of which twenty-five acres are in Big Grove Township. He rents 400 of his acres, operating the remainder himself, carrying on general farming and stock raising. Since buying his last farm he has built a fine house and commodious barns and other structures and has what may be termed a good modern farming plant. In addition to his own residence he has another house on his farm which is occupied by his son-in-law, William Brown.

On January 9, 1878, Mr. Petty was married to Julia Seymour, born in Big Grove Township, a daughter of John and Julia (Preston) Seymour. Mr. and Mrs. Petty have two children: Blanche A., who is Mrs. Arthur Potter, of La Salle, Ill.; and Grace E., who is the wife of William Brown, and they reside on a part of the homestead. For the past fifteen years Mr. Petty has served as a School Director. He is a man of considerable influence in his community where he is recognized as a good farmer and progressive citizen.

PLATT, Daniel D.—One of the oldest families of Kendall County, Ill., is that of Platt, for which was named the town of Plattville, the

first white settlement in this part of Illinois, in fact some years older than Chicago. Members of the family have always borne conspicuous and honored positions in the community, and a worthy representative of the name is found in the person of Daniel D. Platt, who is now engaged in general gardening at Plattville. Mr. Platt has the distinction of being one of the oldest native residents of this place, having been born December 24, 1837, a son of Daniel and Esther (Ricketson) Platt, natives of Steuben County, N. Y.

The Platt family may be traced back through a well authenticated genealogy for more than 700 years. One of the early progenitors settled in Steuben County, N. Y., on coming to America, and there the name of Plattsburg was given to a town in his honor. The parents of Mr. Platt were married in New York, and in 1833 shipped some of their household effects by way of the Great Lakes to Chicago, they themselves following to Illinois by ox and horse teams. During the first winter they lived at Plainfield, Will County, and in the spring Daniel Platt came to what was then LaSalle County, now Kendall County, here securing one section of land. In 1835, when this land went into the market, Mr. Platt went to Chicago and bid thereon, and on this property subsequently founded and named the village of Plattville. Mr. Platt was a prominent man among the early settlers of this section, and throughout his life continued to take a great deal of interest in all that affected his community's welfare. He was a staunch supporter of education, and for a long period had charge of the school lands, holding them until he was able to get a good price for them. His first home was a little log house, but as the years passed and he prospered, he erected a substantial modern residence, which he surrounded with good buildings for the shelter of his stock and the storing of his implements and grain. His death occurred February 7, 1894, and his wife followed him to the grave ten days later. They were the parents of these children: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of the late Jordan Gray; Daniel D.; Kaziah, who is the widow of George Tremain, and resides in Lisbon Township; Albert, who is deceased; and Levi, who lives in Missouri.

Daniel D. Platt enjoyed liberal educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools, the Wheaton Seminary, Mount Morris College and Bell's Business College, Chicago. He resided with his parents and assisted his father until his marriage in 1861, at which time he became his father's partner in a mercantile business at Plattville. When the elder man retired, ten years later, Mr. Platt associated himself with his brother Albert, but after one year Daniel D. sold his interest to his brother and went to Morris, Ill., where he embarked in a grocery and crockery business. This enterprise he conducted for two years and then returned to Plattville, where, for one year, he was again engaged in mercantile operations, at the end

of that period taking charge of the work of his father's homestead, which he farmed for seven years. Since the death of his parents, he has made his home in Plattville, where he is successfully engaged in general gardening. His ventures have proved successful because he has given to them the full force of his energy and ability, and he is generally regarded as one of Plattville's most substantial men. A Republican in his political views, he was a Notary Public for many years, and, from 1857, served sixteen continuous years as Postmaster of Plattville.

On October 9, 1861, at the hotel in Oswego, Ill., conducted by Mathias Beaupre, Mr. Platt was married by Judge Ricketson to Miss Rose Emma Boss, who was born in Burford, Canada, August 23, 1841, daughter of William H. and Abigail (Miller) Boss, natives of the Dominion. The family came to the United States in 1845, traveling by team through Indiana, to Joliet, Ill., and thence to Morris, where Mr. Boss was engaged at his trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. At the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Platt there were present their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Asel Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Beaupre and their son, William, and George Tremain and his wife, Kaziah, Mr. Platt's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Platt have had three children: Edith Miller, who died at the age of ten years; Jesse Daniel, a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Eva Miller, now Mrs. Ray Murley, of Na-au-say Township, Kendall County.

POPE, John C., one of Plano's most respected citizens, now living retired, belongs to one of the old families of Kendall County, Ill., and was born at Kendalltown, two and one-half miles distant from the county seat, Yorkville, on December 28, 1842, a son of Jacob F. and Ann (Cook) Pope. Both the Popes and the Cooks came to Illinois from New Jersey, about 1836, when the father of Mr. Pope was twenty years old and the mother was sixteen. Two years later they married. John and Mary Cook, the maternal grandparents, lived at Sugar Grove in Fox Township and there they died when aged about seventy years.

Jacob F. Pope settled near Yorkville on land secured from the government, his father-in-law also having bought several hundred acres of land here. For forty years he lived on the same farm but after the death of his wife in 1880 he removed to Aurora, where he yet resides, having passed his ninetieth birthday. For many years he was one of the extensive farmers of Kendall County, owning over 400 acres of land. He was reared a Quaker and has always continued a member of the Society of Friends. His second marriage was to Alvira Renton, who survives. His children, all born to his first marriage were: Amy, who died at the age of thirty-three years, was the wife of Lorenzo Throber; John C.; Charles C., who lives on the old family homestead near Yorkville; Ellen, who is the wife of Charles Redfield, lives at Sandwich, Ill.; Marian, who

is the wife of Lemuel Watkins, of Aurora, Ill.; Jesse, who is a resident of Joliet, Ill.; and Lida, who lives at Chicago, Ill.

John C. Pope had but meager educational opportunities in his youth, never attending school more than one month during the winter season. Being the eldest son more responsibilities fell on his shoulders than would otherwise have been the case and he continued to work faithfully for his father until he was twenty-two years of age. He then married and for some years followed farming before moving to Plano and it was while he was working in the fields that he studied out inventions that later assumed practical form and that subsequently brought him both fame and fortune. For the last twenty years he has devoted his attention mainly to looking after his patents. An early patent that he secured was for making fence on the farm and he engaged in manufacturing his machine for two years and then sold to the Sandwich Manufacturing Company. He has also received patents for ornamental fencing, and was one of the first men to engage in the manufacture of iron beds, the patent for which he sold in 1898. Later he took out a patent for a manure spreader and it was manufactured on a royalty, which proved very satisfactory, as a great demand for the machine was aroused. Still later he obtained a patent for a steel spreader, known as the Naylor spreader, which is being manufactured at Plano. He has had also a patent on a roller door hanger, but sold this device.

In 1864 Mr. Pope was married to Miss Lucinda Drury, of Kankakee County, Ill., a daughter of William Drury, who died of starvation in Libby Prison during the Civil War. He was born in Vermont and came to Illinois when ten years old. The mother of Mrs. Pope died in Kendall County when aged about eighty years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pope: Nellie, who is the wife of Elmer Neff, of Plano; Edna, who is the wife of Arthur T. Saltsgaven, a farmer in Little Rock Township; George, who conducts a barber shop at Shabbona, Ill.; William, who inherits his father's mechanical skill and is superintendent of the Naylor Spreader factory; and Ida, who is the wife of Dr. F. B. Moore, of Shabbona, Ill. Mr. Pope has never been very active in politics but has many times demonstrated his good citizenship.

PULVER, William K., a native son of Kendall County, and one who does his community credit in every respect, was born in the same house he now occupies in Na-au-say Township, March 7, 1858, a son of Henry and Huldah A. (Goodwin) Pulver. Henry Pulver was born in the village of Greenbush, July 30, 1818, a son of Richard and Catherine (Van Buren) Pulver. Richard Pulver was born in New York in March, 1793. He proved his patriotism by serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. After marriage he brought his family to Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, subsequently settling on the farm



Ed. M. Williams



Mary Ella B. Williams.

which his son, Henry Pulver, secured from the Government for \$1.25 per acre. This continued to be the home of Richard Pulver and wife as long as they lived, both dying in 1872, within a few weeks of each other.

Henry Pulver, son of Richard Pulver, was married in Kendall County, November 15, 1851, to Hulda A. Goodwin, born in Madison County, N. Y., August 31, 1832, daughter of Anson F. and Mercy (Barnard) Goodwin, both of whom were natives of New York State, where the mother died in August, 1841, the father subsequently marrying Maranda Folts. In 1844 Mr. Goodwin came to Kendall County, settling in Na-au-say Township, where he resided until 1876, in which year he moved to Republic County, Kas., and died there in 1881. After his marriage Henry Pulver located on his farm in Na-an-say Township, which he had entered from the Government, and here he lived until his death on January 26, 1888. He was one of the prominent and influential men of his county, and served some years as Highway Commissioner. His widow survives him and makes her home with her youngest son on the old homestead. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pulver: Ora B., who died in 1877; Anson H., who died in 1897; E. A., who resides in Jewell County, Kas., and William K., who is the youngest of the family.

William K. Pulver was brought up to an agricultural life, and all his efforts have been directed towards farming. He attended the rural schools of his neighborhood and is interested in having their excellence maintained. A man of excellent judgment, skilled as a farmer, and public-spirited in his views, he is a fine example of the prosperous Kendall County agriculturalist who occupies a definite position in farming circles. Mr. Pulver is unmarried.

RAYMOND, Jonathan, was born March 29, 1806, at Westminster, Mass., and was a direct descendant of John Raymond who settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1634, being one of the country's founders. In genealogical order the family is as follows: John Raymond, Thomas Raymond, Jonathan (I), Jonathan (II), Jonathan (III), Jonathan (IV), Jonathan (V), the latter possessing this famed Biblical name, identified specially in this review. In these days of almost universal family research, for the establishment of lineage and pedigree, it seems not amiss to state that Jonathan Raymond (V) traces back to Raymond (IV) Count of Toulouse, one of the leaders of the First Crusade. From France, the Raymonds scattered to different sections of Europe and the British Isles, the branch to which Jonathan Raymond (V) belonged, locating in England. The line of Raymonds in this country were interested in farming, teaching, scientific research, ministerial labor and constructive mechanics. We find them always earnest, honest and patriotic. The grandfather of Jonathan Raymond (V) was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. During his absence, his wife was imprisoned by the British

government for non-payment of taxes, though she was courageously caring for a family of eight children, though the rocky New England farm, which she and her four oldest children, daughters, were trying to cultivate, did not yield enough to meet the necessities of the household.

Jonathan Raymond (IV), father of Jonathan Raymond (V), was a farmer and cooper, and had much to do, as nearly all of the household utensils were then made from wood. A man of ability, he was highly respected for his superior goodness of character, and was well known in the community as "Deacon." He married Patty Downe of Fitchburg, Mass., whose paternal ancestor was forrester to King George II. The Downes family in this country first settled at Boston, Mass., and according to current public sentiment, were among the leading public men of their day and especially noted for their thorough Christian character. Patty Downes' father was a Sergeant in the Revolutionary War. She was a fine conversationalist and was noted for doing good to all who needed her attentions. Jonathan (IV) died when his son, Jonathan (V), father of Sarah E. Raymond, was about fourteen years of age, and he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a mechanic with Captain Sheldon, a large contractor at Fitchburg, Mass. As he had, according to the custom of the day, been brought up to work hard, his apprenticeship was no drudgery for him, and he soon developed a remarkable talent for mechanics, and helped to erect the first cotton mill at Lowell, Mass. On March 29, 1831, he married Catherine Holt of Fitchburg, Mass., a daughter of Abial and Catherine (Goodrich) Holt. There were born to this union, at Westminster, Mass., the oldest son, Lyman Hamilton Raymond, now nearly eighty-two years old, who has contributed an interesting chapter of this history entitled "Reminiscences of Illinois." The Raymonds located at Big Grove Township, Kendall County, in October, 1834, when it was still included in the rather vague La Salle County boundaries. They resided there for thirty years, and then removed to Bloomington, Ill., for the purpose of securing superior school privileges for the younger children. During his residence in Kendall County, Jonathan Raymond was engaged in farming and building, and was identified with many of the movements of a public nature. In 1856 he was elected Sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket, and served one term, but his failing health made him, in 1858, withdraw from public responsibilities. He was eminently qualified to fill this office, being endowed by nature with a powerful physique, and he also had great strength of will, decision of character and was absolutely fearless, but tempered with deep convictions of the beauty of justice in his ideas of life. In those early days the pioneers experienced much difficulty from horse thieves, and a regular organization was formed by them with a chain of stations so that stolen horses could be passed along and scattered throughout the country.

This organization was known as the "Bandits of the Prairie." Mr. Raymond made a record for himself in his work of capturing these culprits. In 1836 the first Congregational Church in northern Illinois, outside of Chicago, was built at the east end of Big Grove. Mr. Raymond with others brought together the logs and built the structure, a description of which is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. Raymond possessed musical ability, and for many years led the music in this church, pitching the tune by the aid of a tuning fork. The inner nature of the man was strikingly illustrated by the fact that he always avoided songs or music of a melancholy nature, and delighted in those of hope and joy. His tender nature found opportunity to manifest itself toward his neighbors during the terrible epidemic of cholera in 1852. This was a season when there was a large immigration from foreign lands into Big Grove Township. The newcomers sought temporary homes with their countrymen who had preceded them. Two of these earlier settlers had purchased farms adjoining Mr. Raymond's. The newcomers, soon after their arrival, were seized with cholera, and so virulent were the cases that they were abandoned by the physicians. Some of the sick were left to die alone. As soon as Mr. Raymond heard of the serious conditions prevailing, he set forth with the best remedies then known to the medical world, and administered to the sick until they were restored.

In politics, Jonathan Raymond was an old line Whig, following later the trail of the new Republican Party of 1856, and was an earnest and effective worker and conductor of the Underground Railroad. From him the fugitives received food, shelter and a conveyance to the next friendly station. In personal appearance, Mr. Raymond was large, tall, and weighed about 200 pounds. He was of florid complexion, had auburn hair, gray eyes, and his countenance was bland. He was an excellent story teller, a man of observing habits, and had a retentive memory. Great force of character, and a commanding figure and voice, made him the ideal chief marshal for Kendall County political rallies during 1856, as well as at the Sunday school picnics of the county. His principles were deeply laid and vigorously maintained. His reputation was spotless, his integrity unblemished, and his life pure and upright without ostentation. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond.

Lyman H. Raymond, the oldest son, has been a farmer and teacher of distinction, and for many years filled also offices of trust. The second son to be born to Jonathan Raymond and wife was George W. Raymond, who resides in Grundy County, Ill. During the Civil War he served continuously, with the exception of the first three months. He was a member of General Curtis' staff until the latter was superceded, after which he was sent to enlist a company at Little Rock, Ark., of which he was made Captain. Since the war he has been en-

gaged in farming and conducting various other enterprises suited to his mercantile talent. He now resides at Morris, Ill. The third child, and only daughter, was Mrs. Sarah E. (Raymond) Fitzwilliam, who is spoken of at length elsewhere in this work. Charles L. Raymond, the third son, is a man of rare scholarship, and is a lawyer of high standing. He left his professional work about 1886 to engage in what he considered a more lucrative business. He never married. Frank C. Raymond, the youngest son, although studying to be a physician, never practiced, but has been engaged in stock raising in Kansas, and later in Milan County, Tex. He has five children.

Owing to ill health, Jonathan Raymond spent the last years of his life in quiet. After the death of his wife in 1877, he resided with his daughter. On July 10, 1884, he passed to the Great Beyond, his life going out like the last burning of a taper, gently and peacefully. Thus ended the life and work of one of Illinois' earliest, most earnest and respected pioneers.

RAYMOND, Catherine Holt.—Among the pioneer women who found a place in the high regard of the community in which they lived was Catherine Holt Raymond, wife of Jonathan Raymond. This couple reached Big Grove Township, Kendall County, at a time and in a manner indicated in an article relative to pioneer life in Kendall, written by their son, Lyman H. Raymond. Catherine Holt was born at Fitchburg, Mass., April 19, 1810, a daughter of Abial and Catherine (Goodrich) Holt. Her demise was November 14, 1877. On the maternal side she descended from William Goodrich, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634. Her grandfather, Abijah Goodrich, was a Revolutionary soldier and lived to the extreme age of eighty-eight years. He was one of the first to receive a pension from the government for his war service. On the paternal side Mrs. Raymond was a descendant of Nicholas Holt, who was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Mass., and a passenger in the ship *James of London*, which sailed from the port of Southampton in 1635. In 1637 his name appears as one of ten persons who, in order to vote to prevent the re-election of Sir Henry Vane as Governor, and to strengthen the friends of Governor Winthrop, went from Newbury to Cambridge on foot, a distance of forty miles, qualified themselves to vote, taking the freeman's oath on May 17, 1637. Governor Winthrop was elected.

Through some venturesome spirits from the west, rumors reached Westminster, Mass., of a marvelously rich and beautiful tract near Chicago, where broad prairies spread their green carpets under the wide sky, and the most fertile lands could be pre-empted. Influenced by these tales, in the autumn of 1834 the Raymond family set out from Westminster, Mass., for this then distant frontier. Not until some brave woman placed her hand within that of her husband, and the twain faced towards the west, could history trumpet abroad that the procession

towards the great wilderness had actually begun its march. Any account of social or political movements which ignore the part played by the women is incomplete, and Mrs. Raymond belonged to the class of her sex which always did much to co-operate with that of men. She was naturally of a high order mentally, and whatever was the degree of culture, she adapted herself to it and to all conditions in the great Illinois wilderness as it appeared in 1834, and for some succeeding years. She was never elated, or thrown out of her habitual balance of composure. A striking element of her character was her readiness for any emergency, and she was equal to all occasions. A woman of rare judgment, she possessed strong legal and scientific tendencies, but living retired from the world, the incidents of her life were domestic and ordinary, such as are seldom recorded. She trained her five children to habits of industry and honesty, making them useful and good citizens. Uniting with great sweetness of disposition, unaffected, frank and winning manners, no one could approach her without loving her. Her life-long and devoted friend was Mrs. John West Mason, wife of one of the county's most distinguished pioneers and citizens.

Mrs. Raymond was singularly fitted to adorn and govern a household. Of medium height, she was slightly, but beautifully formed. Her complexion was rather dark, her eyes, which were large, were a deep steel-gray of a most penetrating gaze.

The week days of the pioneer woman were full, each household being a factory, and each house-mother was the executive head and managing partner in the business connected therein. The wool was raised on the farm by the men, but this passed in its raw state into the hands of the women, by whom it was spun, and, in some instances, the clothing for the entire family was made by the one woman, who was also cook, laundress, nurse and gardener, as well as house-keeper and wife. She also made her own soap, bleached, pressed and trimmed her own bonnets, braided the palm leaf hats for the men, pieced the quilts, made the preserves from the wild fruits, and in the intervals of resting, knit all the hosiery for a large family. Later, traveling tailors and tailoresses were employed to cut and make the men's Sunday clothes, and the cloaks and habits of the women. Even the social gatherings, aside from weddings, had their origin in utility, for there were apple parings, quiltings, corn huskings and barn raisings. Sometimes several of these entertainments were combined, a barn raising or corn husking being held for the men, while at the same place the women would busily quilt, and then help the woman of the house cook and serve dinner for the men. Then at night the young people remained to dance. With all the hard labor, there was happiness, love and truth. Satan found few idle hands for mischief. We of this generation wonder at their bravery and endurance, for it is impossible for us to realize what these pioneer women did for

civilization, and what weight their home life had on the building of the State.

Mrs. Raymond was a party to all the necessary enterprises and pleasurable pastimes, and did her work gloriously. Could we have a portrait typifying all the characteristics of a noble, competent pioneer woman, giving to the face strength and gentleness, showing ability to act as nurse and comforter, the strength to be strong under hardships, a foe to selfishness, wrong and oppression, and full of family love and Christian hope, it might, in a measure, represent what Mrs. Raymond was to her children, and how she lives in the hearts of her descendants.

(Written by Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam.)

RICKARD, Elmer G.—Some of the most substantial farmers of Kendall County are those who have spent their entire lives within its boundaries, and whose interests are centered here. They have been born and bred on Kendall County soil, and know how to make it produce large harvests in response to their intelligent handling of their industries. One of the men who is distinctively representative of this important class is Elmer G. Rickard. He was born in the home he now occupies in Bristol Township, December 8, 1861, a son of Lewis and Caty (Loucks) Rickard, a complete sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work.

Elmer G. Rickard was reared a farmer, and was educated in the district schools and at Oswego. After his marriage he located on the family homestead, and now owns 187 acres of finely improved land. His property is a very valuable one, and his premises show that he is modern in his methods.

On October 10, 1883, Mr. Rickard was married in Montgomery County, N. Y., to Jennie Saltsman, born in that county, November 7, 1865, daughter of Harrison and Matilda K. (Schults) Saltsman, born in the Empire State, and farming people. The mother died in Montgomery County, March 9, 1874. The father subsequently married Mary Walrath, and still resides in that county.

To Harrison Saltsman and wife, Matilda Katherine Saltsman, were born five children: Minnie, born January 28, 1864, wife of Webster Saltsman, now residing at Fort Plain, N. Y.; Jennie, wife of E. G. Rickard; William, born September, 1868, married Ada Morey, now residing at Fort Plain, N. Y.; Viola, born October, 1872, wife of Daniel Nellis, resides at Schenectady, N. Y.; Matilda Katherine, born March, 1874, wife of William Kelsey, resides at Fort Plain, N. Y. Of the marriage of Harrison Saltsman to Mary Walrath there were born the following children: Florence, wife of Manley Shults, now residing at Fort Plain, N. Y.; Lula, wife of Peter Merkle, now resides in New York City; Nannie, wife of Arthur Shults, now resides at Fort Plain, N. Y.; Blaine, married to Emma Nellis, resides at St. Johnsville, N. Y.; and Everett, unmarried, resides at Fort Plain, N. Y.

Harrison Saltsman was born March 28, 1843,

and is a son of John G. Saltsman. His brothers and sisters were: Katherine, born April 10, 1832, wife of Richard Sints; Julian, born December 12, 1833, wife of Frank Munson; Jacob I., born February 11, 1836, married Julia Grey; Harriet, born May 21, 1839, wife of Henry Quackenbush; Reuben, born May 11, 1841, married Violetta Gray; Florence, born September 20, 1852, wife of Fred Von Woert. John G. Saltsman, the father of Harrison, was born September 7, 1805, and died March 1, 1889. In 1830 he was married to Mary Snell, who was a daughter of Jacob I. Snell, and she was born July 28, 1810, died January 21, 1887. John G. Saltsman was a son of George Saltsman, who was born January 25, 1783, and married Katherine Coppernoll in the year 1800. George Saltsman was a son of Henry Saltsman, who was born in 1750 and in 1779 married Fannie Cook, who was born November 1, 1763. Matilda Katherine Shults, first wife of Harrison Saltsman and mother of Mrs. Jennie Rickard, was born January 22, 1845, married February 4, 1863, and died March 9, 1874. She was a daughter of William Henry Shults and was one of four children: Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Saltsman; Priscilla, wife of Ezra Dillenback; and Aletta, wife of Alvin Snell. William Henry Shults was born May 16, 1822, and died August 18, 1887. He was married to Mary Margaret Beck October 20, 1830. He was a son of William Shults, who was born September 20, 1788, and died August 7, 1846. The wife of William Shults was Mary Ann Rickard, who was born August 12, 1795, and died June 12, 1850. William Shults was a son of Henry Shults, who was born in April, 1750. Henry was one of three brothers who fought in the Revolutionary War and was the only one of the three who survived the war.

Mary Margaret Beck was a daughter of Benjamin Beck, who was born September 12, 1802, and died December 26, 1886. He was married to Elizabeth Reese, who was born March 10, 1803, and died April 26, 1885. Benjamin Beck was a son of John Anthony Beck, who was born March 26, 1761, died April 8, 1847. His wife was Mary Nellis, who was born August, 1763, and died July 18, 1848. All the foregoing ancestors were born and lived in and about Montgomery County, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickard have three children: Harry L., born February 4, 1888, a lawyer, with office No. 1230 Tribune Building, Chicago; Clara M., born June 25, 1891, now studying music at Oberlin College; and Bessie E., born April 14, 1893, at home. Mr. Rickard is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, also Raven Lodge No. 303, A. F. & A. M., at Oswego. His wife is a member of the Oswego Nineteenth Century Club. They are numbered among the leading people of this locality, and have made creditable records for themselves. Mr. Rickard is a prominent Democrat, but has never desired office.

RICKARD, Lewis (deceased).—Among the sterling pioneers of Kendall County who have

passed into the Great Unknown, and whose memory formed an indissoluble link between the pioneer past and the present days of opulent prosperity and advanced civilization, was Lewis Rickard, who for sixty-eight years was an honored resident of this county. He was for many years identified with agricultural interests in this county, and contributed his quota to the development of the region that then was little more than an untraveled wilderness. He was a native of the Empire State, born at Stone Arabia, Montgomery County, N. Y., January 10, 1820. The Rickard family were early settlers of Montgomery County, N. Y., and for a number of generations the name was prominently identified with the best interests of that county. Lewis Rickard was a son of Frederick and Polly (Snell) Rickard, both natives of Montgomery County, N. Y., born August 5, 1781, and September 6, 1793, respectively. The paternal grandparents of Lewis Rickard were Lodowick and Catherine (Getman) Rickard, who were also natives of Montgomery County, born September 12, 1757, and September 27, 1761, respectively. They died January 9, 1819, and March 15, 1813, respectively. They were the parents of nine children: Ameyve, John, Catherine, Frederick, George, Lewis, Mary, Delia and Numev.

Frederick Rickard, the father of Lewis Rickard, was a farmer all of his life, and developed into one of the public-spirited and highly respected citizens of his county. A consistent Christian, he was for many years a member and deacon of the Congregational Church. He was twice married, his first wife, who was Polly Snell, died July 2, 1825, and he subsequently married Nancy Shull, who was born February 27, 1796, and died May 29, 1882. He preceded her to the grave several years, dying December 19, 1868. By his first marriage he had seven children: Mary, Josiah, Catherine, Alexander, Caroline, Alma, Almira and Lewis. The children of his second wife were: Emeline and Irene.

Lewis Rickard received his educational training in his native county, and was brought up to an agricultural life. As was but natural in consequence he became a farmer and was engaged in that line of work all his life. On October 19, 1840, he was married in Montgomery County, N. Y., to Miss Caty Loucks, a native of that same county, born October 9, 1821, a daughter of Peter G. and Nancy (Gray) Loucks. They came of pioneer stock of Montgomery County, and were there born October 10, 1792, and June 20, 1794, respectively. Peter G. Loucks was a son of George and Elizabeth (Bellenger) Loucks, who were parents of twelve children: Lucinda, Mary, Nancy, Charles, Walter, Elizabeth, Caty, Alida, Nathan, George, Orlando and Andrew.

In 1842 Lewis Rickard determined to cast his fortune with the growing West, and emigrated with his wife and family to Illinois, first locating at Oswego, Kendall County, but after a short while purchased a farm on Section 22, Bristol Township, where he afterwards made

his home for many years. That part of Kendall was then but sparsely settled, houses being far apart. He cheerfully met and conquered the toil and privations incident to the life of an early settler, and he and his noble wife are classed among the efficient first settlers of this community. When they first came to Illinois they had only about \$150 in cash and a very few household goods. He was obliged to haul all his produce by wagon to Chicago, a trip then requiring three days. In his absence his wife attended to all the work at home, taking care of the stock and also going into the field to help bind the grain by hand, a task that would cause many men of the present day to flinch. With such a wife it was, of course, impossible to fail, and by working hard together they succeeded beyond their combined ambitions, and lived long and healthy lives. This couple reached their sixty-ninth wedding anniversary on October 19, 1909.

Mr. Rickard was a plain-speaking and straightforward man, and these qualities earned him the reputation of being an honest man and good citizen, and he was respected by all who knew him. He was, too, a well-read man, and after he became infirm and was obliged to refrain from hard work, he spent the greater part of his time reading daily papers and magazines. In this way he kept in touch with the outside world and was able to converse intelligently on all current topics. A few years prior to his death, his eyesight began to fail, and in a short time he was unable to read. This loss made a great change in him. Up to that time he had been jolly and good-natured, always ready to visit relatives and friends and enjoyed company. After his affliction, it was only on rare occasions that he could be induced to leave home, even to call upon near relatives. However, at home he remained the same good-natured, fun-loving man for some time. Then he became practically helpless and gradually wore out because of his years. His wide circle of relatives and friends prefer to remember him as the jolly, ambitious man of his former days. His many excellent qualities live in the memory of all who knew him. His wife loved her home and family and always did all in her power to make things pleasant in the home. She, too, was very ambitious, even in her declining years, and she took the best of care of her aged husband in his affliction, when he was bowed down by his infirmities, and it was only with difficulty that she could be induced to take a rest. The night of January 3, 1910, she retired after a busy day, feeling better than for some time. The next morning she was unable to get out of bed, and it was there she remained for a week, gradually getting weaker until death called her, January 11, 1910. Her husband did not long survive after her death, dying March 1, 1910. To this worthy couple four children were born: Arnold, who died at the age of twenty-four years of a disease contracted while in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer

Infantry; Lucinda, who is the wife of Daniel Welsh of Aurora, Ill.; Lewis L. and Elmer G., both of whom are farmers of Bristol Township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. In the death of Lewis Rickard and his wife, Kendall County lost two of its most worthy people. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, Lewis Rickard lived up to the highest ideals, and he was supported and sustained in all that he did by the courage and love of his devoted wife.

RICKARD, Lewis L.—A trip through Kendall County will disclose some of the finest farms in this part of the State, for the agriculturalists of this section know how to bring forth the best results from their fertile land, and are not backward in buying and using the latest improved appliances in their work. One of these eminently progressive citizens is Lewis L. Rickard of Bristol Township, born in this township, February 1, 1853, a son of Lewis and Caty (Loucks) Rickard, both natives of New York, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Lewis L. Rickard grew up on a farm and has always been an agriculturist. He received a good common school education, and in 1878 settled on the Rickard homestead, where he lived four years, then moved to his present farm on the Fox River, about two and one-quarter miles west of Oswego. On December 24, 1878, Mr. Rickard was married, in Aurora, Ill., to Anna M. White, born in Davenport, Iowa, September 9, 1855, daughter of William L. and Maria (Harwood) White. Mr. White was born in Milford, N. J., June 14, 1830; and his wife in London, England, January 16, 1836. In 1849 Mr. White came to Aurora. As a mason contractor he found plenty of work, and constructed many of the important buildings in Aurora. Here he married, November 30, 1854, Maria Harwood, who came with her parents to Aurora in girlhood. In the spring of 1855 Mr. White moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he spent a few months, then returned to Aurora, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, the latter dying October 7, 1888, and he surviving until December 6, 1903. They were the parents of eight children: Anna M., wife of Lewis L. Rickard; Clara E., wife of Charles G. Pearce, Cashier of the Joliet National Bank; George W., of Beardstown, Ill.; William H., deceased; Charles S., deceased; Lewis R., of Aurora; Herbert S., President of the Bradford steel mills of Bradford, Pa.; and Ernest B., of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Rickard have one daughter, Edith M., born March 3, 1880, wife of Charles T. Cherry, Jr., of Oswego. They have one child, Evelyn M., born September 30, 1904. Mr. Rickard is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife belongs to the Woman's Club of Oswego. They are people well and widely known, and enjoy universal confidence, esteem and appreciation. Mr. Rickard is a Republican and has held some of the minor offices in his county.

ROBBINS, John B., a retired resident of substantial standing at Plano, Kendall County, Ill., for many years was an active and successful business man and has been identified almost his entire life with the development of this section. He was born in Albany County, N. Y., March 5, 1835, and is a son of Nathaniel I. and Catherine Ann (Cookingham) Robbins. The mother was of Dutch descent and the father of Welsh, and they were born near the Catskill mountains, in New York.

After his marriage, Nathaniel I. Robbins secured land in the woods in his native State and had started to carve out a farm there, when chance brought him the knowledge of the rich prairies of Illinois that awaited settlers. He decided to visit that section and secure some of the land and finally, in 1835, reached Kendall County with his wife and two boys and two girls. By trade he was a shoemaker, and when he left New York he carried with him a stock of shoes and found sale for the same when he reached the little settlement of Chicago, which was fortunate, as he had but \$3 left. He then started out to find a piece of land that would suit both his purse and desire, but failed to find any that he was able to secure until he met a Mr. Kingsley, at Big Rock Creek, who had pre-empted a claim and who was willing to sell 200 acres of it to Mr. Robbins. Feeling fortunate in securing land where the two great needs of pioneer life were to be obtained, fuel and water, he set off for Chicago on foot and there hired a man to bring out his family, and they took possession of an old log shanty on the bank of the creek and lived in it while his log cabin was being built. He cut logs from the virgin forest, and with his one ox and a cow hitched as a team, conveyed his material to the selected site. With a shake roof and a mud and stick chimney, the modest home was soon completed and, although it had no flooring for several years, it served quite well for people who were too strong and sturdy to demand any kind of luxury in order to be happy and contented. When improvements were made they included the flooring of the cabin and the adding of an overhead floor, so that an attic was provided.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Robbins assisted in the peaceful removal of the last of the Indians across the Mississippi River. In the following year he secured a team of steers, and with this assistance was able to break up his prairie land and get in crops from which he secured enough to pay for them in the next year. The nearest mill was at Joliet. In order to live he had also to work for others and for a day's labor he received a bushel of potatoes. In the evenings he tried to work at his trade, but could do little but cobbling, as he had no money with which to buy leather. When the land came into the market he had not yet been able to obtain money enough to pay for it, and sold a part of his claim for \$2.50 an acre. Such is the record of the amazing hope, courage and patience that marked the life of one of the pioneers of Kendall County and many of the

details might be included in the biography of others. In the course of years he was able to develop an excellent farm and bought additional land over the Kane County line and owned thus at one time over 300 acres.

The first wife of Mr. Robbins died in 1845 and his second marriage was to Caroline Hopkins Rexford, a widow. She died in 1902, being ninety years old. She had come to Ottawa, Ill., during the Black Hawk War and during that trouble was in the fort at Hennepin, where she worked six weeks, and knew a number of the captive Ottawa girls. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are living. The first wife left ten children, of whom there is but one survivor, John B. Nathaniel Robbins finally left the farm and his last years were spent at Plano, where he died in 1884, when aged eighty-two years. He was one of the leading men of his section, even after the country became well settled, and was always regarded with respect and esteem. Although not a church member, he was a regular attendant when services were held in the neighborhood.

John B. Robbins remained at home working for his father until his marriage, when about twenty-one years old. When ten years old he was one of ten pupils that attended a school taught by Miss Harriet Shonts, she now deceased, late of Waterman, Ill., the sessions being held in a room built for the purpose by his father. There was no regular school in this section until about 1859. Mr. Robbins remembers also attending a school taught by Miss Sarah Eddy. Mr. Robbins was married (first) to Emily Moore, who died in 1904, and they had three children: Oren, who died when aged forty-six years; Elmer, who is a resident of Plano; and Jennie, who is the wife of Daniel Heinritz of Rockford, Ill. Mr. Robbins was married (second) to Emma Goodale.

After his first marriage Mr. Robbins conducted his father's farm until 1880, when he came to Plano, where he was in the grocery trade for two years and for nineteen years was in the livery business. His stables were burned, and later he sold the site to the city for its public library, and in order to have something to occupy a part of his time, he acts as janitor of the library. He has never been very active in political life, but served ten years in the office of Township Assessor.

ROBERTS, Charles.—Some men make an enviable record of achievement for themselves, not only in business life, but through a righteous sense of civic duty, and are oftentimes called upon to give to the public their services in office. One of the men who, although now retired, is still asked to contribute from his experience with people and affairs, towards the maintenance of law and order, is Charles Roberts of Oswego. He was born in Oswego Township, Kendall County, May 2, 1848, a son of Charles L. Roberts, a native of New Jersey, born June 4, 1822, son of Samuel and Phoebe Roberts. Charles L. Roberts married in New

York City, in 1842, Miss Mary Bunn, born in that city, March 6, 1826, daughter of John Bunn, a New York merchant. In 1843 Mr. Roberts moved to Kendall County, Ill., purchasing land in Oswego Township, just over the river from the village of the same name. Here he built a beautiful residence, and became one of the wealthy agriculturists, owning 250 acres of land at the time of his death. Mrs. Roberts died on this farm, March 12, 1890, and the next year he retired to Aurora, where he died August 1, 1910. He was a Democrat, and was one of the early Sheriffs, and held other offices, among them being Clerk of his township. He was a man whose popularity was widespread, and he had friends wherever known. He and his wife had the following family: John B. of Oswego Township; Samuel of Marion, Ind.; Charles; William B. of Kansas City; George W., deceased; Jacob W. of Oswego Township; and Etta of Aurora.

Charles Roberts attended the public school of Oswego, and was brought up on the farm, receiving a sound, substantial training in every way. On September 14, 1871, he was married in Champaign County, Ill., to Fannie L. Gregg, born in Nicholasville, Ky., August 22, 1851, daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth J. (Neal) Gregg, both natives of Kentucky, born April 18, 1824, and September 20, 1822, respectively. In 1865 they moved to Champaign County, Ill., where they resided until about 1888, when removal was made to Kendall County. Settling in Oswego, they lived until the mother's death, in September, 1907. The father died while on a business trip to Arkansas, in January, 1894. Four children were born to these parents: Cassa R., wife of Delos Diggins of Marengo, Ill.; Algan T., of Oswego Township; Samuel M., of Ludlow, Ill.; and Mrs. Roberts.

In 1896 Mr. Roberts retired from the farm, moving to the village of Oswego, where he now lives. He has served his county in numerous offices, having been Highway Commissioner for seven years in Oswego Township, and ten years a Justice of the Peace. For six years he has been Assessor, being the incumbent at the time of this writing, and is also a Notary Public and for the past four years has been Deputy Sheriff. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he is Past Master of his lodge, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and both he and wife to the Eastern Star. They are numbered among the best people of their community. Both are devout members of the Congregational Church of Oswego, of which he is Treasurer, having held this office for the past fifteen years, and they give liberally of their time, means and kindly sympathy wherever there is need.

RUSSELL, John D., the worth of whose activities has been recognized by his fellow citizens, is a native son of Kendall County, having been born on the farm on which he now resides, in Oswego Township, November 6, 1860. His father, Michael Russell, was a native of Ireland, born in County Tipperary, in 1822, the son of

Michael and Margaret Russell, who were also born on the Emerald Isle.

In 1830 the grandparents of Mr. Russell emigrated to the United States, settling first in Burlington, Vt., where they resided for some years, and then coming to Kendall County, Ill., where they continued to make their home until their deaths. They were the parents of five children: John, Matthew, Philip, Julia and Michael. Michael Russell was about eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Burlington, Vt., and in that city he was married in May, 1848, to Miss Catherine McCarthy, of County Mayo, Ireland, who was born in 1822, daughter of John and Margaret McCarthy. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Russell came to Chicago, Ill., where he was engaged in the disposal of lands for eastern capitalists, and for awhile acted also in the capacity of paymaster for the company building the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In May, 1849, he purchased and located on the land on which John D. Russell now resides, and there he made his home until his death, June 20, 1879, his widow surviving him until April 8, 1905. They were the parents of nine children: Elizabeth M., who is unmarried and now resides in Chicago; Henry L., who is deceased; Ella M., who is also single and makes her home in Chicago; Julia A., single, and a resident of the Illinois metropolis; Catherine J., who married Charles E. Judd, of Edgewater, Ill.; Martha, the wife of James H. Goudie, of Kendall County; Irene and Emeline, who are deceased; and John D., who is the next to the youngest member of the family.

John D. Russell received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood and the high school at Oswego. Being of a studious disposition, and having aspirations to follow a profession, when seventeen years of age he commenced the study of law, under Hon. A. B. Smith, of Oswego, but after the death of his father, he being the only son, had to abandon the idea of a legal career to look after his father's estate, and since that time has devoted his entire time to farming.

Mr. Russell was married in Aurora, Ill., February 23, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth M. Clark, a native of Kendall County, born in Na-au-say Township, March 1, 1867, daughter of Henry A. and Margaret (Segers) Clark, highly regarded people of Oswego, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have had three children, namely: Harold C., born April 30, 1890; Ruth M., born January 27, 1893; and Henry, born February 25, 1889, and died in infancy. Mr. Russell served as Highway Commissioner of his township from 1887 to 1893, consecutively, and in 1905 was appointed to complete the unexpired term of the late C. F. Shoger. In May, 1896, he was appointed a member of Gov. Altgeld's staff, and served in that capacity until the expiration of the Governor's term of office. In 1897 he was elected Supervisor of Oswego Township, serving as such consecutively until 1907, when he retired, not wishing to hold the office longer. Mr. Russell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he

is Past Master, being a member of Raven Lodge of Oswego, No. 303. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to farming and stock raising, he is also engaged quite extensively in the real estate business, being a member of the firm which platted the Oswego Park Addition. With his family, Mr. Russell attends the Presbyterian Church, and he is known as one of his community's best and most highly respected citizens.

SCHLAPP, Julius C., a man who is demonstrating the dignity and profit of farming according to modern methods, is numbered among the progressive citizens of Kendall County. He was born in Will County, Ill., July 29, 1877, a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Roberts) Schlapp, natives of Germany and Wales. The father was born in 1831, and the mother in 1838. Coming from their respective countries when young, they settled in Illinois, and were married in Kane County, subsequently settling in Kendall County, from whence they later moved to Will County. After some years' residence in the latter section, they moved back to Kendall County, buying land in Na-au-say Township, where the father died in 1886, the widow surviving until 1909. They had ten children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, Esther, Harry W., Robert B., Emma, Peter J. and Julius C., the last two being twins.

Julius C. Schlapp was educated in the public schools of Kendall County, and after his marriage he located on the farm he now occupies, in Na-au-say Township. Here he owns a fine farm of 160 acres, all well improved. On it he is carrying on general farming according to modern ideas.

On December 26, 1907, Mr. Schlapp was married in Kendall County to Grace E. McMicken, born in Kendall County, April 30, 1884, daughter of John A. and Mary E. (McDiarmid) McMicken, among the representative residents of the county. The father was born in Kendall County, and the mother in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Schlapp became the parents of two children: Grace Evelyn, born July 1, 1909; and Margaret Elizabeth, born March 27, 1912. Mr. Schlapp is a Republican, and in 1910 was elected Collector of Na-au-say Township, and re-elected in 1911. His services in this connection were entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned, as he was one of the best Collectors the township has ever known. In his last term he collected all the taxes assessed except \$96, and was the first to return his books to the County Treasurer. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and as popular in it as they are in their community, where they are numbered among the leading residents.

SCHLAPP, Peter J.—The farmers of Kendall County are men of more than ordinary intelligence, and their wives are, in many cases, ladies who prior to their marriage were engaged in educating the youths in the country schools. For this and other reasons, agriculture is carried

on according to modern methods, and the people are prospering accordingly. Their comfortable homes, furnished with modern appliances, their well-kept farms, and fertile fields, all demonstrate that the farmers know how to make their work yield a good income. One of these progressive citizens of the county is Peter J. Schlapp of Na-au-say Township. He was born in Will County, a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Roberts) Schlapp, born in Germany in 1831, and Wales in 1838, respectively. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom survive: Elizabeth, born March 10, 1866; Esther, born November 17, 1868; Harry W., born June 28, 1872; Robert B., born January 1, 1874; Emma, born September 5, 1875; Julius C. and Peter J., twins, born July 29, 1877.

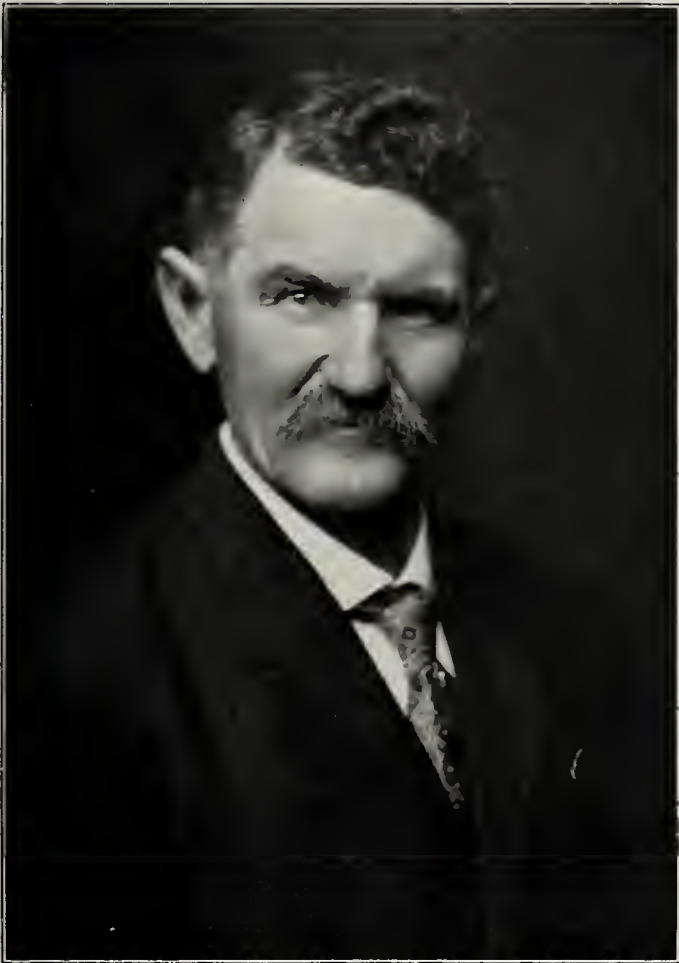
Peter J. Schlapp was reared to a farm life, and has always been engaged in agricultural matters. He was educated in the public schools of his county. On June 23, 1910, Mr. Schlapp was married in Kane County to Nellie Pearl Manor, born in Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., August 29, 1886, daughter of Seymour J. and Nellie F. (Burdick) Manor of Aurora, Ill., both natives of Illinois. The father was born August 19, 1860, and the mother, September 23, 1865. Mrs. Schlapp was their only child. She was carefully educated in the public schools of Rockford, and the East Side High school of Aurora, from which she was graduated in 1905. Still later she attended the DeKalb Normal School of DeKalb, Ill., and taught school for two years in Kendall County, and two years in Kane County. Her last year she taught in the city schools of Batavia. Mr. and Mrs. Schlapp are members of the Presbyterian Church. They are very popular socially, and are highly appreciated by all who know them.

SCHOBERT, Henry.—The success of the self-made man reflects credit upon him and his community. The result of such success is necessarily far-reaching and the force of such an example powerful, so that those who are the architects of their own fortune are desirable citizens for any locality. One of these self-made men of Kendall County is Henry Schobert of Kendall Township. He was born in Kulmbach, Bavaria, Germany, October 29, 1865, a son of Henry and Catherine (Lauterbach) Schobert, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1833, and she in 1832. They were farming people and spent their lives in their native land, where they died in 1882 and 1895, respectively. Nine children were born to these parents: Sophia, Andrew, George, Anna, John, Margaret, Henry, Andrew (2) and Maggie.

Henry Schobert was taught farming in his boyhood and given an excellent public school education. In 1883 he left his native land for the United States, landing in New York City on May 2nd of that year. From that city he came direct to Kendall County, and when he arrived here he had but \$5 left. After two weeks of search for employment, Mr. Schobert



RESIDENCE OF FRED C. WORMLEY



Fred C. Wormley

Emma J. Wormley

secured work with Louis Gable, a farmer of Nau-say Township, and was paid \$14 per month. After seven months at this place, he went with John Murley, in the same township, and remained with this farmer for six consecutive years.

On December 25, 1889, Mr. Schobert was married to Hattie C. Lippold, a native of Kendall County, Ill., born in Nau-say Township, December 25, 1864, daughter of Ludwig and Christine (Werner) Lippold, both natives of Saxony, Germany, born in 1829 and 1830, respectively. They were pioneers of Kendall County and were numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of this region. The mother died in 1870, and the father in 1910.

After his marriage, Mr. Schobert rented a farm near Plattville, where he remained one year and then rented land in Oswego Township until 1895. In that year he rented his present farm on Section 13, Kendall Township, and until 1901 he continued to rent this property, but then bought it for \$19,000. The farm contains 240 acres of fine productive land. When Mr. Schobert settled on this farm it was badly run down and in poor condition, with utterly insufficient shelter for family or for stock. He has improved the property in every way, so that it is now one of the best improved farms in the township. The buildings are all modern in every respect, for he is a scientific farmer who believes in providing proper equipment for all his work. The premises show evidences of thrift in every way, and conditions here demonstrate that he is a painstaking business man as well as model farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Schobert have had five children: Carl H., who was born January 27, 1891; Layton, who was born May 13, 1892; John R., who was born January 23, 1897; Harold A., who was born July 1, 1899; and Ruth M., who was born July 26, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Schobert are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church and are justly included among the most representative people of their community. He is a Republican and has served nine years as School Director of his district.

SEARS, Albert H., banker and merchant at Plano, Ill., is numbered among the representative and progressive business men of this flourishing community. He is closely associated with other important enterprises and his name as a manufacturer is known all over the country. Mr. Sears was born in Little Rock Township, on a farm just north of Plano, May 14, 1856, a son of Archibald and Rachel (Carver) Sears. From infancy, however, he spent the greater portion of his time in the family of his uncle, J. F. Hollister, of Plano, remaining with him until his marriage, November 12, 1879, to Ella, the eldest daughter of La Fayette Foster of Plano. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have had two children: Mamie Pearl, who was born August 22, 1881, who died of scarlet fever May 3, 1884; and Alice Mildred, who was born January 1,

1887, who is now the wife of Dr. R. A. Schaefer of Plano.

In 1881 Mr. Sears began his business career as a hardware merchant, and in 1883 built the brick block in which he is now located. In the same building is located his bank, which is known by his name. This institution, although a private bank, has ample resources, and a record of having always paid every obligation in cash, despite the various financial panics which have convulsed the business world since its establishment. This bank has been in continuous operation since 1881, and is the oldest existing institution of its kind in the county. A full history of this bank is given in the chapter devoted to banking.

In 1894 Mr. Sears began manufacturing in the plant of the old Plano Steel Works, of which he then owned the controlling interest. Two years later, after having developed a large business in the manufacture of cultivators, he purchased the plant of the Plano Manufacturing Company, and also took over the interests of the Plano Potato Planter Company, moving his manufacturing business to this plant and increasing his line of products so as to include cultivators, harrows, pulverizers, corn planters, potato planters, garden cultivators, carts, spreaders, a large line of lawn furniture and brass and iron beds. The Sears goods soon came to be well known and gained extensive use throughout the Middle West. This business he continued until 1910, when he sold to the Independent Harvester Company, of Plano. Mr. Sears continues in his banking and hardware business, both lines of which he founded in 1881, as mentioned above. He owns a large amount of land, both in Illinois and in the West, and has been and is still extensively engaged in farming. At different times he has been interested in the furniture, grocery, bakery, coal and retail implement business, and always has made a success of whatever he has undertaken. He is the owner of the popular summer resort, "Millhurst," near Plano, which is described under the chapter devoted to Little Rock Township. Mr. Sears has resided on his present property ever since his marriage. The residence is located in one of the best improved sections of Plano, and stands in the midst of grounds containing almost six acres of beautiful oak trees, this being one of the finest oak groves in Kendall County. He bought the property from E. H. Gannon, and rebuilt the house, making of it an elegant structure.

Along religious and political lines, Mr. Sears is an independent thinker, but can be depended upon to take an active part in those movements which look towards the moral, intellectual, civic or commercial advancement of his city or county.

SEARS, Archibald (deceased), for so many years a factor in the development of different sections of Illinois, came early to Kendall County, interested himself in its agricultural and manufacturing development, and after an

unusually long life, passed away at Plano, in November, 1893, when aged ninety-two years. He was born in Putnam County, N. Y., February 23, 1802, a son of Ames and Mehetabel (Sherwood) Sears, and a grandson of Thomas and Mary (Baldwin) Sears. Grandfather Sears was an officer in the Revolutionary War from Massachusetts. To James Sears and wife were born: Eli, Archibald, Thomas, Isaac, Caroline, Melancthon and Sally.

When twelve years old, Archibald Sears accompanied his parents in their removal to Wayne County, N. Y., and there helped his father to clear up a pioneer farm, in the meanwhile acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books to enable him to teach school at the age of twenty-two years and also followed surveying, which entailed considerable mathematical knowledge and at that time was a very profitable profession. In June, 1833, he was married to Susan Hadden, who was born in New York, December 25, 1815, daughter of a merchant at Westchester, Putnam County, N. Y.

In 1836, with a capital of \$1,500, Archibald Sears, accompanied by Joab Austin, a relative, came to Illinois, by way of sloops on the Hudson River as far as Albany and then by Erie Canal to Buffalo, crossing the lakes to the swampy village of Chicago. There he bought surveying tools and came on to Kendall County, where he was soon engaged in assisting contractors in making surveys, working in as many as four counties, laying out sections and townships. He was so engaged for about seven years, this region by that time having been covered by surveys, but Mr. Sears kept his instruments and was ready to do a job of surveying even when an old man, and his services in this direction were valued because of their absolute accuracy. He surveyed public and private roads and several State roads, farm lines, woodland tracts, and in fact, anything the correct dimensions of which came under the ordinary work of one of his profession. In the meanwhile, Mr. Sears invested in property, as land came into the market, and owned 550 acres on Big Rock Creek, but as his time was mainly occupied with surveying, he rented out his land until 1863, when he sold his farm and retired to Sandwich, where he resided for twenty years, moving to Plano about 1890. He became a stockholder in the Sandwich Manufacturing Company and assisted in solidly establishing what is one of the most substantial industries in Illinois, one that now has a capital stock of a half million dollars, and his interest is still retained by the family.

Mr. Sears was recognized to be not only a man of irreproachable life and incorruptible integrity, but also one of sound business judgment and active public spirit, and after the townships were organized in Kendall County, he was elected the first Supervisor. He was also the first County Surveyor when Kendall was cut off from Kane County and served also as Commissioner and County Surveyor. He also served as a Justice of the Peace. When the old political parties broke up and the Repub-

lican party was organized, he, with other true-hearted patriots, identified himself with the new movement and gave support in the following political campaign to Gen. John C. Fremont.

The death of Mr. Sears' first wife occurred in June, 1845, when her age was thirty years. His second marriage took place August 23, 1850, to Rachel M. Carver, born October 26, 1818, in Connecticut, daughter of David T. and Charlotte (Tarbox) Carver. To the first union a family was born, one son, James M., surviving. One daughter, Mrs. Frances Beard, died at Bedford, Iowa, in 1892, and others died in infancy. To the second union the following children were born: Charles M., who lives in Hamilton County, Nebr.; Mary E., who lives at Plano, Ill., is the widow of Edgar Henning; Albert H., who is in the banking business at Plano; Alice M., who is the wife of Frederick Mather, of Aurora, Nebr.; Sherman S., also of Nebraska; and Mrs. Ada A. Miller.

SEARS, James M.—Through cultivating land and feeding stock, many a large fortune has been founded and there are capitalists in Kendall County, Ill., who, for years, have directed their energies in this direction. James M. Sears, who was born in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, was reared on a farm and resided in that township all his life. As favorable opportunity appeared, Mr. Sears continued to add to his original farm, which is situated two and one-half miles north of Plano, Ill., until he owned 2,200 acres. He has been a very successful investor in land and still owns 1,500 acres of his old home place, having divided large tracts with his children. He also has bought and sold lands in Nebraska. In 1898 he came to Plano, Ill., and bought 240 acres on the west side of the town and still owns his home at Plano and is considered one of the representative citizens.

In 1874 Mr. Sears was married to Miss Emily L. Cox, a daughter of John and Mary Cox, and a great-granddaughter of Col. George Fox, who was killed by the Indians in Herkimer County, N. Y., while serving under General Herkimer. Mrs. Sears died at Plano, Ill., January 16, 1898. Her parents came to Kendall County from New York in 1844. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sears, namely: Susan, who died in 1895; Delbert J., whose wife is the only daughter of the late E. W. Faxon, is a farmer in Little Rock Township; Archibald G., who died in 1898, while a student at Chicago; Ora F., who is the wife of Warren Henning, a salesman for an iron company of Cleveland, Ohio, and resides in Philadelphia, Pa.; Bessie M., who died in 1902; Louis A., who owns the Edgar Henning farm; and Ruth M., who is a graduate of Lake Forest Seminary, Lake Forest, Ill., now at home.

While not a member of any special religious organization, Mr. Sears has been exceedingly liberal to all the churches. He has been a consistent supporter of the policies and candidates of the Republican party, but is broad-minded in

his views on public questions. For two terms he served very acceptably as a member of the Board of Supervisors and has been a valued member of the Board of Education at Plano.

SEELY, Francis McLain, one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Kendall County, is a native son of this locality, having been born in Na-au-say Township, on the same farm he now owns and occupies. His father, Edmund Seely, was one of the honored old-time residents of this county, where he dwelt for three score years. He was a worthy representative of one of the sterling New England families, originally from Lancashire, England, whence they immigrated in 1692 or 1694. The great-great-great-grandfather of Francis McLain Seely, Jonas Seely, an Englishman, settled in Connecticut, and the next in line of descent was Ebenezer Seely, born in Stamford, Conn., in 1696. He married Mary Dean, and eleven children were born to them.

One of the descendants of Ebenezer Seely, Josiah Seely, located in Orange County, N. Y., and there occurred the birth of the great-grandfather, Jonas Seely. Dr. Townsend Seely, the grandfather, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1794, and when he arrived at maturity, he commenced the study of medicine, being graduated from the medical college of Albany, in 1815. He was a resident of the latter city when the first steamboat went on its trial trip up the Hudson River, and continued to practice his profession in the Empire State until 1837, when he came to Illinois, via Pittsburgh to Ohio, on the river of that name, then up the Mississippi River and the Illinois River to Peru. He opened an office at that point, and practiced there three years, while the Illinois and Michigan Canal was in process of construction. After this, he moved to what is now Kendall County, and there he continued to reside until his death in 1877. Dr. Seely was an important factor in the successful operation of the "Underground Railway." The wife of Dr. Seely bore the girlhood name of Milcent Tuttle, and she was a daughter of Captain John Tuttle, a soldier of the War of 1812, whose ancestors also came from Lancashire, England.

Edmund Seely, son of Dr. Seely, and father of Francis McLain Seely, was born in Orange County, N. Y., January 10, 1827, and in 1837, came with his parents to Illinois. He remained with his father until he reached manhood, and in 1846, settled upon the farm now owned by his son, where the rest of his long and useful life was spent. At first he bought 300 acres of unimproved land, and erected a log house, 16x20 feet in dimensions. The present house was built in 1859, and with the modern improvements, since put in, is one of the most comfortable and convenient residences in the county. For a number of years, Mr. Seely was obliged to haul his crops to Chicago, and during the Civil War, he was extensively and profitably engaged in the raising of live stock. At

the Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, in 1893, he exhibited the old wooden plow which had been used by his father on the farm of Major Davis, south of Oswego, many decades ago. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, Mr. Seely gave his political influence to the Republican party from the time of its organization. For nearly sixty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during much of his mature life, he held the office of an Elder in that denomination. He was one of the charter members of the Na-au-say Church, and was present and read a history of the same at the time of its half-century anniversary in 1898. In 1870, he was appointed as a delegate to the Presbyterian general assembly at Philadelphia, and at all times was looked up to and considered an authority by his associates. He was faithful in the performance of every duty and in his daily life exemplified the lofty, noble, Christian principles which had been instilled in him in his youth. His generous kindness and hospitality endeared him to all who knew him, and his memory will be cherished in the hearts of his innumerable friends. His life came to a peaceful close at his home, March 21, 1900.

Mr. Seely was married December 20, 1855, to Jane G. McLain, a native of Ohio, born in Ripley, Brown County, September 30, 1830, daughter of James R. and Hannah (Gilliand) McLain. Three children were born of this marriage: Charles T., born January 25, 1857, died August 31, 1860; Francis McLain, born March 1, 1861; and Clara L., wife of Harry L. Jones of Geneva, Ill., born November 28, 1864.

Francis McLain Seely was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. He received his education in the schools of his county, and the Jennings Seminary of Aurora. He was married in Kendall County, January 27, 1887, to Miss Emma Louise Hills, born in this county, October 13, 1863, daughter of Frederick B. and Louise (Bushnell) Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Seely have had five children: Bessie Mae, born August 9, 1889, married February 14, 1914, to Clarence E. Wheeler, son of G. C. Wheeler, whose ancestors came from Vermont to the county. Edmund H., born February 29, 1892, married Elizabeth F. Merrill, a native of the State of Washington, on June 12, 1913, making their home in Kendall County on the Seely Homestead; they have one daughter, Alma Louise, born March 27, 1914; Francis, born September 12, 1893, deceased; Jennie Louise, born June 14, 1897; and Clement R., born June 5, 1899. Mr. Seely is in his political faith, a Republican, and while not an aspirant for public office, served three years as Highway Commissioner of Na-au-say Township, and while on the board, was Treasurer. He is now School Treasurer of Na-au-say Township, having held the office for the past seven years. The Modern Woodmen of America hold his membership, and he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as Elder and Trustee for the past eleven years.

SHAW, John C., one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Kendall County, present Supervisor from Lisbon Township, and a widely known breeder of blooded live stock, was born in Lisbon Township, May 7, 1846, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Smethurst) Shaw. Both parents were natives of Lancashire, England, where the father was born in 1809, and the mother in 1811. They were married in 1835, and came to the United States in 1842, establishing themselves in Lisbon Township, Kendall County, where Mr. Shaw entered a claim of eighty acres. From childhood both he and his wife had worked in the woolen mills of Ashton, England, he having developed into a finisher of cloth. Doubtless this was one reason for their entering so heartily into their new farm life, and their success in establishing their homestead, as the entire change of occupation appealed to them. They lived on this farm for a period of forty-five years, but in 1887 moved to Yorkville and shortly thereafter to Newark, where the father died in 1891, and the mother in 1896. At the time of his death Thomas Shaw owned 400 acres of land in Lisbon Township, and was accounted a man of thrifty habits and sound business judgment. During the greater part of his active life, he was officially connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and was prominent in the establishment of several societies of that denomination. He not only prospered financially, but his religious and moral worth was unquestioned. In civic affairs, he was retiring, invariably declining public office. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw became the parents of nine children: Elias, Anna, William, Mary, Thomas, John C., Samuel, Elizabeth and Margaret. Of the above family, William and Samuel S., are deceased.

John C. Shaw is a self-made man, as was his father, and almost entirely self-educated. He was reared on his father's homestead and lived there until he married, July 5, 1874, Barbara Pletcher, born in Center County, Pa., December 21, 1844, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Baker) Pletcher. Mr. and Mrs. Pletcher were both natives of Pennsylvania who moved to Kendall County in 1854. They were the parents of nine children: Mary, Lucinda, Samuel, Ellen, Joseph, Barbara, Eliza, David and Frank. The last named with Mary, Joseph and Eliza, is deceased. After his marriage Mr. Shaw bought 160 acres of land in Lisbon Township, which property is now included in his homestead. When he began operating his farm, it was in need of improvements, and he has developed it in a remarkable degree, adding 160 acres to the original purchase. In 1895, he erected the present comfortable residence in which he now lives. At present Mr. Shaw owns 320 acres in one body, and 160 acres on Section 8, the same township, and operates all his land, feeding his grain to live stock. He carries sixty head of cattle and 100 head of pure breed Poland-China hogs, as he specializes on the latter. During the past twenty-six years he has

been breeding this strain and believes it is the most satisfactory for his purposes. His boar is "Model" No. 44, 789, son of the famous "Klever's Model." These hogs are sold for breeding purposes, and his annual sales aggregate 100 head. Mr. Shaw has kept pace with the best strains of this noted breed and his herd has a widespread reputation. It has been represented at all the fat stock shows in Chicago, and has never been defeated. Mr. Shaw is a practical man of active methods and has taken a leading part in politics as well as in agricultural matters. Until 1884, he supported the Republican party, but since then has worked with the temperance organization. He has been Supervisor of Lisbon Township consecutively for the past thirty years, and with the exception of two years, his election has always been unanimous. In religious views he is a devout Methodist of long standing, having joined that denomination when he was fifteen years old, and been identified with it in an official capacity for many years. For a long period he has also been a worker in the Sunday school, having a class at the present time composed of fifty members in the Sunday school connected with the Methodist Church at Plattville. The life of Mr. Shaw furnishes a striking example of what can be accomplished by a persistent concentration of ability and energy. He was virtually without the advantages given by educational training, so had to teach himself. Until he was twenty-one years of age, he had never been more than twenty miles from home, and had never spent five dollars at one time. His standing is therefore the result of his own unaided efforts, combined with strictly abstemious habits, as he has never used either tobacco or liquor. Although he and his wife are without children of their own, they have an adopted daughter, Fannie, who is the wife of M. C. Bryant, a farmer of Lisbon Township.

SHEPARD, Charles F.—Perhaps no other occupation affords such ample opportunity for the accumulation of a competency, so that in later life the one following it may retire in comfort, as that of farming. A good percentage of the population in the towns and villages of Illinois are retired farmers, and especially is this true of Kendall County, which is so essentially an agricultural district. One of the prosperous men belonging to this class is Charles F. Shepard of Yorkville. He was born in Kendall Township, a son of David C. Shepard, a native of Salem, Mass., where he was born April 12, 1813.

David C. Shepard was a son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Chever) Shepard, the former of whom was a sea captain, and sailed on the Atlantic Ocean for many years. David C. Shepard was also a seafaring man for a long period, but in 1839 he came to Illinois, settling in Kendall County, where he entered 320 acres of land on Section 14, and on it built a comfortable residence. This continued to be his home until within a few years of his death, when he re-

tired, and moved to Oswego, where he lived until January 20, 1898, when he passed away. He was married in Kendall County to Miss Susannah Mary L. Sturgeon, who was born at No. 8 Cross Street, Golden Square, Parish of St. James, Westminster, London, England, February 9, 1812, but came with her parents to Kendall County, Ill., in girlhood. She died many years before her husband, passing away April 3, 1856, the mother of seven children, as follows: Sarah E., born July 4, 1843, died March 14, 1879; Jane C., born January 13, 1845, died October 24, 1870; Margaret R., born March 8, 1846, widow of Thomas Edwards of Oswego; David C., born February 12, 1848, died May 18, 1869; Charles F., of whom we write, born September 20, 1850; James L., born in January, 1853, died June 18, 1864; and Mary S., born May 13, 1855, wife of Peter Johnston of Pasadena, Cal.

Charles F. Shepard was reared a farmer, and has always been interested in agricultural matters. His education was received in the public schools of his district. On February 19, 1880, he married Ellen R. Pierce, born in Kendall County, July 23, 1856, daughter of Dexter P. and Miriam J. (Roberts) Pierce, natives of Massachusetts and New Jersey, respectively, the former born in 1822, and the latter in 1827. They came to Kendall County when young, and were married here in 1854. This county was their home for many years, the father dying in October, 1861, while on a visit to Massachusetts, while his wife died in her home in February, 1907. They were the parents of but one child, Mrs. Shepard.

After marriage Mr. Shepard settled on land in Kendall Township, where he resided until 1908, when he retired to Yorkville, but he owns 325 acres in Kendall County, which is as finely improved as any property in this part of the State, and also his handsome home in Yorkville. He and his wife together own 160 acres of land in Kossuth County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have one son, Edward A., born February 18, 1885. On August 5, 1908, he married Ruth L. Healy of Aurora, and they have one son, David W., born July 10, 1911. Charles F. Shepard and his son are both members of the Masonic fraternity, Kendall Lodge No. 471, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Shepard is a member of the Woman's Club of Yorkville. They all are members of the Congregational Church of Yorkville, and are prominent in it as they are socially, being recognized as being among the very best people of Kendall County.

SHEPHERD, William H., a prosperous farmer of Big Grove Township, Kendall County, is one of the most representative agriculturalists of this section. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 7, 1836, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Lynn) Shepherd, natives of Marshall County, Va. There were seven children in the family: Julia, who is Mrs. Lewis Caldwell, a widow, who lives at Audubon, Iowa; Isaac, who lives at Belmont, Ohio; William H.; Frank, who is of

Marshall County, W. Va.; Joseph, who is of southwestern Iowa; John, who is of Marshall County, W. Va. The father of these children lived in Marshall County, W. Va., until his death, which took place in 1884.

Until he was eighteen years old, William H. Shepherd resided with his father and attended the local schools. At that time he left home and came to Peoria County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for two years, later going back to West Virginia, where he spent six months. Returning to Illinois, he located in Kendall County about the year 1858. From here in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E. Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During the earlier portion of his service, he was captured by General Morgan while guarding the railroads in Kentucky. After his exchange he was sent to Vicksburg, and then on to Baton Rouge. From there his regiment was sent to New Orleans. Some time later they were sent to Brownsville, Tex., where they spent fourteen months, returning to New Orleans. Mr. Shepherd was present at the capture of Mobile, and was in the campaign along the Tombigbee River and McIntosh River. He was mustered out in August, 1865, at Camp Butler, having given his country a brave and faithful service.

Returning to Holderman's Grove, Big Grove Township, Mr. Shepherd was married January 10, 1866, to Sarah B. Wing, born in Oneida County, N. Y., a daughter of Russell G. and Mary Ann (Brownell) Wing. After marriage Mr. Shepherd located on Section 23, having 100 acres, and losing his wife, in December, 1867, and their infant child a short time thereafter, he sold his farm, and bought another in Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, containing 105 acres. Two years later he disposed of this, and bought 160 acres in Big Grove Township, and while it was somewhat improved, Mr. Shepherd has remodeled all the buildings and added greatly to the value of the property. On it he carries on general farming.

On October 6, 1869, Mr. Shepherd married Mary E. Windess, born in Pennsylvania May 21, 1849, and died February 9, 1885, leaving no issue. On January 25, 1891, Mr. Shepherd was married to Frances A. Cunningham, born in Kent, England, January 6, 1869, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Large) Cunningham of England. They came to Kendall County in the spring of 1872, where Mr. Cunningham was a farmer until his death in May, 1890. His widow resides in Nobles County, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd became the parents of the following children: Elsie, who was born July 6, 1893; Franklin A., who was born November 8, 1894; and Wilbur J., who was born March 13, 1898, all at home. Mr. Shepherd has always supported the Methodist Church, while politically he is a Republican. Few men are better known or more universally respected than Mr. Shepherd.

SHUFELT, John L., a successful and influential resident of Kendall County, is a native of

the Empire State, born in Columbia County, November 6, 1850, a son of William H. and Sarah M. (Lockwood) Shufelt, a complete sketch of whom will be found in the biography of Norman S. Shufelt. John L. Shufelt was reared on a farm and has always followed this line of work. He attended the public schools of his county and the Lisbon High school. On February 20, 1879, Mr. Shufelt was married to Miss Anna M. Kent, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., November 29, 1850, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Heath) Kent.

The parents of Mrs. Shufelt came to America with their parents when children. Her father was born May 17, 1823, in England, and her mother April 7, 1831, and they were married in Hamilton, N. Y., June 7, 1849. The father was a Baptist minister and a school teacher and followed both callings many years. He moved, with his family, to Kendall County in the fall of 1868, locating at Lisbon. The mother of Mrs. Shufelt died August 10, 1870. They were the parents of four children: Anna M., Frank E., Fred T. and Mary E. On December 2, 1874, at North Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass., Mr. Kent married (second) Mrs. Lydia (Millard) Baldwin, who was of Puritan ancestry, born in Berkshire County, Mass., March 16, 1825. She died in Lisbon Township, Kendall County, Ill., April 14, 1906. Mr. Kent died at Lisbon, January 9, 1895.

After his marriage Mr. Shufelt located on land situated on Section 25, Lisbon Township, where he resided until 1896, when he moved to the old homestead of his father in the same township, but four years later came to his present farm on Section 36, Lisbon Township. This is a fine property and he is now operating 300 acres. In addition to his 300 acres in Lisbon Township, Mr. Shufelt owns 160 acres in Randall County, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Shufelt have had three children: DeWitt L., born December 29, 1879, married Genevieve Stratton and they have had two children, Florence, who died August 23, 1913, and Dorothy. He is a farmer in Steward Township, this county. John H. was born May 17, 1885, resides in Lisbon Township and assists his father in the work of the farm. He married Lois Stratton and they have two children, John S. and Gretchen. The third child, Clara E., was born August 28, 1887, and died July 30, 1893.

Mr. Shufelt is a member of Orient Lodge No. 323, A. F. & A. M., of Lisbon. He has held the office of School Trustee of his township for the past twenty-six years, and is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of the county.

SHUFELDT, Norman S.—The fact that some of the most substantial men of Kendall County have been content to spend their lives engaged in agricultural work proves that farming pays in this locality. One of the most progressive, as well as wealthy, of the farmers of the county is Norman S. Shufeldt of Lisbon Township, born

in Columbia County, N. Y., March 27, 1852, son of William H. Shufeldt. The latter was born in the same county as his son on April 15, 1821, a son of Peter and Christina (Coon) Shufeldt, also natives of New York State, of Holland-Dutch extraction. Peter Shufeldt was born in Columbia County, N. Y., April 13, 1796, a son of Jeremiah Shufeldt, who was reared in Dutchess County, N. Y., where his father, John Shufeldt, had settled with his father, George Adam Shufeldt, when they immigrated from Holland to the Colonies in 1710. They settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., near the town of Rhinebeck. During the Revolutionary War, George Adam Shufeldt, who was the great-great-grandfather of Norman S. Shufeldt, did not take part in the struggle, having conscientious scruples. However, he was friendly to the Colonists, and favored them in every possible way, although declining to take up arms on either side. It is related of him that as General Putnam's army was passing his place one day, a request was made of Mr. Shufeldt for water. He replied that there was plenty of cider in his cellar that was at the disposal of the soldiers. The latter gladly availed themselves of his kindness.

Jeremiah Shufeldt, the great-grandfather of Norman S. Shufeldt, was born in 1767, and moved with his father John Shufeldt, to Columbia County, N. Y., about 1790, and settled where his family was reared.

Jeremiah Shufeldt married Hannah Harder, whose grandfather purchased a large tract of land from the Indians, and was among the first to become a pioneer of Columbia County, N. Y. Ten children were reared by Jeremiah Shufeldt and wife, namely: Peter, John, Thomas, Jeremiah, Jacob, George A., Nicholas, Margaret, Ann M. and Eliza.

Peter Shufeldt, the grandfather of Norman S. Shufeldt, married Christina Coon, daughter of Peter S. and Catherine (Decker) Coon. The result of his marriage with Christina Coon was one child, William H. Shufeldt, who was the father of Norman S. Shufeldt. Two children, Catherine and Margaret, were born of a subsequent marriage with Hannah Prosens.

William H. Shufeldt was brought up on his father's farm and lived with him until his twenty-eighth year, when on November 29, 1849, he married Sarah M. Lockwood, who was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., March 31, 1823, daughter of John and Mary (Sturges) Lockwood, natives of Connecticut who settled in Columbia County, N. Y., many years ago. After his marriage, William H. Shufeldt purchased his grandfather's farm which he conducted until 1859, when he moved to Kendall County, Ill., and located on property in Lisbon Township, comprising 160 acres for which he paid \$20 per acre. He was industrious, energetic and a man of progressive ideas, and developed into one of the substantial and influential citizens of the county. A friend to the poor, he was very charitable, and willing to help advance any worthy movement which he believed would work

out for the betterment of existing conditions. He was a good neighbor, a kind and indulgent father, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Born in the cradle of Democracy, he supported that party until the organization of the Republican party, when he entered its ranks. For more than twenty years, he was Postmaster at White Willow, Ill. A Christian gentleman, he lived out his creed in his life, and from boyhood was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. His death on November 9, 1899, took from Kendall County one of its most worthy pioneers. His widow survived him four years, dying October 23, 1903. They were the parents of two children: John L. and Norman S.

Norman S. Shufeldt was reared to farm life, and has always been an agriculturalist. After attending the rural schools of his neighborhood, he went to the Lisbon High school from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. On March 8, 1881, Mr. Shufeldt was married to Mary Sherrill, born in Kendall County, November 22, 1852, daughter of Lewis and Janette (Gilfillan) Sherrill. Mr. Sherrill was born in New Hartford, Onedia County, N. Y., December 19, 1814, son of Lewis and Nancy (Williams) Sherrill and his wife was born in Bannockburn, Scotland, May 17, 1827, daughter of James and Jane (Gilmer) Gilfillan. She came to America with her parents when three years old, and settled in New Hartford, N. Y. The parents of Mrs. Shufeldt married in New Hartford, N. Y., April 23, 1849. In 1863, Mr. Sherrill came to Kendall County, settling in Big Grove Township, but later went to Lisbon Township where he continued to live until he died, his wife passing away on the same farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Shufeldt became the parents of three children: William H., born February 18, 1882, who died January 3, 1901; Dana C., born May 28, 1890, and Mae, born June 21, 1893. Mr. Shufeldt is a Republican. He belongs to Orient Lodge No. 323, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1878. He is one of the public-spirited men of the county, and one who stands very high in the estimation of his neighbors and associates who know and appreciate his many estimable characteristics.

SHULTS, Levi, who is one of the well known citizens and substantial men of Kendall County, is now living retired at Plano, Ill., after a long and successful period during which he was active in agricultural pursuits. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Montgomery County, N. Y., February 21, 1847, a son of Josiah J. and Elizabeth (Loucks) Shults. The parents of Mr. Shults were also natives of New York. In 1857 the family came to Illinois, settling in the village of Little Rock, Kendall County, where the father purchased property and conducted a hotel for many years, erecting a handsome three-story brick building with a dance hall on the upper floor, and prospered. In later years he rented his hotel to his son and then moved to Plano where his death occurred. Josiah J. Shults was thrice married. To his

first union one son was born, Jeremiah, now deceased. Two sons were born to his second marriage, Joel and Jefferson, the former of whom lives at Little Rock, the latter being deceased. His third marriage was to Elizabeth Loucks, who survived her husband but subsequently died at Aurora, Ill. To that marriage three daughters and one son were born: Anna Margaret, who died at the age of sixty-five years, the wife of Hamilton Doty; Julia, who died at the age of fourteen years; Levi, and Amanda, who married William C. Shults, of Aurora, Ill.

Levi Shults attended the common schools and was also a student at Jennings Seminary, in Aurora, and was reared usefully on his father's farm, where he continued to work for some time after his marriage. When his father died he inherited 226 acres of as fine land as can be found in Kendall County, of which he took charge. He became an extensive raiser and feeder of hogs and cattle and continued so engaged until 1887, when he rented his land and came then to Plano, where he was identified with various business enterprises for fifteen years before retiring. He is known as a contributor to all worthy movements, and a public spirited citizen who is ever ready to promote beneficial enterprises in the interest of the community. Although he has never joined any religious denomination, he liberally supports all churches and his charities are many. His holdings of real estate are large and he now owns two brick business blocks which were built by his father in 1881. Mr. Shults fraternizes with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Shults was married November 23, 1870, to Miss Charlotta Gorton, who was born at Oswego, Ill., July 17, 1850, and died at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Aurora, Ill., July 7, 1913. She was the youngest daughter of Levi C. and Jane (Townsend) Gorton, natives of New England and pioneers in Illinois, a complete sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Shults accompanied her parents from Oswego to Bristol, Ill., in 1860, and ten years later married Mr. Shults and lived at Little Rock and Plano, and her burial was in the Plano Cemetery. On account of extreme ill health, for the last fifteen years of her life she lived in seclusion but her intimate friends and her neighbors knew how ready and willing she ever was to assist and sympathize with them. Her acquaintance was wide and her funeral was attended by many residents from Bristol, Aurora, Oswego, Earlville, Millington, Little Rock and De Kalb as well as others from Plano. She is survived by one brother, Thomas J. Gorton, and a sister, Susan C. Gorton, both of Bristol. To Mr. and Mrs. Shults three children were born: Edwin Josiah, who is a practicing physician of Aberdeen, S. Dak., who married Miss Bae Kneefe, a native of South Dakota, and they have one son, Gorton Kneefe; Lena Belle, who died October 9, 1909, is survived by her husband, Harry Beard and their one

daughter, Lucille B.; and Albert Lester, who is a pharmacist in business at Morgan Park, Ill., married Miss Maud Scoggin, of Kendall County.

SIERP, Joseph, a prosperous merchant of Aurora, who conducts his business at No. 85 Fox Street, still preserves his interest in Kendall County, for he was born in Oswego, March 13, 1865, a son of Frederick and Lizzie (Roath) Sierp, pioneers of that region, who were natives of Germany and Ohio, respectively.

Joseph Sierp early began to support himself for he was about nine years old when he commenced working as a clerk and delivery boy in the store of Hunt & Tezzlof at Oswego, continuing with this concern for fourteen years, during which time he learned the business from the beginning and gained the confidence of his employers to such an extent that he was their general clerk, when in November, 1889, he accepted a position with George R. Wilcox of Aurora. Once more he made a record for faithful service, and continued with Mr. Wilcox until 1902, when he left to found his own store, which he opened on December 19th of that same year. He now carries a full and varied line of general dry goods, specializing on ladies' furnishings. His first location was at No. 9 Downer Place, known as the "Little Store Around the Corner." His floor space was very restricted, being but 22x36 feet, and his stock was valued at \$1,425. However, he is a man who knows the needs of his customers and how to cater to them, and consequently he forged rapidly to the front. Once a customer was gained, he kept him, and added others so that the volume of his business increased annually. Within fifteen months, he had outgrown his original quarters, and moved to the more commodious ones at No. 85 Fox Street, purchasing the entire stock then owned by J. B. Swaley. The present store occupies two floors. Mr. Sierp carries a stock conservatively estimated at \$50,000. In 1906, he purchased an entire stock known as the Scott & Peas Dry Goods store at Nos. 24 and 26 River Street, consisting of carpets, rugs, millinery and general dry goods, valued at \$34,000, which he sold in three months over his counters. In 1908, he enlarged his store by building an addition, 22x20 feet, taking in the rear of Fox Street at his number, in 1910, with an addition of 22x36, so that at present he covers 6,000 square feet.

On July 28, 1900, Mr. Sierp was married at Aurora, to Mamie Burris, who died three years later without issue. On September 26, 1906, Mr. Sierp married Eva VanSlyk, a native of Illinois, born at Streator, October 22, 1871, daughter of Samuel H. and Sarah VanSlyk. Mr. Sierp is an Elk, and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus. His rapid rise from delivery boy to head of one of the leading stores of Aurora has been remarkable and rapid, but has not been accomplished without the expenditure of much energy and a careful adherence to honorable and trustworthy methods.

SIMONS, John R.—The pioneer history of Kendall County contains the names of some of the most dauntless frontiersmen of Illinois. While this section was not molested by the Indians as were other localities, there were dangers of the wilderness to overcome, and hard work in the development of the land, that produced a hardy race that has its influence on the rising generation of today. One of the typical pioneers of this county, still living, is John R. Simons, of Kendall Township, born near Chester, Wales, January 2, 1841, son of Edward and Margaret (Roberts) Simons, both born in Wales, and came to the United States in 1844, direct to Kendall County. They made the trip from New York to Albany by river, and from there to Buffalo, via canal. From that city, they came on the Great Lakes to Chicago, and reached Kendall County by team. They bought land and settled in Oswego Township, which continued to be their home until 1884, when they moved to Kansas, and there they died.

John R. Simons grew up in Kendall amid strictly pioneer conditions, and developed through systematic hard work. On June 7, 1865, he married Susannah R. Minkler, born on the farm where she now resides, March 27, 1844, daughter of Smith G. and Sarah A. (Burton) Minkler. Smith G. Minkler who was born in Albany County, N. Y., April 2, 1815, son of Peter and Betsy (Gorsline) Minkler. His wife was born in Norfolkshire, England, September 6, 1814, daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Ransome) Burton, who immigrated from England to Kendall County about 1835. The father of Mrs. Simons moved with his parents to this county in 1833. He married on April 5, 1838, and settled in Kendall Township, which continued to be his home until his death on June 3, 1895, his widow surviving him until November 7, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Simons have become the parents of five children: Burton R., born June 6, 1866, in Fresno, Cal., married Marie Rand, and they have one daughter, Ella M.; Louise E., born March 1, 1868, lives at Lombard, Ill., married S. J. Lumbard and they have one daughter Laone E.; Minkler E., born March 27, 1872, lives in Fresno, Cal., married Ida Gilbertson, and they have three children, Jessie M., Gilbert R. and Edward M.; Ivah A., born May 9, 1878, lives in Oak Park, Ill., married C. C. Bartless and they have one daughter, Helen; and Kansas K., born September 10, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Simons have many warm, personal friends in the district they have made their home for so many years, and are recognized as belonging to the best families in Kendall County.

SMITH, Almon B.—Kendall County owes its prominence as an agricultural center to the efforts of those men who have made farming their life work. Their individual efforts have been intelligently directed not only towards their own betterment, but also to the advancement of the county, and as a result conditions



Wm. W. Womley



Wm. W. Womley

have shown an annual improvement. One of these representative and public-spirited citizens who ranks high as an agriculturist is Almon B. Smith of Kendall Township. He was born in this township, August 8, 1854, a son of La Fayette Smith. The latter was born in Rutland County, Vt., April 7, 1826, son of Joseph H. and Maria (Woodward) Smith, also natives of Vermont. La Fayette Smith came to Kendall County in young manhood, while his wife was brought here in girlhood by her parents. After his marriage which occurred in Kendall County, La Fayette Smith bought eighty acres of land on Section 34, Kendall Township, where he and his wife lived throughout life, the father dying in December, 1893, the mother in April, 1895. They were the parents of four children: Almon B.; Ada M., who is the wife of Lloyd Blackman of Montgomery, Ill.; and Stephen B., and Joseph H., both of whom reside in Yorkville.

Almon B. Smith was brought up on his father's farm, and has always been an agriculturist. While learning how to conduct a farm, he attended the local schools. On January 1, 1883, Mr. Smith was married in Kendall County to Rosaltha L. Blackman, born in this county August 17, 1858, daughter of Edwin and Angellefte (Reed) Blackman, both natives of New York, where the father was born June 2, 1827, and the mother on April 8, 1828. Mr. Blackman was a son of Sheldon and Permelia Blackman, early settlers of Kane County, Ill. At the age of eighteen years, Edwin Blackman came to Kane County, Ill., where he joined his parents who had located here some time previously. In 1850, he married, in Kendall County, Angeline Reed, who had moved to Illinois with her parents when eight years old. After his marriage, Mr. Blackman settled at Batavia, in Kane County, but after a few years came to Kendall County and lived here until his death, which occurred March 29, 1899. Mrs. Blackman died May 5, 1913. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity: Glover S., Lloyd S., Willis W., Rosaltha L., Luther L., Hollis I., Polly P., Eva A. and Arabelle.

For seven years following his marriage, Almon B. Smith operated his father's homestead, and then settled on his present farm of eighty acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Curtis B., who was born November 14, 1883; and Volney P., who was born April 27, 1889. The Smith family is justly numbered among the best in the county. All its members are thoroughly reliable, substantial, upright men and women.

SMITH, Charles W.—It is a fact that few men engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kendall County fail to become prosperous, perhaps due not only to the fertility of the soil, but to the substantial character of the men themselves, for as a class they are industrious, capable and thrifty, and their properties show the effect of all these qualities put into active force. One

of the men who is representative of the progressive spirit of the day as shown in agricultural operations is Charles W. Smith of Oswego Township. He was born on his present farm, Section 12, Oswego Township, August 8, 1872, son of George D. and Christina (Shoger) Smith, who were numbered among the pioneers of this region.

Reared a farmer, Mr. Smith has found an outlet for his energies in cultivating the soil, and his success has been fairly earned. His educational training was received in the district schools of the township. After his marriage, in 1894, he settled on his father's homestead, owning at present 155 acres of well improved land, on which, in 1909, he erected a fine, modern house, one of the best in the township.

On April 12, 1894, Mr. Smith was married in Oswego, Kendall County, to Miss Isabelle C. Gilmour, born in Will County, Ill., May 23, 1873, daughter of John and Janet (Nelson) Gilmour, natives of Scotland. They were both born in 1841, and coming to America, became pioneers of Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of three children: Courtney C., born March 19, 1895, a graduate of the East Aurora High School, resides at home; Lucille V., born May 24, 1896, died November 13, 1899, and Rhada B., born October 26, 1897, also is at home. The family is one of the oldest and best known in Kendall County, and Mr. Smith and his charming wife are fully sustaining the supremacy of their connections in their every day life.

SMITH, George D.—While some of the older men of Kendall County have moved outside, they have not lost their interest in local affairs, nor ceased to be proud of the fact that they gained their wealth within its confines. One of the men thus loyal to the region that made such large returns to him, is George D. Smith of Aurora, but formerly of Kendall County. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in the town of Roethendorf, March 8, 1833, a son of John G. and Margaret (Leyh) Schmidt, as the name is spelled in German.

George D. Smith grew up on his father's farm, and went to the school of his neighborhood. Realizing that there were more opportunities in the United States, he came here in 1853, landing in New York City about the fifth of June, having been on the ocean thirty-six days. On his arrival in New York City, he decided not to stay there, so came direct to Oswego Township, where he worked at different jobs for three years, and was defrauded of his money. In 1865, he bought land in Oswego Township, and began farming, having learned the methods on rented land. He started out a poor lad, and was shamefully cheated, but because of his industry, thrift and honesty, succeeded in becoming one of the wealthy men of Kendall County. He had to borrow the money to bring him from New York City to Kendall County, but paid back every cent with good interest. In time he became the owner of 474 acres of fine farming

land, which of late years he has divided up among his children. In addition, he invested in Aurora realty to a considerable extent, and still holds this property. In June, 1894, he retired from the farm to Aurora, where he still lives.

On May 1, 1858, he married Christina R. Schoger, born in Wurttemberg Markt, Lustanau, Germany, December 10, 1837, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Brehm) Schoger. She came to the United States in 1854, and located in Oswego Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children: George W., born November 1, 1859, of Oswego Township; Clara Matilda, born August 11, 1863, lives with her father; Carrie E., born September 17, 1868, married George Haag of Aurora; Charles W., born August 8, 1872, lives in Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the United Evangelical Association. They are numbered among the very best people of both Kendall and Kane Counties, and have countless friends in both localities.

SMITH, George W.—The native sons of Kendall County are proud of the fact that they spring from its soil, and come of good stock, and old pioneer families. They are striving to be worthy of their ancestors, and are among the most progressive of the public-spirited citizens of this section who are doing so much to advance the interests of their several communities. One of these men is George W. Smith of Oswego Township, born in this township, November 1, 1859, a son of George D. Smith of Aurora. The name was originally spelled Schmidt, but was changed when the family became Americanized. George D. Smith, one of the pioneers of this part of the State, was born in Germany, March 8, 1833, but came to this country in 1853, and located immediately in Kendall County, where he worked at different jobs for some years. In 1865, he bought 100 acres of land in Oswego Township, where he lived until 1871, when he bought and settled on a seventy-acre tract in the same township, making that his home for a long period, when he retired from the farm, and located in Aurora, his present home. He started out in life a poor man, but has accumulated a handsome property. He married Christina Shoger, a native of Germany, who had come to Kendall County, and they had four children: George W., Matilda C., Carrie E. and Charles W.

George W. Smith was reared a farmer, and has always followed this line of endeavor. He was married in Kankakee, Ill., March 22, 1888, to Mary B. Brunner, born in Dwight, Livingston County, Ill., March 3, 1865, daughter of John A. and Rosina M. (Koehler) Brunner, both natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children: Esther M., born August 9, 1889; George D., born June 14, 1891, and Irva O., born May 30, 1899. Mr. Smith is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Masonic fraternity. In 1904, he was elected Highway Commissioner, and was as able

an official as he is a good farmer. In every respect he is worthy the confidence of those with whom he is associated, and Kendall County is benefitted by his residence within its confines.

SMITH, Ivan L.—There are many instances throughout the country of a father and son working along together in business, each assisting the other, and together forming a strong partnership that brings about excellent results. One of the leading men of Kendall County, who is making his influence felt as a business man and public official, is Ivan L. Smith, County Surveyor since 1906, and a prominent resident of Plano, who, at the time of his majority went into partnership with his father. Mr. Smith was born at Plano, Ill., December 23, 1868, a son of John H. and Clara E. (Steward) Smith, natives of Saratoga County, N. Y., and Plano, Ill., respectively. The grandparents were Henry T. and Mary (Fritts) Smith of Saratoga, N. Y., and Marcus and Ursula (Hollister) Steward, of Vermont.

On March 20, 1861, John H. Smith married Clara E. Steward, and their children were: Inez L., who is Mrs. F. J. Smith, of Aurora, Ill.; Lysle, who died in infancy; Ivan L.; Erma G., who is Mrs. M. H. Melbrose of Plano, Ill.; Eva G., who is Mrs. O. E. Turner, of Chicago; Earl V., who is of Norman, Cal.; and Steward Vernon, who is of Plano, Ill.

Ivan L. Smith attended the grammar and high schools of his native place, and later took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago. When twenty-one years old Mr. Smith went into business with his father, as mentioned, and added the handling of real estate and surveying to the insurance branch. His work for the county in relation to the county surveying, which has been in his charge since 1906, has been very effective. A Republican, he has given his party a faithful, steadfast service, and for four years was an Alderman of Plano. The B. P. O. E. of Aurora, Lodge No. 705, holds his membership.

On November 26, 1889, Mr. Smith was married to Carrie Fritts, born at Newark, Ill., a daughter of William H. and Josie (Washburn) Fritts. A man of action, Mr. Smith has developed all his connections, especially in insurance, of which business he has had charge since 1889, and is recognized as one of the leaders in that line as in other directions, and is a thoroughly dependable and public-spirited citizen, who takes proper pride in his town and county.

SOUTHWORTH, Marcus Oswald, attorney at law and solicitor in Chancery, residing at Aurora, Ill., has always been classed with Kendall County men, although he is a native of La Salle County, Ill., born at Mission, April 1, 1841. He is a son of George Addison and Cornelia (Bowen) Southworth, the former born at Bridgewater, in Oneida County, N. Y., April 8, 1808, and the latter at White Creek, in Washington County, N. Y., in August, 1814.

Mr. Southworth can claim distinguished ancestry. A grandmother of nine generations ago, was the second wife of William Bradford, Governor of the Plymouth Colony. Her first husband was Edward Southworth, who died at Leyden, Holland, having gone there with the Puritans from England. He left his widow, Alice Southworth, and two sons, Thomas and Constant Southworth, the latter of whom was a direct ancestor of Marcus O. Southworth, of Aurora, Ill. Mistress Southworth came to Plymouth in 1623 and married Governor Bradford.

The father of Mr. Southworth was a farmer and came with his wife to Kane County, Ill., in 1835, removing to Chicago in the latter part of that year and to Mission, in La Salle County, in 1837. The family resided there until 1870 and then removed to Aurora, where George A. Southworth died, July 2, 1871, survived by his wife until July 28, 1907. Mr. Southworth was a broad minded man, good and worthy in every relation of life and was well educated for his day.

Marcus O. Southworth had the good fortune to be reared in a home where family kindness and Christian example prevailed. He attended the local schools until prepared for more advanced classes and then entered Beloit College. Before completing his legal education in the Michigan University, he assisted his father, whose health had failed for about four years. In 1871 he came to Aurora and opened his law office, which he has maintained here ever since. Mr. Southworth served three terms as City Attorney of Aurora, from 1873 to 1875, and for twelve years, from 1894 to 1906, was County Judge of Kant County. For twenty-nine years he has been a member of the Aurora School Board and for the past fourteen years has been president of this body. He was one of the original stockholders in the Aurora National Bank and is its Vice President, this institution operating with a capital of \$100,000. His interest in all matters pertaining to civic and social life has been continuous and genuine. In his political affiliation he has always been a Republican.

On September 6, 1866, Mr. Southworth was united in marriage with Gabrielle Mills, who was born at Lockport, Ill., in August, 1846. Her parents came from Rochester, N. Y., and settled early in Will County, Ill. Good and worthy people in every way, Mr. and Mrs. Southworth attend the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Southworth has so wide and appreciative an acquaintance in Kendall County, that a history of the latter including his name can but be valued. He passed much of his early life near Newark, just across the Kendall County line a few miles, and there received mail and with his parents, who made Newark their trading point, also attended church. The line between the two counties was in every way an invisible one where his early interests and social activities were concerned.

STEVENSON, Oliver, who is proud of the fact that he is one of the native sons of Kendall County, is a thoroughly representative agriculturalist of Kendall Township. He was born in Big Grove Township, September 17, 1870, son of Lars and Anna Stevenson, both natives of Norway, where the father was born July 31, 1828, and the mother September 14, 1832. They married in Norway on June 24, 1860, and in 1867, immigrated to America, coming direct to Kendall County. For a few years the father rented land, but later bought a farm in Grundy County, where he lived until 1902, when he sold his land, and retiring, moved to Helmar. After the death of his wife on September 7, 1911, however, he came to live with his son, Oliver. They had the following children: Stephen, who resides in La Salle County, Ill.; Martha, who is deceased; Julia, who is the wife of John Challey, a farmer of Big Grove Township, Kendall County; Oliver; Anna, who is the wife of Edward Anderson, a farmer, of Lisbon Township, Kendall County; and Henry and Ever, both of whom are deceased. Both in Kendall and Grundy Counties, Lars Stevenson has been highly respected, for he is a most excellent man. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, as was his wife. Ever Stevenson, the youngest son of Lars Stevenson, was a soldier in the Spanish-American War, enlisting May 25, 1898, in Company C, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His death was caused by the ill effects of a fever contracted while in the service, he passing away soon after his return from the war.

Oliver Stevenson was brought up on his father's farm, and has always been an agriculturalist. Like so many farmer's sons, he attended only the local schools, and what he owns, he has earned through his own efforts. When he attained his majority, he began life for himself, without a dollar, and with no resources save a willingness to work and an appreciation of the value of money. In the years which have followed he has accumulated property until he is now one of the substantial men of his community, owning over 480 acres of land, 160 in Kendall County and 320 in Ford County, Ill.

On March 4, 1896, Mr. Stevenson was married at Newark, Ill., to Margaret B. Sabie, born in Norway, January 5, 1879, daughter of Torres and Bertha (Torreson) Sabie, both natives of Norway, where the father died in 1903, aged sixty-three years. The mother still resides in her native land. Mrs. Stevenson came to America in 1894, direct to Newark, Kendall County. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have had eight children as follows: Hattie Amanda, who was born December 16, 1896; Arthur Barenhart, who was born September 7, 1898; Lyle Edwin, who was born November 8, 1900; Bernice Theodora, who was born November 20, 1902; Henry Lee, who was born November 19, 1905; Orville Milford, who was born October 23, 1907; Edith Marie, who was born February 12, 1911; and Helen Margette, who was born February 3, 1914.

Mr. Stevenson is a Republican, and served two years as Tax Collector in Lisbon Township, and three years as School Director. He is a man who is very popular and deservedly so for he has those qualities which command respect and friendship from his associates. Both he and his wife belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Helmar, in which they are very active.

STEWARD, Charles A., whose operations along agricultural lines have placed him in the ranks of wealthy and progressive farmers of Fox Township, is a native son of Kendall County, for he was born in Plano, August 27, 1878, a son of John F. and Sarah L. (Chandler) Steward, whose names are well known ones in this locality.

Charles A. Steward was given unusual educational advantages, being sent to the Chicago public schools, Lakeview High School, the Chicago College of Law, and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. His business career commenced in 1895, when he engaged with the Deering Harvester Company, as draughtsman. After six years of faithful service with this company, he went with the Gates Iron Works, and left to enter the employ of the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company, being engaged as draughtsman during all of this period. In 1906, Mr. Steward located on his father's farm, near Fox Station, in Fox Township. This magnificently developed farm comprises 248 acres of choice land, of which he has full charge, and on which he specializes on pure-bred Berkshire hogs, and Shorthorn cattle. In his collection, he has some of the finest specimens of both to be found in Kendall County. His success along these lines, resulted in his being chosen Secretary of the Illinois Berkshire Breeders Association. He frequently exhibits his stock and his Berkshire winnings at Kansas City, 1910, included the prizes for the grand champion boar and the grand champion sow; and at the International Stock Show, Chicago, 1911, he carried off prizes for the grand champion boar, for the first aged herd, and in 1912 took the sweepstakes for boar and sow, at several of the leading county fairs. Mr. Steward is constantly improving the property, which now has twelve miles of woven wire fence. Five car loads of cement have been used in the improvements, and the equipments are all of the latest and best.

On November 29, 1905, Mr. Steward was married to Miss Mable M. Toll, born in Bureau County, Ill., July 7, 1879, daughter of Philip R. and Elizabeth C. (Sanders) Toll. Fraternally, Mr. Steward is a prominent Mason, having passed the degrees that have made him a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a Thirty-second degree Mason. The Chicago Automobile Club also holds his membership. Live, energetic, understanding thoroughly the work he has so well in hand, Mr. Steward is one of the best examples of the modern Illinois farmer that can be found in the entire state.

STEWARD, John Fletcher, inventor, mechanical engineer, an expert in patent causes, a veteran of the Civil War, a historian and extensive traveler, is one of Kendall County's distinguished men. He was born in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., June 23, 1841. His parents were Marcus and Ursula (Hollister) Steward, the former of whom was born in June, 1796, at New London, Conn., and died in Illinois, September 2, 1872. The latter, born May 16, 1801, at Glastonbury, Conn., died in September, 1882. They came to Little Rock Township, Kendall County, in June, 1838, where Marcus Steward bought a claim, on the site of which a part of the city of Plano now stands. He gave the land for the Plano Cemetery. He was a man of large enterprise and in 1842 built a saw mill and ten years later a grist mill. With his three sons he assisted in developing the Marsh harvester, that now may be said to harvest the grain of the civilized world. His ancestors included Ethel Steward, of Vermont, a son of William Steward, who came to New London, Conn., a son of Nathan Steward, who was a schoolmaster and made calculations for almanacs.

John Fletcher Steward was one of a family of six sons and three daughters. Lewis Gilbert, born November 20, 1824; George Hollister, September 9, 1826; Ursula Jane, March 9, 1828; Mary Elizabeth, November 9, 1830; Marcus Aurelius, November 16, 1834; Ira Wesley, October 27, 1837; Amasa Everett, December 31, 1839; John Fletcher, June 23, 1841; and Clara Emeline, December 15, 1842. His general education was obtained in the country schools in Little Rock Township at Plano, and from boyhood he was always interested in studies along scientific lines. In infancy his health was delicate and when twelve years old was so overworked on the farm for his strength that he has suffered all his life from weakness in his back. Nevertheless he has probably never spent an idle day and has attempted and performed feats during his travels and while in the Civil War that would not have been light for a person in robust health. Inventive ability displayed itself very early in Mr. Steward and he studied machinery whenever opportunity offered, probably at first while operating his father's saw mill and later the grist mill. To perfecting harvesting machines he has devoted much attention, by his own computation some forty-nine years and now has 130 patents covering his own and joint inventions mainly in harvesting machinery.

Early in August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company F, One Hundred Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was mustered in on September 6, 1862; was transferred in December, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. He saw hard service at the siege of Vicksburg, later served in Michigan on the Canada frontier.

On August 8, 1865, Mr. Steward was married at Pontiac, Mich., to Sara L. Chandler, daughter

of Jonathan and Vashti Chandler. The Chandlers came from England to Michigan late in the thirties and their children were well educated. Mrs. Steward was a school teacher for seven years before her marriage and subsequently was a member of the School Board of Plano, and was Worthy Vice Templar of the State of Michigan.

In his political sentiments Mr. Steward is a Republican and he has frequently been connected with general public interests. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Town Board of Plano, on the no-license ticket. Mr. Steward was chosen to represent Siam, as a member of the Jury of Awards at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and for efficient services there rendered, was decorated as a Knight of one of the principal orders of Siam, by the late king of that nation. For one year he was in the employ of the Government as Geologist in the exploring expedition of 1871 on the Colorado River and passed through all the canyons of that mighty stream with the eye of the scientist. He has written much local history pertaining to Northern Illinois and his "Lost Merameck and Earliest Chicago" is a standard. Mr. Steward still owns a valuable farm of 246 acres, situated in Fox Township, Kendall County, but maintains his residence at No. 4824 Sheridan Road, Chicago. Since 1896 he has belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and has membership in several literary and historical societies. He is a valued member of the Illinois Historical Society, of the Evanston Historical Society and is a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a life member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He belongs to numerous scientific organizations, including the Chicago Academy of Sciences and too has a wide circle of congenial friends. In his religious faith he is liberal, according to each individual the freedom from bias that he desires for himself.

STEWARD, George H. (deceased).—In recalling the prominent men of Kendall County who have long since passed off the scene of life, the name of George Hollister Steward comes to mind, for he was identified very prominently with important affairs in this and other sections. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 9, 1826, and died July 9, 1885.

The Steward family came to Kendall County, Ill., and located on land near Plano, in 1838, and George H. Steward remained with his older brother, Lewis Steward, on the home farm until after his marriage and for some time conducted a wagon shop at Plano. He had great natural mechanical ability, and in 1860 he went to Holly Springs, Miss., where he entered a foundry, where his skill was so quickly recognized that he was sent on to New Orleans to superintend the erecting of buildings with the iron made at the Holly Springs foundry. He was entirely competent and it seemed as if a great future was opening up before him. It was while he was thus engaged at New Orleans that Fort Sumter

was fired upon, and he remained in that far Southern city only long enough to complete the contracts already taken. Business was then practically at a standstill there, and he then returned to Holly Springs, but served in the Union Army under General Sherman for a short time before that, although, for the purposes of personal safety, he concealed this fact and continued to work in the foundry making cannon for the Confederates. When General Sherman came back to Tennessee, Mr. Steward reached the Union lines in an army wagon and escaped into Kentucky and in a box car finally reached Cairo, Ill., and his home in July, 1862. Those were days of trouble and danger and the half has never been written of the adventures through which men of both North and South passed.

Mr. Steward after this experience, confined his labors to Illinois and became very prominent in construction work after the great Chicago fire of 1871. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Deering people and for some nine years was superintendent of the Deering Works at Plano and erected and lived in the house that is now utilized as the office building for the Independent Harvester Company. Still later he was called to Chicago, where he was connected with the development of the new straw binder, for the Deering Company, and late in life looked after a farm near Millhurst. He had been long recognized as a man of exceeding ability in his line and his long connection with great manufacturing corporations sufficiently proved it. All his life Mr. Steward attributed a large measure of his success to his admirable wife.

On October 7, 1850, Mr. Steward was married, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., by Archibald Sears, Esq., to Miss Mary A. Carver, a daughter of David and Sharley (Tarbox) Carver. Mrs. Steward was born in Connecticut, one of a family of eleven children. One sister, Emeline, married John Hollister; Rachel married Archibald Sears and became the mother of Albert Sears; William and another brother, a physician, settled in Steuben County, Ind.; and Randolph and Frank, both of whom lived for some years in Kendall County, when the former moved to Michigan and the latter to Chicago. From childhood Mary A. Carver had been ambitious, and after her brothers and sisters had left the old Connecticut home and found congenial surroundings in the West, she determined to also venture, in the meanwhile equipping herself with a good education and learning self-supporting trades. She was nineteen years of age when she started for Illinois, and earned her own way, teaching three terms of school, working as a tailoress and as a weaver in a factory. Later, both in single and married life, she was an admirable woman, courageous and resourceful. Two of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Steward died in childhood, the three survivors being: Clara, who is the wife of Samuel Taylor, a farmer in Tennessee; Nina C., who is the wife of Frank Blunt, who is a railroad official on the Great Western, St. Jo. & Mo.; and Herbert, who is a farmer.

STEWARD, Hon. Lewis (deceased).—In the great anthem of life there is heard many a minor chord and the deeper tone that thrills with a consciousness of sadness those who hear it. At times it is not unmixed with a tone of triumph or victory, telling of a life that, though ended, leaves behind something inspiring and ennobling in its memory and its influence. Such was the record of Lewis Steward, whose long life in Kendall County was one of broad usefulness. Its efforts touched the general interests of society. His influence and his labors may be likened to the warm, genial sun of early spring, awakening the life germ of the plant. The good in each individual was quickened in the presence of Mr. Steward, who always seemed to call forth the best of everyone with whom he came in contact because of his unquenchable faith of the triumph of right in human nature. Aside from this personal characteristic, he was a forceful factor in business circles, identified at different times with manufacturing and farming interests of Plano and Kendall County, and was the promoter of the first commission business in Chicago.

The original settlement of the Steward family was in Connecticut. They were among the first four families to settle in that state, and in the National Public Library at Washington hangs a large steel engraving of the house constructed by this family in Connecticut. It is said to be the oldest house in the State. From Connecticut the family moved to Pennsylvania, settling in what is known as Hollisterville, giving the town its name from the Hollister branch of the family.

Lewis Steward was born May 20, 1824, in Wayne County, Pa., a son of Marcus and Ursula (Hollister) Steward, who came from that county to Kendall County in 1838, the son being then a youth of thirteen years and the eldest in a family of nine children. The journey was made by wagon across the country and the family took up their abode in the frontier district, where opportunities and advantages were few. The primitive conditions of the schools made necessary that Lewis Steward acquire the greater part of his education by study at home. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, entered land in Little Rock Township and the son spent the spring and summer months in the arduous task of developing and cultivating new fields. When schools were established he spent the winter months in improving his education, but it was not long before he mastered all that was taught in the little temples of learning of that early day. Throughout his life, however, he remained a reader, a student and a keen observer of men and affairs, so that he became a well informed man, his knowledge surpassing that of many who were college bred. In addition to farm work he assisted his father in the building and operation of a sawmill and grist mill. At length he began farming on his own account and in the early days hauled the produce to the Chicago market, but later, when the old strap

railroad was laid, reaching to a point on the swampy prairie nine miles from Chicago, Mr. Steward delivered there his loads of grain to the railroad, recognizing how valuable was the saving of time. He made arrangements with a man to dispose of his grain in Chicago and send the proceeds back by train. It was in this way that he instituted the first commission business carried on in Chicago. When the survey for the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad west of Aurora was made it was practically settled that the road would be laid a couple of miles north of its present location; but realizing how important such a line would prove to Plano, Mr. Steward induced the officials to extend the line through the town, with the result that Plano is now upon the main line. His untiring efforts were an invaluable factor in the upbuilding of the town in many ways. He was instrumental in securing the location of many industries here and was himself an important factor in manufacturing circles for a number of years. He built the first grain elevator in the city of Plano. He added to this industry from time to time until the development of the reaper machine—the foundation of Plano's growth.

He was one of the first men in the United States to recognize the need of good roads. As early as 1860 he constructed and used what is known today as the "road drag." So far as known, he was the first man to use gravel in road building. He believed that gravel would make a good road and had some hauled on the highway. The people of the community became very much alarmed and threatened him with arrest, but he insisted and said he believed it would make a good road. He demonstrated that he was right, and during his life time the community was free to help themselves to any gravel from any farms he owned for use upon the public highways. He refused pay of any sort for this. He believed the people were entitled to the use of the land, so long as they did not injure it. He would not permit the erection of a sign of any sort, forbidding the people to go upon any of his property. They were welcome to picnic, fish and roam through the woods.

In 1862 Mr. C. W. Marsh of Sycamore, sought Mr. Steward for the purpose of interesting him in an invention for cutting grain. Mr. Marsh had endeavored to interest various people in this device, but had met with discouragement until he felt that he should yield to the entreaties of his friends and abandon all hope of perfecting what he felt to be a wonderful machine. In an article written by Mr. Marsh, published in the Farm Implement News, he stated that he was advised by all of his friends and neighbors to give up, but that when he met Mr. Steward, the latter became interested at once and assisted him in the manufacture of what afterwards became known as the Marsh Harvester. Mr. Marsh also relates that when he attempted to demonstrate his invention to Mr. Steward, the reaper ran about ten rods

and broke down. He was very much discouraged and said he believed he would quit, but Mr. Steward urged him not to. He said, "You have demonstrated that the machine will run ten rods, and I am sure it can be made to run ten miles." This was practically the first encouragement Mr. Marsh ever received, and the machine was taken to Plano and experimented upon until a successful machine was built. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Steward perfected and manufactured these implements at Plano. Mr. Marsh states that "to Lewis Steward belongs the credit for the development of the reaper—he was the only man who was far-sighted enough to see its possibilities and to give me the encouragement and help I needed." The partnership of Steward & Marsh continued for a number of years until William Deering came into the firm. The firm afterwards became known as Gammon, Deering & Steward. Mr. Deering finally purchased the interest of Mr. Steward, and moved the concern to Chicago. Mr. Steward then organized the Plano Manufacturing Company, which manufactured harvesting machinery in Plano for many years. In 1882 he disposed of his interests in this concern. As the inventor of the harvester states, "to Lewis Steward belongs the credit for the development of the reaper." He added to his land in Kendall County and this section of the state until he was the owner of over five thousand acres. He engaged extensively in breeding fine horses, and sometimes had as many as fifteen hundred head of fine stock, many of these being thoroughbreds. His business interests were successfully managed because of his sound judgment, his unfaltering enterprise and his progressiveness, and his efforts were ever a factor in the material progress of the community as well as in his own advancement. He located the city of Plano and laid out its streets on what was the raw farm land of his fathers. He planted the trees along the streets of Plano, and those trees today are the chief beauty of that attractive town. He gave to the city of Plano a complete water works system, and he contributed liberally to all public enterprises. One of his recreations was to take the boys and girls of Plano to a circus once every year. He would notify the children under the age of fifteen that they would be taken to the circus, and when the circus day arrived he would provide from six to ten wagons and load them with the children and take them to the circus, and deliver them in the evening at their homes.

Lewis Steward was twice married. He first wedded Cornelia Gale and they became the parents of a son, Lee, who was born in 1855 and died in 1872 in Vienna, whither he had gone to complete his education. The wife and mother passed away in 1858. On November 23, 1860, Mr. Steward was again married, his second union being with Mary Hunt, of Canaan, Conn., a daughter of Reuben and Emeline Hunt and a descendant of prominent and old New England families. Reuben Hunt, a graduate of

Yale, devoted his early life to the practice of law, but afterwards engaged in iron manufacturing. Later he removed to the West, with the intention of engaging in farming, in which he hoped to interest his son. During his connection with the iron business, in 1841, he made the first wrought iron cannon ever manufactured. On arriving in this State he settled in Bristol, where he died after he had passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey. His wife was eighty-six years of age at the time of her demise. Mr. Hunt served as a member of the State Legislature of Connecticut and was a prominent citizen, both in the East and in Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Steward were born seven children: Ruth, who died in infancy; Julian R.; H. Greeley, who was born in 1869 and died in 1883; W. Deering; G. S. Bangs; C. Marsh; and T. Coulter, who was born in 1879 and died in 1882. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when Mr. Steward passed away August 27, 1896, being then in the seventy-second year of his age.

In politics Mr. Steward was a lifelong Democrat, and although he was never an office seeker, his fellow townsmen recognizing his ability, called him to several official positions. The offices of Assessor and Supervisor were forced upon him, and during his connection with the County Board he served as its Chairman. It was during his incumbency that the board removed the county seat and erected the new courthouse at Yorkville. In 1876 he was nominated at the State conventions of both the Democratic and Granger parties for the office of Governor. During the campaign that followed he was approached by a Chicago newspaper with a proposition that in payment for a certain sum his election could be assured. He refused to buy the office, however, yet his personality and unsullied reputation won for him a vote that reduced the normal Republican majority of from 30,000 to 50,000 to only 5,000. High honor came to him in his election to Congress from the Eighth Illinois District and he served with distinction in the lower house of the national legislature.

Mr. Steward was a Christian man, liberal in his support of all churches. He was not dominated by any narrow sectarianism or creed, but was a firm believer in the great principles of primitive Christianity and its effectiveness as an agency in reforming society. He contributed to every church in the city of Plano the ground upon which to erect their building and one-tenth of their building expenses and one-tenth of their operating expenses. Plano had at one time twelve churches, including Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Latter Day Saints, an offshoot of the Mormon Church, and the Catholic Church. Mr. Steward displayed no favoritism, but treated all denominations alike. He was a promoter and friend of every charitable enterprise within the range of his influence, and thus it was that at his grave there were to be seen priest and minister,

Protestant and Catholic, united in paying the last tribute of respect to one whom they loved and honored. In the funeral service Dr. G. H. Robertson said: "Were you today to call the roll of noble men of this city who have been mustered out of service by the 'fell sergeant' you would announce no name more prominent, no name to be more distinctly and vividly remembered than that of him to whom we pay this our last tribute of respect."

STEWARD, William Deering.—Efficiency and capability have been combined in the career of William Deering Steward of Plano, whose efforts in behalf of the public equal his work for the concerns with which he has been connected in a private position. He was born at Plano, Ill., July 12, 1872, third son of Lewis and Mary (Hunt) Steward. Growing up in his native place, he was given the educational advantages afforded by the public schools, and later completed his studies at the Chicago College of Law.

When the banking house owned by Mr. Hennings was purchased by the corporation now known as the First State Bank of Plano, William Deering Steward was made its first president, and held that important office for fourteen years, resigning to accept, in June, 1913, the presidency of the Independent Harvester Company of Plano, which he still holds. Mr. Steward has been honored by his native city in that he was placed in its executive seat and retained there for fourteen years, he resigning the office in April, 1912. During his incumbency of the office, he inaugurated the movement which has resulted in the fine system of graveled streets and cement sidewalks enjoyed by the people of Plano today. He was the originator of the idea of an annual spring house cleaning day for municipalities, which has since been adopted by other cities, including Chicago.

In 1894, Mr. Steward was united in marriage with Miss Etoile Miner of Kansas City, Mo. Two sons have been born of this union, namely: John and Lewis, promising lads of seventeen and fourteen years. Mr. Steward was confirmed in the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. A strong Democrat, he was for many years Chairman of the County Central Committee of his party. Still in the very prime of life, honored by his fellow-townsmen, and at the head of a mighty corporation, Mr. Steward may well congratulate himself upon what he has accomplished, and the fact that he has made his work count for much not only to himself and his immediate family, but his community at large.

THOMPSON, Austin M., proprietor of Fair View Farm, in Big Grove Township, Kendall County, is one of the best examples of the Norwegian-American this county possesses. Through patient, earnest toil and thrifty saving, he has developed into a leading agriculturalist and successful business man. Mr. Thompson was born in Bergen, Norway, February 13, 1857, a son of Michael and Randie (Tvet) Thompson,

who came to Kendall County in 1858, settling in Kendall Township. In 1867 they bought eighty acres of land in Big Grove Township, to which, in 1882, they added 220 acres on Section 33, across the road on the south from the homestead. The father died in 1899, the mother surviving him until 1903. While the property was improved at the time they bought it, the parents further increased its value and handed it down to their children, who were: Austin M.; Samuel, who is of Fairbault County, Minn.; Betsy, who is Mrs. Newt. Johnson of Fairbault County, Minn.; Thomas, who is also of Fairbault County, Minn., and Julia, who is the widow of Ole Thompson, Jr., of Gardner, Ill.

Austin M. Thompson was educated in the common schools of his native place, adding to his knowledge through experience. He remained with his father until his marriage and then farmed the property owned by his father for three years. Later he took charge of the homestead, his parents moving into another house. After the death of the father, he bought 300 acres of the homestead, which he has named Fair View Farm, and on it he is carrying on grain farming. The property on Section 33 at one time was the site of a hotel and it was a noted stage station on the road from Chicago to Ottawa. Later the hotel was turned into a seminary and so continued for two years.

On February 27, 1880, Mr. Thompson was married to Maggie Hill, born at Bergen, Norway. Her father dying in Norway, her mother brought her to this country when she was thirteen years old, and they located in Grundy County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had five children: Frederick M., who resides at Fairbault, Minn.; Lena, who is Mrs. Thomas Heland of Goose Lake Township, Grundy County; Oscar and Randall, both of whom are at home; and one died in infancy. The mother of these children died October 15, 1903. On July 27, 1906, Mr. Thompson was married (second) to Rachel Nelson, born at Etna, Norway, where her parents still reside, she coming to Kendall County in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Arthur, Cyrus and Byrtle. Mr. Thompson belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church of South Lisbon. He is a Republican and served as Assessor of his township for five years and as School Director for many years. A hard worker and a man who understands his business thoroughly, Mr. Thompson has forged ahead, and at the same time has won and retains the respect of all who know him.

THOMPSON, Everett C., one of the scientific agriculturalists of Lisbon Township, is a native son of the county, and one of its most representative men. He was born on his present farm, August 30, 1863, a son of Erick Thompson. The latter was born in Norway, June 18, 1836, but immigrated to the United States in 1857. For the first year after his arrival he made his home in Grundy County, where he worked at any employment he could secure. In 1858 he came to Kendall County, which con-

tinued his home until death claimed him on November 16, 1908. On March 17, 1862, he married Inger Dollar, also a native of Norway, born June 24, 1839. In 1850 her parents immigrated to Grundy County, Ill., bringing her with them. After his marriage Erick Thompson lived at home until the following spring, when he bought and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Everett C., and this continued to be his home for many years. His last days, however, were spent in retirement in the village of Lisbon, where he died at the home of his son, Everett C., his wife passing away February 1, 1899. These parents were consistent members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and were justly numbered among the most highly respected people of the county. They were the parents of three children: Everett C.; Susan O., who is the wife of Henry R. Johnson, a farmer of Grundy County; and Cordelia A., who is the wife of Lewis Hauge, a farmer of Kendall County.

Everett C. Thompson was reared a farmer and has always followed an agricultural life. He attended the public schools of his native county and the Morris Normal School of Morris, Ill. On December 10, 1890, Mr. Thompson was married in Kankakee County, Ill., to Nellie C. Sykes, who was born in Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill., April 2, 1869, daughter of Oscar A. and Josephine A. (Keyes) Sykes, natives of Illinois and Massachusetts, respectively. They now reside at Chebanse, Ill. The father was born June 2, 1845, and the mother January 23, 1847. They were the parents of five children: Nellie C., who is the wife of Mr. Thompson; Nettie L., who is the comfort of her parents with whom she lives; Henry P., who is a grocer at Chebanse; Hattie I., who is the wife of Henry H. Kinson of Chebanse; and Vernon, who is deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Thompson engaged in farming in Kendall County for five years, but in February, 1895, embarked in an implement business at Lisbon, in partnership with S. J. Leach. This association continued until the spring of 1903, when Mr. Thompson purchased the interest of his partner and in the following fall added a stock of hardware to his other goods, and since then has conducted a general hardware and implement store at Lisbon. In the meanwhile, however, he has not abandoned his farming, but operates 120 acres of land in Lisbon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had several children: Henry L., who was born October 3, 1891; Olive A., who was born August 25, 1893; Mabel A., who was born December 30, 1895; Laura L., who was born March 24, 1898; Edna L., who was born September 12, 1901; Everett C., who was born October 13, 1905; and Luella M., who was born April 3, 1910. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, and has served as Constable a number of years, while at present he is a Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for five years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In all his operations Mr. Thompson has proven himself a man of worth

and strict integrity and he merits the esteem in which he is held.

THOMPSON, Loyal D., who now lives on the farm on which he was born, is the son of Robert M. and Mary (Austin) Thompson, who are both originally from New York State. The father, born in Bloomfield, Ontario County, September 2, 1810, was a son of James and Mary Thompson, born September 6, 1783, and October 22, 1790, respectively. Robert M. Thompson learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, when he was but a youth, but on coming to Kendall County, Ill., as he did shortly after reaching his majority, he gave his attention unreservedly to farming. When he left New York he first went to Ohio, from there to Chicago, and some years later came to Kendall County, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was married, in Kendall County, on the 29th of December, 1844, to Miss Mary J. Austin, a daughter of Truman D. and Susan J. (Guyant) Austin, who was born in Ontario County, New York. After his marriage he first rented land in Na-ausay Township, and in 1853 bought the farm that was to be his future home, until his death, which occurred April 13, 1870. His wife survived until January 15, 1896. They were the parents of the following children: Martha M. (Mrs. Scott W. Russell), born October 8, 1845, lives in Wabash County, Ind.; Mary J. (Mrs. Charles Lipscomb), born July 20, 1847, died September 21, 1911; Charles E., born July 29, 1849, died May 4, 1887; Orin D., born July 29, 1849 (a twin of Charles), died February 28, 1850; Arthur R., born July 18, 1851; Susan G., born August 15, 1853, widow of Matthew Herman, lives near Topeka, Kansas; Ella A. (Mrs. G. L. Madison), born December 9, 1856, lives in West Chicago; Frank H., born August 22, 1858, lives in Will County; Gruman W., born April 22, 1860, lives in Kendall County; Loyal D., born May 18, 1862.

Loyal D. Thompson spent the years of his youth on the farm and attending the public schools. He selected farming as the work he was to follow, and soon after school days were over commenced life in earnest. He was married in Geneva, Kane County, Ill., December 27, 1898, to Miss Clara Mabel Green, a daughter of Henry A. and Mary A. (Olcott) Green, who were both natives of New York. Her father was born in Clinton County, June 16, 1846, and her mother in Madison County, January 16, 1850. Mr. Green moved to Kendall County in 1847, his future wife some twenty years later, and they were married, in Joliet, March 21, 1871. Both are now living in Plainfield, Ill. Eight children have been born to them during the course of their happy married lives. Their names are as follows: Jessie A.; Charles, deceased; May, deceased; Clara Mable; Mark A.; Henry A., deceased; Helen M.; Edna G.

Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Thompson came to his present home to live. Here he farmed for some years, then moved to a property south of this, in Na-ausay Township, and still later moved to Will County, where he lived until

1904. He then returned to the old homestead and has since made this his permanent home. He now owns 214 acres of splendid land, which are, at present, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Thompson and his wife are the parents of a son and a daughter: Clyde Douglas, born December 5, 1909, and Helen Gertrude, born May 10, 1905. The family are most pleasantly situated, with all the comforts and many luxuries of life, and have a host of friends.

THORSEN, Alfred N., whose pharmacy at Newark, Ill., is one of the leading establishments of its kind in Kendall County, is rightly numbered among the progressive business men and responsible citizens of this locality. He was born in Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, Ill., August 22, 1884, a son of Thor B. and Bertha (Johnson) Thorsen, natives of Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, and Big Grove Township, Kendall County, Ill., respectively. The grandparents were Bewn Thorsen of Norway, and John Johnson of Christiania, Norway. The latter came to Kendall County some time between 1834 and 1840, and was the second Norwegian to locate here. Bewn Thorsen came some time later, in the forties, and the county line of Grundy and Kendall Counties ran through his property. Mr. Johnson died July 24, 1912, when within less than two months of being ninety-two years old.

Thor B. and Bertha (Johnson) Thorsen settled in Nettle Creek Township after their marriage and spent five years there, but later moved to Newark, Kendall County, where he carried on blacksmithing, and they still reside at Newark. The family consisted of the following children: Joseph, of Waukegan, Ill., who is line superintendent for the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad; Alfred N.; Willie, who is farming; and Edith and Marie, both of whom remain at home.

Alfred N. Thorsen attended the grammar school and the Newark High School. Later he took a course in pharmacy at the Northwestern University, Evanston, where he was graduated in June, 1908. On December 18, 1909, he bought the Heiberg pharmacy at Newark, which he has since conducted, carrying a full line of drugs and druggists' sundries, also paints and oils, and his soda fountain is liberally patronized by those who appreciate good quality and sanitary service. From childhood Mr. Thorsen answered to the nickname of Abbie, and when he purchased his present business he named it the Abbie Pharmacy.

On November 25, 1908, Mr. Thorsen was married to Laura Kehl, born at Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill., a daughter of John V. and Julia (Benchenstine) Kehl, natives of Germany and Ottawa, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Thorsen have one son, John Kehl, born December 17, 1912. Mr. Thorsen belongs to the Methodist Church of Newark. He is a Republican in politics and is recognized as a young man of more than average ability. He has built up a flourish-

ing business and at the same time has made and retained friends throughout the county.

TREMAIN, Mrs. Keziah P., one of the highly respected residents of Kendall County, and a daughter of one of the pioneers of the county, was born at Plattville, Kendall County, August 1, 1840, a daughter of Daniel Platt. The latter was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1810, and came to Kendall County in 1833. His father, Thomas Platt, is supposed to have been a native of England who settled in New York in early manhood. There he married Polly Herrick, who was born near Boston, Mass., a daughter of Thomas Herrick. After marriage, Thomas Platt located at Clinton, N. Y., near Lake Champlain, but later moved to St. Lawrence County, where he and his wife both died. They reared a family of children whose names were: Marian, Leafy, Betsy, Nelson, Daniel, Edith, Polly, and Priscilla.

Daniel Platt, the father of Mrs. Tremain, was the first permanent settler in Lisbon Township, Kendall County. He was left an orphan at an early age, and thrown upon his own resources, and first worked out by the month, receiving from \$6 to \$7 for his services. When he attained his majority he continued working out for several years, commanding a better wage. On January 18, 1832, he married Esther Ricketson, who was born at Peru, Clinton County, N. Y., March 10, 1816, a daughter of Jonathan and Esther (Slyter) Ricketson, the former a member of the Society of Friends. On August 18, 1833, Daniel Platt and wife started for the West in a covered wagon, with three other families, the party including his four sisters. They made the entire trip in this way from Clinton County, N. Y., to Walker's Grove, now Plainfield, arriving at the latter place October 26, 1833. There they spent the winter, both Mr. and Mrs. Platt securing employment with a man by the name of Carpenter, who kept a hotel at Walker's Grove, receiving \$25 per month for their service. In the following March Mr. Platt left his wife at the hotel and with his team came on to Au Sable Springs, where he bought a claim from a man for \$75. There was a board cabin on the place, 10 x 10 feet, which he tore down, using the lumber in flooring his new log house. The site of that early house is marked by the stone residence owned by the Blackman family, which was completed in 1842.

Soon after settling on the land Mr. Platt established a stage station and tavern, as at that time the stage came by the place, running from Chicago to Ottawa and Peoria, and this he kept for several years. In those days it was necessary to go to Chicago for mail, and letter postage was twenty-five cents per letter, so that correspondence was infrequent. For three years Mr. Platt lived a lonely life on his prairie homestead, and had little ready money. When he arrived he bought a cow for \$10, and this left him with \$3. Building a frame house later on, he made it his home until he erected a stone house 33 x 43 feet, the material for which he

hauled from a quarry five miles distant, the lumber coming from Chicago. The original claim comprised 640 acres, but he gave a portion of the property to his father-in-law, another tract to his brother, Nelson Platt, and some land to his son, so that he finally owned only 160 acres. In 1856 he bought a stock of goods which he placed in the building now owned by E. C. Steward and in it carried on a general mercantile business until 1859, when he erected a more commodious building and continued in business until 1866, when he gave over his interests to his sons. The entire life of Mr. Platt was spent on his original homestead. His childhood home at Plattsburg, N. Y., which his ancestors founded, was the scene of a memorable battle between the British and American forces September 11, 1814. Although only four years old at the time, the bloody engagement made an indelible impression upon him and he carried it with him until his dying day. Becoming a pioneer of Kendall County, he assisted in its upbuilding, working to secure the establishment of schools, assisting in opening and improving roads, and developing farm lands; in fact, being in every way a model citizen and useful early settler. In early days he was a Democrat, but after the organization of the Republican party he supported its principles. He never consented to the use of his name on the party ticket, although twice elected a Justice of the Peace, but refused to qualify. He was Postmaster at Plattville for a number of years, and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. He and his wife had five children: Elizabeth, Daniel, Keziah P., Albert, and Levi. His death occurred February 7, 1894, and his wife died February 17, 1874.

Mrs. Keziah P. Tremain was married in Kendall County, December 29, 1864, to George F. Tremain, born at Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y., April 6, 1837, a son of William A. and Harriet (Reed) Tremain, who were natives of New York State and pioneers of Kendall County, moving here in 1839, making it their home until death. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Tremain settled on his father's homestead, where they lived three years, and then came to the present home of Mrs. Tremain in Lisbon Township, where Mr. Tremain died November 2, 1909. He and his wife had four children: Burton Platt, a farmer of Kane County, married Anna L. Wylie, and they have two children, Leslie B., born in 1895, and Lornor R., born in 1902; Fred Leigh, conducting the old homestead for his mother, married Jennie M. Cress, and they have one child, Ruth E., born 1901; Clara Mabel, wife of Nels Munson of Fannystelle, Canada; and George Ross. The last named died in infancy. Mr. Tremain was a School Director for a number of years and was President of the Plattville Cemetery Association.

TURNER, Chester.—Among the honorable pioneers of Kendall County were people bearing

the names of Turner and House, and from them, particularly on the maternal side, Chester Turner of Seward Township derives the right to consider himself a member of the pioneer stock of this desirable section of Illinois. Chester Turner, following the example of his forbears, has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and his success has justified his selection of a calling. He was born at Plainfield, Ill., January 21, 1845, a son of James and Mary (House) Turner, natives of Oneida County, N. Y., and of Columbiana County, Ohio, respectively. Chester and Lucinda (Wheeler) House, the parents of Mrs. Turner, natives of Oneida, N. Y., came to Seward Township, Kendall County, Ill., in 1833, taking up government land along Au Sable Creek. One of their sons, Rodney House, also took up a claim in Seward Township, but later sold it and went to the present site of Joliet, Ill., where he founded a wagonmaking shop, and there made the very first wagon manufactured in this section of the State. James Turner came to Kendall County with his uncle, James Mather, and here he met and married his wife. They located at Plainfield, Will County, Ill., where they lived and there the father passed away in 1847, the mother surviving until 1875. Their children were as follows: Frances, who is the widow of Dr. E. I. Russell, has kept house for her brother Chester since 1894, her husband having died at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1890; Harriet, who died in infancy; Festus J., who died in 1868, was a member of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War; Orrin, who died in 1874; and Chester.

Chester Turner was only three years old when his father died, and as his mother was left with a family of children, he was adopted by his maternal uncle, Justus House, who had no children. He and wife took the child into their home and hearts and considered him as their own, at death leaving him their farm in Seward Township. He was given the educational advantages offered by the schools of the district. This kind uncle passed away in 1904, the aunt surviving until March 24, 1906. The farm consists of 250 acres, 120 acres of which is under cultivation, and the remainder is in valuable timber. Mr. Turner rents a portion of his farm to his cousin, Dwight Amadon. The Congregational Church holds his membership, and receives his generous support. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Turner has never married, his sister making a very comfortable home for him. They enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

UPDIKE, Jay G.—Kendall County was settled by a fine class of people who came here with an idea not of speculation but of securing land for future homes, so that from the beginning they sought to have their communities under proper control, thus eliminating much of the lawless element oftentimes found in new neighborhoods. The descendants of these pioneers

are today reaping what was sown by those who went before, and in turn bearing nobly their part in the further development of the county. One of these thus representative is Jay G. Updike of Na-au-say Township. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., a son of Albert Updike, born in the same place, October 7, 1825, son of Abram G. and Mary (Hooper) Updike, of Holland descent. Albert Updike married in his native county, Sarah E. Brokaw, born in Tompkins County, N. Y., October 22, 1828, daughter of Caleb I. and Mary (French) Brokaw, natives of New Jersey, born October 12, 1792, and May 15, 1792, respectively.

After his marriage, Albert Updike first settled in his native county, where he lived until the fall of 1854, and then came to Kendall County, which continued to be his home throughout the rest of his life. In 1856, he bought land in Na-au-say Township, and lived upon it until 1874, when he located on the farm now owned by his son, Jay G. Updike, on Section 1, Na-au-say Township, and there he passed away, January 5, 1912, his wife dying May 4, 1903. He was a well informed man and always took an interest in public affairs of the day, was one of the early school teachers of Kendall County, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Three children were born to him and his wife: Allida B., born January 22, 1852, married Martin Platts, and died November 6, 1911; Jay G., born June 21, 1854; and Lorinda H., born January 14, 1859, married C. H. Morris, and died March 11, 1902.

Jay G. Updike was reared to farm pursuits, and has been interested in agricultural matters ever since boyhood. He received his educational training in the public schools of his neighborhood. In 1892 he embarked in a grocery enterprise at Plano, but after two years, returned to farming as a more congenial business. On November 16, 1892, he married in Kendall County, Miss Mary Ida Cherry, born in this county, February 5, 1862, daughter of Hamilton and Amanda (Hopkins) Cherry, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Cherry was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., June 12, 1835, died January 4, 1914. Mrs. Cherry was born near Ripley, September 14, 1838. She moved with her parents to Kendall County when she was sixteen years old, while Mr. Cherry came here with his parents when eighteen years old. They married in Kendall County, March 14, 1861, settling in Na-au-say Township, which continued to be their home, with the exception of eight years, during which they lived in Aurora, Ill. They have seven children: Mary Ida; Sarah A., who died in infancy; Charles H., of Na-au-say Township; Alice E., wife of Truman Thompson of Na-au-say Township; Sarah A., wife of A. K. Wheeler of Na-au-say Township; Robert H., who died when fifteen years old; and Harold C., who lives at Broadview, Mont.

Following his marriage, Mr. Updike bought and settled on a farm situated on Section 12, Na-au-say Township, where he lived until the

spring of 1896, in which year he located on his father's homestead, Section 1, Na-au-say Township, and this is still his home. Mr. and Mrs. Updike have had six children: Jennie E., born August 31, 1893, died September 9, 1894; Marshall C., born January 20, 1895; Mildred E., born June 16, 1896; Genevieve M., born July 14, 1898; Milton L., born January 15, 1903, and Harold, born April 5, 1905. Mr. Updike and his wife belong to the Baptist Church. They are people of worth and stand very high in the community where they have practically spent their lives.

VAN CLEVE, William E.—Mr. Van Cleve is a descendant of an old Holland family who originally spelled their name "Van Cleff." Representatives from this family were among the earliest of those to leave Holland and come to the wilderness of America to make their home, leaving the settled sureness of life there for the terrors and uncertainties of a very difficult existence here. They came in 1642, and, with others from their old home, settled in New Jersey, where they were a part of that sturdy band who would not be deterred from their views, whether religious or civic, by any force other than reason. Israel P. Van Cleave, the grandfather of William E., was born in New Jersey, Nov. 13, 1803, and was married, Sept. 21, 1825, to Miss Elizabeth W. Lee, also a native of New Jersey, born Dec. 12, 1804. He was a blacksmith by trade, but came west to devote his attentions to farming. He moved to Kendall County, Ill., in 1836, settling in the Village of Oswego, where he lived and plied his trade, for some years. Later he purchased land in Seward Township, moved to the home he built there and made this his permanent place of residence. He was unusually successful in his farming operations, and became one of the well-to-do citizens of the county, owning, at the time of his death, several hundred acres of the best land. He died from smallpox contracted in New Jersey while he was on a visit to his old home. He and his wife were the parents of four children, whose names are as follows: William L., the father of our subject, born in New Jersey, Oct. 16, 1826; David H., born in New Jersey, Jan. 24, 1829; Joseph L., born in New Jersey, Feb. 9, 1831; Mary E., born in New Jersey, Dec. 15, 1833. All of these children are now deceased.

William L. Van Cleave was ten years old when his parents moved to Kendall County. Here he grew to manhood, and made his home until his death. He was married, in Kendall County, Dec. 14, 1858, to Miss Emily Pope, a daughter of Samuel and Mary L. (Shinn) Pope, natives of New Jersey, who was born May 9, 1836, before her father and mother came west to Illinois. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Van Cleave settled near Fox Station, where he lived until the 9th of March, 1899, on which date he left this life. His wife died two years later, February, 1901. To them were born children as follows: Mary and Elizabeth, twins, born

June 8, 1862; William E., our subject; Louisa, born Sept. 27, 1868, deceased.

William E. Van Cleve was born March 14, 1866. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in the public and high schools of Fox and Yorkville. He was married, June 12, 1892, in New Richmond, Wis., to Miss Etta Smith, who became the mother of his first child—Viola May, who was born May 7, 1894. On Oct. 15, 1907, Mr. Van Cleve was married, a second time, to Miss Rachael A. Jones, a daughter of George M. and Tabitha (Stallings) Jones, who was born, in Cumberland County, Ill., Aug. 3, 1878. Two children resulted from this marriage, namely: William Harley, born July 3, 1910; Victor John, born August 12, 1911.

Mr. Van Cleve is at present carrying on his farming operations on his 185 acre property just outside of the corporation limit of Yorkville.

VANDERLIP, Frank Arthur.—Illinois numbers among her native born sons many men who have achieved distinction, but there are few who have made such marked and rapid progress as Frank Arthur Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York. He was born at Aurora, in Kane County, Ill., November 17, 1864. His parents were Charles and Charlotte Louise (Woodworth) Vanderlip. The father was born at Le Roy, N. Y., July 30, 1833, and died at Oswego, Ill., May 6, 1878. The mother was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 28, 1846, and died at Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1909. Mr. Vanderlip's parents were married December 25, 1862, at Aurora, Ill.

Frank A. Vanderlip's early school days were passed at Aurora and Oswego, and he subsequently became a student in the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago (Hon. A. M. U. of Ill., 1905; LL. D., Ill. College, 1908; LL. D. Colgate U., 1911), these collegiate honors indicating a height of intellectual attainment. Mr. Vanderlip turned his attention first to the field of journalism and in 1889 became associated with the working force of the Chicago Tribune, first as a reporter and later as financial editor. From 1894 to 1897 he was associate editor of the Economist, an authoritative financial journal of Chicago. In March, 1897, he became private secretary to Hon. Lyman Judson Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, continuing as such until June 1, of the same year, when he became Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. From 1901 until 1909 Mr. Vanderlip occupied the position of Vice president of the National City Bank of New York, in January, 1909, becoming President. Many other honors have been conferred on him. He was a delegate to the International Conference of Commerce and Industry, at Ostend, Belgium, in 1902; is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation; is a member of the council of the N. Y. University; is on the directing board of the Union Pacific Railroad and is identified officially with numerous other corporations and financial bodies.

In 1903 Mr. Vanderlip was united in marriage with Miss Narcissa Cox, of Chicago. "Beech-

wood," the beautiful family home, is a noble estate situated on the Hudson River.

Mr. Vanderlip's talents make him a versatile man. He has a number of books to his credit, thoughtful comments on vital subjects and particularly valuable as coming from the pen of one whose time and attention for every year of his manhood must have been devoted to the consideration of questions of moment to his fellow citizens. Some way he has found time also to lend himself to politics and social life and belongs to the Metropolitan, Republican, Century, Union League (New York), Cosmos (Washington), and Sleepy Hollow (Scarborough, N. Y.), of which he has been President since its organization.

VAN TASSELL, DeWitt, whose progressive agricultural methods have placed him among the prosperous farmers of Kendall County, Ill., was born in Fox Township, Kendall County, Ill., April 9, 1866, a son of Henry and Mary (Misner) Van Tassell. The parents of Mr. Van Tassell were among the early and highly respected citizens of this county.

Henry Van Tassell was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., January 18, 1834, a son of Lewis and Doretta (Scott) Van Tassell. They were of Scotch extraction, but were natives of the Empire State. In 1848 the older Van Tassells came as pioneers to Kendall County, making the journey mainly by boat, and crossed the Great Lakes to Chicago village, where they secured a team and wagon and thus reached Kendall County. Lewis Van Tassell purchased land located in Section 27, Fox Township, and there the family home was established. Henry Van Tassell was an only child and he grew up on his father's farm and farming was his occupation through life. Soon after his marriage he settled on land in Section 27, Fox Township, on which he resided until shortly before his death, when he removed to Sandwich, where his life closed on January 3, 1907. He married Mary Misner, who was born in Fox Township, September 11, 1836, a daughter of Demarquis Misner, who was born in Pennsylvania and was an early settler in Kendall County. She died on the old farm on December 27, 1900. They had two children: Carrie, who is the wife of Frank Worsley, residing at Yorkville; and DeWitt.

DeWitt Van Tassell secured his education in the local schools. In 1893 he embarked in the hardware and implement business at Millbrook, Ill., and five years later engaged in the same line at Newark, continuing to conduct his Millbrook store until it was destroyed by fire in 1899, and continued his Newark store until 1903. After selling his interests there he purchased his magnificent farm of 340 acres, in Fox Township, on which he resides. It undoubtedly is one of the finest farms in the county and is operated along modern and scientific lines.

Mr. Van Tassell was married in Kendall County, October 20, 1898, to Miss Margaret E. Budd, who was born in Fox Township, Kendall

County, May 28, 1867, a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Greenfield) Budd. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Tassell have been born two children: Marguerite, November 24, 1902; and Catherine, January 19, 1907.

Mr. Van Tassell belongs to Sheridan Lodge, No. 735, F. & A. M., and Sandwich Chapter No. 107; Newark Lodge, No. 162, Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs; and Camp No. 3490 Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Van Tassell is also active in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Woman's Club of Yorkville, while both she and husband belong to the Ancient Order of Gleaners. Mr. Van Tassell is a representative and reliable citizen and at present is serving in the office of School Director.

WAMPAH, John.—In this review of the lives of John Wampah and his immediate family is demonstrated, fully, the power that lies within us all to govern the circumstances which surround us, and to shape them to our wills, rather than be ourselves formed by them. Here is shown what industry, perseverance, and good judgment will accomplish toward bringing one to the goal for which he earnestly strives. John Wampah, was born near Yorkville, Kendall County, June 4, 1861, a son of John and Christina (Kling) Wampah, who were both born in Hanover, Germany; the father, May 1, 1820; the mother, June 1, 1821. They were married in their native country and, in the spring of 1854, emigrated to America, coming directly out to Kendall County. Their first stop was at Yorkville, where they stayed with his sister until he secured employment. His first position in the new world was as a farm hand on the farm of a Mr. Thirber. His wages were \$12.00 per month, but with the understanding that his wife should do the housework for the family. As soon as he was financially able, he rented land and commenced farming for himself. His efforts were crowned with success, and, in 1864, he purchased his excellent place in Section 11, Kendall Township, where he made his permanent residence. In this comfortable home, surrounded by the little luxuries which had been lacking in their earlier lives, Mr. and Mrs. Wampah passed peacefully away; she dying June 26, 1889, and he, November 11, of the same year. During the earlier part of their lives they had suffered the hardships and privations incident to farm life in a new and unestablished country. They started, in this country, strange to them, with hope, strength, and pluck as their only assets, but together played their hand against fate and won a happy home, numbers of friends, a well-deserved self-respect, and a moderate wealth. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and its interests were always theirs. They became the parents of the following children: Frederick, was drowned in the Fox River, at Yorkville, when twelve years old; Phebe (Mrs. Milo Stansel), lives in Oklahoma; John, the youngest member of the family.

John Wampah's first experience of work came to him on the farm, where he assisted his father, and, after finishing his training in the public schools of his native county, he chose farming as his vocation, and has always continued in this branch of productive industry. He was married, in Kendall County, January 16, 1883, to Dorothea Schale, a daughter of Henry and Amelia (Helmka) Schale, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 16, 1860. Her father and mother were both natives of Hanover, born Sept. 29, 1828 and March 28, 1839, respectively. They were married in their native country. The father came to the United States, in 1865, located in Kendall County, and two years later, was enabled to send for his family, who came and made their home with him on the farm which he had purchased. Here they lived for nearly thirty years, until the father's death, Oct. 20, 1895. His widow still survives, living, at the present time, in Kendall County. They were the parents of the eleven children here named: Dorothea (Mrs. John Wampah); August, deceased; Frederick, a farmer in Kendall County; Lena (Mrs. Louis E. Bornemann), lives in Kendall County; August, the second of that name, deceased; Minnie, lives with her mother; Louise (Mrs. Frederick Reingarot), lives in Kendall County; Henry, a farmer; Amelia (Mrs. Alfred Schlee); Rosie (Mrs. Ernest Everett); Mathilda (Mrs. William Moenkmeier).

Mr. John Wampah has now reached that period in his life when financial matters cease to be a pressing worry. He has become, solely through his own efforts, one of the thoroughly representative men of Kendall County, and he can now look back on younger days well-spent and think that he has accomplished much. In politics, Mr. Wampah has always allied himself with the Republican party, and he has served twelve years as School Director, and three as Highway Commissioner. He is President of the Farmers' Elevator Co. of Yorkville, in which he is also a Director. Mr. and Mrs. Wampah are both members of the German Lutheran Church, and have its interests close to their hearts.

WAYNE, Joseph N.—The agriculturists of Kendall County carry on their operations under particularly fortunate conditions, as the climatic influences, combined with the richness of the soil and the close proximity of a splendid market, all work towards rendering farming a very profitable occupation. One of the men engaged in farming upon a large scale is Joseph N. Wayne of Oswego Township. He was born near Oswego, February 28, 1852, a son of Thomas D. Wayne. The latter was born in Cricklade, Wiltshire, England, November 16, 1817, son of William and Sarah (Dowdswell) Wayne. Through a long and useful life, covering the greater portion of the nineteenth century, Mr. Wayne maintained a high standard as a man. Both among his acquaintances in England and America, his reputation was of the

highest. As a result of keen and energetic business methods, he accumulated a competency that enabled him to spend the evening of life in the enjoyment of all the comforts of his community. His father, who was an architect and builder, had contracts for a great deal of railroad construction, successfully carried on a large business, and for years engaged extensively in the laying out of railroads in England. There he died, at an advanced age. After his death, his widow came to America with her family. The father of Joseph N. Wayne grew to manhood in Montreal, and there and in Quebec, engaged in business as an importer, frequently visiting Europe for the purpose of making purchases. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, he went to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and was engaged there in merchandising. Following this, he spent four months on the Sandwich Islands. Returning to San Francisco, he took passage for New York, via the Isthmus. He was always an ardent sportsman, and hearing that great quantities of fine game could be found in Illinois, he was induced to come to this State. He settled at Oswego, about 1850, when it was the County Seat of Kendall County, and some time thereafter, he built an elevator and embarked in the grain and produce business, which he continued many years. In 1887, he retired from business, and returned to England, where he lived until the time of the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. In that year, he returned to his old home in Illinois, where he died January 10, 1901. He was married in England, March 31, 1845, to Miss Jemima Dommett, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Palmer) Dommett, born in England, June 30, 1813. Three children were born to this marriage: Thomas D., of Pasadena, Calif.; Pauline, deceased; and Joseph N. The mother died December 7, 1900.

Joseph N. received his educational training in the public schools of Oswego, and when about eighteen years old, he engaged in the grain and produce business with his father, and after the latter's retirement, he conducted the business alone for a number of years. Subsequently, he turned his attention to farming, and has followed that calling ever since, owning at the present time 670 acres of well improved, valuable land in Kendall County.

On October 23, 1879, Mr. Wayne was married at Bristol to Miss Emma Boutwell, who died July 6, 1880, without issue. On September 28, 1887, Mr. Wayne was married to Elizabeth H. Hudson, daughter of Judge Henry S. and Hannah E. (Dayhoff) Hudson, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Wayne was born in Chicago, August 29, 1859. Her father was born May 13, 1825, and her mother, May 19, 1834. Father died January 12, 1912; mother died February 7, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne have had three children: A babe who died in infancy; Joseph Hudson, born December 30, 1893; and Arthur Dommett, born April 2, 1898. The Wayne family holds an enviable record of achievement, and all its members have

been true to their sense of duty, and have shown in their lives a sane, sound and reliable progress in all their affairs, and none more than Joseph N. Wayne.

WEBSTER, Daniel W. (deceased), who was one of the lineal descendants of the Webster family that was made immortal by the name of the great statesman, bore the honored name, and in his personal life continued to keep it respected. He was second cousin of Daniel Webster, and was a son of Benjamin Webster, and was born October 21, 1822, at Hanover Grafton, County, N. H., being the youngest child of a family of three sons and five daughters. His mother was Roxana Chandler, a daughter of Silas Chandler, who was married when a young woman, to Benjamin Webster, who was a farmer and a prominent and valued citizen in his state. He died at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow reached the great age of ninety-one years. Their children, who attained their majority, were: Mary G., William, Emily, Roxalana, Benjamin, Sarah, Susan and Daniel W. Mary G. taught school many years, and then married E. P. Woodbury, of Haverhill, N. H. Sarah married Rev. Thomas Savage, of Bedford, N. H., who continuously, for forty-two years, preached to a Bedford Presbyterian congregation. To this couple were born two children, the elder, a son, for many years was an eminent law solicitor in Boston, and a daughter, who was the wife of F. A. Palmer, a merchant of Manchester, N. H. Susan married a minister of the Congregational Church, Rev. C. W. Wallace, of Manchester, N. H., where he served as pastor forty years. Roxalana married Webster FAVOR, and with her husband came to Illinois and settled in Little Rock Township in 1840.

The youngest of the above family, Daniel W. Webster, spent his boyhood in the old home, and as the parents were poor, he had to aid in supporting them when very young. He learned to labor and economize. He devoted his energies to the family until twenty-four years of age. In the meantime he had acquired a sound English education. After he was twenty-four years of age, he commenced farming, in his native county, on his own account, where he continued until 1865, when he came to Illinois, and rented a farm near Plano, in Kendall County. After being here three years, he removed to Iroquois County, and there purchased land and engaged in farming, and was in that place twelve years, when he sold his farm and removed to Plano, where he passed away, November 18, 1894. There were many of the Websterian qualities noticeable in this gentleman; his physical build and mental structure were of the solid and massive kind. In politics he acted with the Democrats at all times. He served as Mayor and several times as Alderman of his adopted city, and filled many other places of honor and trust of less importance.

On February 11, 1850, Daniel W. Webster and Augusta P. Robinson were joined in marriage. She was born November 2, 1821, in Epsom, the

daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Poor) Robinson, both of Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Webster were born three children: Ella A., March 30, 1851; Frederick Daniel, September 25, 1853, now engaged in business in Colorado, married Mary S. Warren, of Ashland, Kan.; Lillian W., October 5, 1859. Ella A. married Amer B. Cook, of Little Rock, who is a farmer. Lillian W. married first C. P. Barber, who died, and she then married Wallace Chapman of Vermont, who also is deceased, and she now resides in Mt. Vista, Col., with her son, Lyle W. Barber.

Mr. Webster filled his mission in life justly and well, and reared his family in a highly respectable manner. He was a Christian, but not a member of any church, and had avoided all connection with secret societies.

WEEKS, Lewis W.—Specializing in the raising of certain favorite strains of stock has been found profitable for agriculturalists the country over, and Kendall County farmers have not been slow to follow this line. Among those thoroughly interested is Lewis W. Weeks, of Big Grove Township. He was born in this township, October 22, 1855, a son of Wier S. and Senava (Sunde) Weeks, natives of Norway, who came to Big Grove Township in 1846. The father bought eighty acres of totally undeveloped land on North Prairie and immediately began making improvements, and in time had the property all fenced and placed under cultivation, and had buildings adequate for his needs. His death occurred February 3, 1900, his widow surviving him until 1904.

Lewis W. Weeks attended the schools of his district and remained with his parents after his marriage in 1882. In time he became the owner of the property, and added to it until he now has 332 acres of as fertile land as can be found in Kendall County, all in one body. On it he carries on general farming, specializing on raising Shorthorn and Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and Norman and Belgian horses. In the summer of 1911 Mr. Weeks built his handsome residence of twelve rooms and bathroom, which is supplied with hot water, and has a gas system for heat and light. His house compares favorably with any city house in point of conveniences.

On January, 18, 1882, Mr. Weeks was married (first) to Caroline B. Burhown, born in Story County, Iowa, a daughter of Benjamin and Inger Burhown. The children of this marriage were: Sadie Evelina, who is now Mrs. Michael Mickelson, of Big Grove Township; William, who is on the old homestead; Cora, who is Mrs. Hans Haxtell of Big Grove Township; Sadie, who is Mrs. Benjamin Devick of Big Grove Township; Lillie, who is Mrs. Joseph Anderson of Lisbon Township; Ella, who is Mrs. Otto Anderson of Kendall Township, and Thomas and Esther, both of whom are at home. The mother of these children died August 21, 1908. On December 28, 1911, Mr. Weeks was married (second) to Helen Dula, born in Nettle

Creek Township, Grundy County, Ill. Mr. Weeks belongs to the Lutheran Church of North Lisbon. For many years he has been a School Director of his district and has rendered the community valuable services in that office. He is a fine farmer and good business man, and his prosperity is the natural outcome of his years of intelligent effort.

WEEKS, Louis, manager of the Millington Grain and Supply Company, and one of the sterling, reliable, enterprising men of Kendall County, has been eminently successful in his business ventures. He was born in Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., November 17, 1861, a son of Samuel and Sarah G. (Foss) Weeks. The parents were natives of Massachusetts, who came to Illinois at an early day, locating at Newark, Kendall County, about the close of the Civil War. This continued to be the home of the father until his death in 1909. The mother survives, making her home with her daughter at Cabery, Fort County, Ill.

Louis Weeks received his educational training in the schools of Newark, and at Lake Forest Academy, and was brought up on a farm. Until he was about thirty years old, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, but at that time branched out into the stock business. For the following fourteen years he bought and sold stock extensively, and when the Millington Grain and Supply Company was established in August, 1905, he became its manager, continuing that relation ever since.

Mr. Weeks was married in La Salle County, Ill., in November, 1882, to Miss Carrie L. Ruble, and they have one son, Harry V., who is associated with his father in the grain business. This concern has extended the scope of its operations until it handles about 870,000 bushels of grain annually, and is the leading company of its kind in Millington and the surrounding territory. Mr. Weeks belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is as popular in that organization as he is socially, and with the same respect and confidence that his business associates accord him.

WEESE, William Stanley (deceased).—The late William Stanley Weese was for a long period of years engaged as a breeder and raiser of registered trotting and road horses, and the Bullion Stock Farm, of which he was the proprietor, became one of the best known in the State. He was born May 12, 1838, at Belleville, Canada, and was a son of John and Lora (Howell) Weese, natives of Canada, who made their home in that country all of their lives.

William S. Weese received ordinary educational advantages, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, residing with his parents until 1859, at which time he came to Plattville, Ill., and accepted a position in an uncle's blacksmith shop. Some years later he built and conducted a shop of his own, and in connection therewith maintained a carriage and repair shop. This was a successful venture, and he

disposed of it at a handsome figure, enabling him to buy 130 acres of land just east of Plattville. There he became a raiser and breeder of registered trotting and road horses, and as the years passed he developed an excellent business. He was a man of foresight, judgment and ability, and his integrity was never questioned. His death, August 31, 1906, removed from his community a man who had labored assiduously in its behalf. He was a Republican in politics, although never a politician, and was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On February 4, 1860, Mr. Weese was married to Miss Rosina Edmonds, who was born at Plattville, Ill., February 19, 1842, daughter of George and Martha (Ricketson) Edmonds. The grandparents of Mrs. Weese, Jonathan and Esther (Slyter) Ricketson, came from Steuben County, N. Y., to Plattville, Ill., about 1834, and entered land from the Government, and in the following year Mrs. Weese's parents followed them here and also secured government land, later going to Iowa, where they died in October, 1892 and 1894, respectively. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Weese were as follows: Lora, the wife of Albert Hampson, a retired farmer of Plattville; Anna, who married Frederick McCloud, of Libertyville, Ill.; Walter, a resident of Ottawa, Ill.; Carrie, who married Edward Turner, of Chicago; and Mamie, who married Jay McCloud, of Fannystell, Manitoba, Canada. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Weese has lived on the old home place, in the vicinity of which she is well known and has numerous friends.

WHEELER, Hon. Alanson K. (deceased).—The history of Kendall County is filled with a record of the privations and bravery of those sturdy frontiersmen who came into the wilderness to found new homes for their families. To them belong the credit of present development and prosperity, for they laid sound foundations upon the rock of honesty and frugality, and the superstructure which arose was fashioned after the noble beginnings. One of those indissolubly connected with early Kendall County history is the late Alanson K. Wheeler. He was born in Vermont, April 28, 1799, son of Timothy B. Wheeler, a native of Connecticut, who was twice married. His first wife was Sally Hunt, the mother of Alanson K. Wheeler.

Alanson K. Wheeler came to Kendall County in 1843, but soon returned to his home in the east. In 1845, he once more came here, and remained a short time, once more going back east. In 1846, having made satisfactory arrangements, he moved his family to Kendall County, making a permanent home in Na-au-say Township, and this continued to be his place of residence, with the exception of a few years spent at Aurora, until his death, which took place March 2, 1880.

Mr. Wheeler was married in his native State, March 7, 1821, to Miss Sally Whitlock, also a native of Vermont, born there April 9, 1800.

She died March 5, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler became the parents of eleven children: Rollin M., Mary A., Cyrus D., Hiram S., Henry C., Chloe, John A., Luna, Laura, Luna 2, and an infant that died unnamed. All are now deceased, except Rollin M. and John A.

Mr. Wheeler was a very popular man with the people, and held numerous offices of trust in Vermont before coming to Illinois, and afterwards was Assessor and Supervisor of Na-au-say Township for many years. In 1854, he represented the counties of Kendall and Kane in the State Legislature, being elected on the Republican ticket. While there he assisted in electing Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate. This was a memorable session, and Mr. Wheeler was a man of mark in it, as he was wherever he happened to be. A staunch Union man during the Civil War and loyal in his support of the Republican party, his political opinions were sought and respected. He was honest, honorable and upright in his dealings, and manly in adhering to what he felt was right, no matter what the cost might be to him personally.

WHEELER, John A.—The pioneers of Kendall County played a very important part in the history of this region, and they have reaped well-merited rewards for the hardships they endured incident to life in a new territory. One of the men who did all that lay in his power to make his community a favored one, and who stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, is John A. Wheeler of Na-au-say Township. He was born in Vermont, August 7, 1835, a son of Alanson K. and Sally (Whitlock) Wheeler. These parents were highly respected pioneers of Kendall County, both now deceased, a full sketch of whom is to be found in another part of this volume.

John A. Wheeler was brought up on the farm, and was educated in the district school. It was therefore only natural that he should turn to farming as a life occupation. In 1846, he came to Kendall County with his parents, and this has continued to be his place of residence ever since. On November 20, 1860, he was married in Kendall County to Loretta Young, born in this county, March 4, 1839, daughter of William P. and Mary (Jarvis) Young, and they had four children: Cyrus D., born August 10, 1861, died November, 1862; Alanson K., born April 4, 1866, a resident of Kendall County, married Sarah A. Cherry, born in Kendall County, August 28, 1870, daughter of Hamilton and Amanda (Hopkins) Cherry, issue, Alice M. Wheeler, and Helen A. Wheeler; Ella L., born July 4, 1868, married Charles Swift of Mitchell, S. D.; and Emma L., born May 28, 1870, died in October, 1871. Mrs. Wheeler died November 5, 1905. Mr. Wheeler served as Treasurer of the school fund in Na-au-say Township for eleven years. He is a Republican, and fraternally, is a Mason. His success in life has been the result of honest endeavor, intelli-

gently directed, and no man stands higher in public esteem than he.

WHEELER, Sheldon Hiram (deceased), was one of the leading residents of the county, and was probably as widely known throughout this section of the country as any man in his day. He came here at a very early period and became identified closely with the welfare of the county, choosing agriculture as his life work, in which he became very successful. He was born at Castleton, Rutland County, Vt., September 10, 1826, a son of Alanson K. Wheeler, who was also a native of Vermont, born in 1799. He too became an early settler of Kendall County, arriving here one year subsequent to his son Sheldon, and, like the latter, was a farmer who did much to develop this section. First a Whig and later a Republican, he was active in public affairs, aiding in the formation of the Republican party in Kendall County. He was one of the early representatives of his party in the State Assembly, and lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1880. His wife, whom he married in Vermont, bore the maiden name of Sarah Whitlock, and died in 1892. These parents had four sons and three daughters.

The first of the Wheeler family to settle in Kendall County was Rollin M. Wheeler, a brother of Sheldon H., who came here in 1843, driving through from Vermont to Illinois. He selected the land in Na-au-say Township, where he afterwards continued to make his home, buying it direct from the government. Soon afterwards, he returned to Vermont, married and brought his wife back with him. On the return trip he drove 100 head of sheep, the first flock of any size ever brought to Chicago.

Sheldon H. Wheeler came to Kendall County in 1845, and this continued his home until death, March 3, 1909. His father accompanied him from Vermont as far as Buffalo, N. Y., but did not come further west for a year. Later, Sheldon H. Wheeler, like his brother, Rollin M., brought with him a flock of sheep, and engaged quite extensively in raising sheep for many years. He erected the first frame house in 1847, the shingles and flooring for it being hauled from Chicago. Fifteen years later he built the present substantial and commodious residence. On January 4, 1866, Mr. Wheeler married Miss Mary Foulston, and they became the parents of nine children: Elizabeth, Mason and Cyrus, all of whom are deceased; Frank F., who is a resident of Kendall County; Cyrus D. 2, who resides in Steele County, N. D.; John A., who is a resident of Will County, Ill.; Beth R.; Mary J., who is the wife of W. H. Davis of Kendall County; and Oliver J., who is a resident of Kendall County. In local politics Mr. Wheeler was independent, although in national matters he was a Republican, and while not a politician, he served in many local offices, holding every township office excepting those of collector and constable. Fraternally he was a member of Oswego Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Aurora Chapter, R. A. M. He was a kind and indul-

gent father, a loving husband and a good neighbor, and no man stood higher in public regard in Kendall County.

Seth R. Wheeler was born April 25, 1876, on the farm which is his present home. He was married in Anoka County, Minn., January 17, 1906, to Miss Maude Dwyer, a native of Kane County, Ill., born in Aurora, February 28, 1876, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gates) Dwyer, and they have three children: Charles R., who was born December 3, 1906; Ralph D., who was born October 20, 1908; and Edward, born April 25, 1912. Mr. Wheeler is one of the progressive and substantial young men of this county and is highly respected by all who know him.

WHEELER, Rollin M.—The old families of Kendall County are still represented here by men of substance, who have amassed comfortable fortunes within its boundaries, and are proud of their connection with this favored section of the State. One of those belonging to one of the most honored of these pioneer families is Rollin M. Wheeler of Na-au-say Township. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., a son of the late Hon. Alanson K. and Sally (Whitlock) Wheeler, natives of Vermont, and pioneers of Kendall County. A full sketch of these honored people is to be found elsewhere in this work.

Rollin M. Wheeler was brought up to a farming life, and has been interested along agricultural lines ever since, attaining to enviable distinction as a farmer. His educational training was secured in the schools of his native place, and in a seminary at Castleton, Vt. In 1843, he came to Kendall County, entering 400 acres of land in Na-au-say Township, but in August, 1844, he returned to Vermont. On September 17, 1844, he was married in Washington County, N. Y., to Miss Phoebe Todd, born in that county, July 13, 1821, daughter of Jonathan L. and Sarah (Wing) Todd. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Wheeler came back to Kendall County, settling on his new farm, and has continued to live on it ever since. His beloved wife passed away on it, February 15, 1905, having borne him three children: Henry W., born June 27, 1846, died October 31, 1897; Sarah E., born February 3, 1849, died February 5, 1882; and Guy C., born September 4, 1855, lives in Kendall County, in the same township as his father.

Mr. Wheeler is a staunch Republican, and was prominent earlier in life as a delegate to various conventions, taking his part in the issues of the day. He served ten consecutive years as Assessor of Na-au-say Township, and was always a leader in securing good government and improvement of existing conditions.

WHITFIELD, Archibald J.—The desirability of Kendall County land has induced many of the younger generation of native born sons of this locality to devote their time and energy towards the cultivation of the soil, with the result that those who have so interested them-

selves are now recognized as being among the leading men of their several communities. One of these progressive agriculturalists is Archibald J. Whitfield of Fox Township, born on the farm he now occupies, October 31, 1878, a son of George and Josephine (Laufer) Whitfield. The educational training of Mr. Whitfield was secured in the public schools of Millbrook, and the High School of Yorkville, from which he was graduated in 1899. He was reared to an agricultural life, so that when, in 1900, he took charge of his father's farm on section 16, he was able to do so intelligently and to conduct it profitably. He has further developed this fine property, and is now one of the leading farmers of Fox Township.

On December 30, 1903, Mr. Whitfield married Violet Alverda Cotton, born in Yorkville, this county, March 29, 1884, daughter of Byron A. and Priscilla J. (Kerr) Cotton. Since 1909, Mr. Whitfield has acted as Town Clerk of Fox Township, being elected to that office on the Democratic ticket, but aside from this he has not been an aspirant for public honors. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and enjoys his connections with this order. A thoroughly progressive young man, he believes in modern methods in his work, and is a strong advocate of improvements in his township.

WHITFIELD, Charles B.—A very important feature of small town life in Kendall County, as elsewhere in Illinois, is the settlement in the villages of retired farmers who are spending their declining years in ease and plenty, having earned these luxuries through strenuous days of tilling the soil. Millbrook is the home of a number of these representative men, and among them none stands higher than Charles B. Whitfield. He was born in Fox Township, January 26, 1856, a son of William and Jane (Evans) Whitfield, and was brought up to an agricultural life. His education was received in the Millbrook public school, and he has spent his life in this locality.

On February 10, 1881, Mr. Whitfield was married in Yorkville to Miss Mary Laufer, born in Millbrook, September 1, 1861, daughter of Mathias and Mary (Kreps) Laufer, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in youth. They were married in Kendall County, where they were engaged in farming for many years. Here he died in 1867. His widow survived him, and later married John Fay, and now makes her home in Millbrook. By her first marriage, the mother of Mrs. Whitfield had six children: Josephine, wife of George Whitfield of Aurora; Madeline, wife of Jacob Drietzler of Des Moines, Iowa; John, deceased; Mary, wife of Charles B. Whitfield; Margaret W., deceased, and Edward W., of Fox Township. To the second marriage, there were born: Emma Fay, deceased; Charles S. Fay, of Fox Township; and Dora A., wife of Jacob S. Budd of Fox Township.

Soon after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield

settled on a farm situated on Sections 29 and 30, which continued to be the homestead until October, 1906, when Mr. Whitfield retired to Millbrook. He still owns a fine farm of 135 acres in Fox Township, as well as his beautiful residence in Millbrook, which is surrounded by two acres of ground. He and his wife have had three children: Leslie B., born March 3, 1882, who conducts his father's farm, married Ethel Grace Francis, a native of DeKalb, Ill., born February 14, 1883, daughter of Joseph P. and Mary (Lowe) Francis; Jennie Pearl, born April 13, 1885, died September 15, 1895; and George M., born November 5, 1898, now attending East Aurora High school.

Mr. Whitfield is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife belongs to the Royal Neighbors. They are very highly respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and well merit the confidence they have inspired. Mr. Whitfield takes pride in the fact that his material success has been gained through his own efforts, and that his life has been honorable and upright.

WHITFIELD, Francis E., whose connections with agricultural matters in Fox Township are of so progressive a character as to place him in the front rank of successful farmers of Kendall County, is a native of this locality, having been born in the township February 14, 1854, a son of William and Jane (Evans) Whitfield. William Whitfield was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 13, 1814, son of Edward and Nancy (Veasey) Whitfield, the former a miller by trade, and the latter a daughter of Thomas Veasey.

William Whitfield learned to be a miller in his native land, and upon attaining his majority, 1836, came to the United States, where he found employment at his trade in Troy, N. Y. From there he subsequently went to Rochester, N. Y., and still later, via the Great Lakes to Detroit, Mich., from which city he walked to Chicago. Still later, he walked to Dayton, La Salle County, Ill., where he continued to work at his trade. In the spring of 1845 he came to Fox Township, Kendall County, buying 132 acres of land on Section 9, for \$1,800. This farm was on Hollenback's Run, and had on it a small mill, which he operated for some years. In subsequent years he bought 156 acres of land for \$2,000, located on Sections 10 and 15, and, settling upon the property, devoted all his attention to agriculture. This continued to be his home until his death, April 3, 1889. From time to time, as opportunity had offered, he added to his holdings until he owned 1,100 acres of land, all in Kendall County, which was very valuable, so that he was a man of means and a substantial citizen. On June 26, 1845, he married Miss Jane Evans, born in Huron County, Ohio, August 3, 1826, daughter of Francis and Mary (Pyatt) Evans, pioneers of Kendall County. Mrs. Whitfield died January 2, 1882. She and her husband were the parents of eight children: An infant daughter, who died soon

after birth; George, of Aurora, Ill.; Susan, wife of Ward Shaw, a farmer of Fox Township; William, a former resident of Kendall County, died October 11, 1907; Francis E.; Charles, of Millbrook, Ill.; John, of Plano, Ill.; and Martha, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Ward Shaw.

Francis E. Whitfield was reared on his father's farm, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His educational training was received in the public schools of Millbrook. Mr. Whitfield was married in Fox Township, December 5, 1882, to Nora Burns, born in Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., September 25, 1860, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Mahoney) Burns, both natives of Ireland, from whence they came to the United States when young. They married in Pennsylvania, coming to Kendall County in 1875, where they bought land and made their home. Mr. Burns died in 1884, aged fifty-six years, and Mrs. Burns in 1903, aged eighty-one years. They were the parents of three children: Margaret, wife of John M. Whitfield of Plano; Nora, Mrs. Whitfield, and John, who died in 1907.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Whitfield settled on the farm where he now lives, which comprises 204 acres of rich land, which he is cultivating according to modern methods. There are two children in the family: Frederick V., born March 4, 1886, assisting his father in the farm work; and Mabel G., born August 4, 1890, a charming young lady, the center of a circle of friends who often gather at the pleasant Whitfield home. Mr. Whitfield is one of the wealthy farmers of his section, and none is more highly respected here than he.

WHITFIELD, George, one of the men who have nobly borne their part in the development of Kendall County, is a native son of this locality, having been born in Fox Township, January 30, 1848, a son of William Whitfield. The latter was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 13, 1814, a son of Edward and Naney (Veasey) Whitfield. William Whitfield came to the United States in 1836, first working as a miller at Troy, N. Y., for some time, and at other places, among them being Rochester, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich. From the latter city he walked to Chicago, and thence to Dayton, La Salle County, Ill. In 1845 he located in Fox Township, where he afterwards made his home until death. He married Miss Jane Evans, a native of Ohio, born in Huron County, August 3, 1826, and they had eight children: Mary A., George, Susan A., William, Francis E., Charles B., John M. and Martha J.

George Whitfield was reared as a farmer, and educated in the public schools of Fox Township. He married in Kendall County, February 20, 1877, Josephine Laufer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1855, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Krapf) Laufer. After his marriage, Mr. Whitfield settled on a farm near Millboro, where he resided until 1903, when he moved to Evanston, and lived there three years. He then went to Aurora, which is still his home.

He and his wife have had two children: Archibald J., born October 31, 1878, who resides in Kendall County; and Josie Dell, born February 20, 1884, wife of Charles F. Carnes of Aurora. Mr. Whitfield is widely and favorably known as a man of strict probity, whose life work has been crowned with ultimate success.

WILLIAMS, Judge Clarence S.—The dignity and honor which crown a man when he is placed upon the bench usually compensate him for the difficulties he has successfully encountered and the struggles he has had in his legal career. Judge Clarence S. Williams is one of the men of Kendall County who have proven their worth as a man and jurist. He is the second son of William and Belle (Lee) Williams, the former of whom was born on a farm near the village of Norway, La Salle County, Ill., October 15, 1845. His early life was passed upon a farm, and when he attained to maturity he married, March 13, 1870, his wife having been born near Stavanger, Norway, November 16, 1852, a daughter of Andrew A. and Isabell Lee. Three children were born to William Williams and wife, namely: Gerald A., Clarence S., and Ida E., the latter dying of scarlet fever at the age of eleven years. In 1872, the year following the great Chicago fire, the family moved to that city, where Clarence S. Williams was born, but a return was made to the farm in La Salle County during 1875. There they remained until 1883, when they came to Kendall County, where the father established himself in the clothing business in Newark. In 1890 he was appointed to a position at the state house at Springfield, Ill., he going to attend to them, and his wife and family remaining at Newark. In 1901, while he was discharging these duties at Springfield, Mr. Williams was taken sick and died there April 27, 1901, never rallying sufficiently to be taken to his home at Newark. He was a man of strict integrity and clean moral character, respected by all who knew him.

Clarence S. Williams was born at Chicago, August 10, 1873, so was about ten years old when the family moved to Newark, and after completing a common school education he entered upon a mercantile life at Newark, pursuing this line of business at both Newark and Millbrook until 1898, when he was elected Treasurer of Kendall County. After four years in this position, he was elected County Clerk of this County, and so served for eight years. In 1910, he was elected Judge of the County Court of Kendall County, which he still holds.

On August 24, 1898, Judge Williams was married at Millbrook, Kendall County, Ill., to Mary Effa Budd, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Greenfield) Budd, of Millbrook. Jacob Budd was prominent in the political life of Millbrook, working with the Republican party, and was for many years Supervisor of Fox Township. Three children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Williams, as follows: Jeanette, Gladys E., and Kenneth B. Judge Williams was reared in

the faith of the Lutheran Church, in which he was confirmed. He is a Republican in politics. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is best shown by his having been chosen time after time to hold important positions of public trust, and that he is still representing the people of the county in one of their most responsible offices.

WILLIAMS, Samuel E.—Bristol Township has its full quota of representative, progressive, modern agriculturalists who are united in their determination to maintain the present high standard of their section. One of these men, well representative of the best interests of his county, is Samuel E. Williams, born in Delaware, February 11, 1846, a son of John and Catherine (Rittenhouse) Williams, a grandson on the maternal side of William and Ann (Bohm) Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia. John Williams was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1817, a son of John and Elizabeth (Stowman) Williams. He learned the trade of carpenter in young manhood, and followed it for some years, but later purchased land in Kendall Township, Kendall County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1872, when he retired to Yorkville, and there died September 27, 1897. His widow survived him until October 25, 1905. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Samuel E.; Anna M., deceased; Clara V., who lives in Yorkville; Roxana, also a resident of Yorkville; and Helen J. and Lina E., both deceased. John Williams was one of the developers of Kendall County, and was a man of whom his descendants may well be proud, for he stood at all times for the highest type of citizenship. Not only did he do his full duty by his immediate family, but he set an example for all to follow, and was always ready and willing to lend his aid to the furtherance of all measures he deemed would work for the ultimate good of the people at large.

Samuel E. Williams was reared on the home farm, securing his educational training in the public schools of Kendall County. He was married in this county, January 25, 1872, to Miss Cornelia Lowry, born in Kendall County, April 12, 1846, daughter of James B. and Harriet (McClintock) Lowry, natives of Pennsylvania and New York states, respectively. The father was born September 26, 1798, and the mother, June 9, 1818. They settled in Kendall County in 1842, and afterwards made this county their home, the father passing away here in May, 1881, and the mother in March, 1878. They were the parents of ten children: Sarah, Nancy, George, Cornelia, Nathaniel, Adelaide, Gertrude, Carrie, Lillian and William.

After his marriage, Mr. Williams settled on his father's homestead in Kendall Township, where he lived for four years, then moved to Bristol Township, which continued to be his home until 1878. He then went to Vermilion County, where he bought land and lived until 1886. In that year he bought land and moved to Ford County, but in 1892 came back to Ken-

dall County, and until 1902 lived in Fox Township. In that year he bought his present property, and, moving upon it, proceeded to further improve it. He owns and conducts one of the finest farms in Bristol Township, situated on Fox River, about half way between Yorkville and Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of five children: Gertrude L., Edwin S., Clifford J., Grace E. and Catherine L. Mr. Williams and family are justly numbered among the very best families in the county. Fraternally, Mr. Williams belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is as popular in this connection as he is in his home neighborhood.

WOLCOTT, John, now living retired at Yorkville, Ill., has been a resident of Kendall County, Ill., for a long period, and is well known all over the county, and despite advancing years still takes much interest in the management of his farm of 117 acres, on which he resided from 1876 to 1900, when he came to Yorkville. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., March 17, 1836.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Wolcott came first to Kendall County, and as he had had agricultural training, he was hired by Dr. Cook during that summer as a farm helper. He then went to Virginia, and during 1870-71-72 he had charge of a plantation of 600 acres, which belonged to a Northern investor, and was also superintendent of another plantation on James Island, which included the old settlement of Jamestown, which then was represented only by the tottering church and a pile of debris. The plantation covered the very site of Capt. Smith's most romantic adventure and is situated about forty miles from Norfolk, Va. At one time this plantation belonged to George B. Field, a relative of the late Marshall Field, the Chicago millionaire merchant. The property above-mentioned changed hands and then Mr. Wolcott returned to Kendall County and again entered the employ of Dr. Cook, who was a physician practicing at Aurora, but who owned the Highland farm in Fox Township. In 1876 Mr. Wolcott bought 117 acres adjoining Dr. Cook's property, paying \$60 per acre, and still owns the place. He made many substantial improvements and continued to personally operate the farm until he moved to Yorkville, and still passes much time there, having his son-in-law as partner and tenant.

Mr. Wolcott was married February 3, 1881, to Mrs. Sarah J. (Roberts) Austin, widow of Nathaniel Y. Austin and daughter of Hendrick and Elizabeth (Scott) Roberts. They were born in New Jersey, and later he was a farmer in Kendall County. By her first marriage Mrs. Wolcott had three daughters: Jennie, deceased; Evalina Austin, wife of Frank Dunn, of Wahpeton, N. Dak., and they have two children, Walter and Margerie; and Jessie Austin, wife of Raymond Reynolds, of Wayne, Nebr., and they have two children, Helen E. and John A. Mr. Austin was a farmer in Kendall County and died at Yorkville when aged thirty-

three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott one daughter was born; Bessie C., who is the wife of W. E. Harnley, who operates the farm for his father-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Harnley have two children, Donald W. and John G. Mr. Wolcott has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1878, and is a Deacon in the church at Pavilion. His family are also members of this church.

WOLLENWEBER, August.—As the world advances new discoveries are being made along every line and in nothing is this progressive spirit more clearly displayed than in farming operations. The most successful agriculturalists of today are those who operate along scientific lines, taking advantage of every improvement and new method. One of the men who ranks among the leaders as a modern farmer is August Wollenweber of Kendall Township. He was born in Wezen, Gandersheim, Prussia, Germany, February 9, 1860, son of Ernest and Anna (Mueller) Wollenweber, also natives of the same place as their son. There the father was born September 4, 1826, and the mother on February 4, 1825. They married in their native country, and in 1877 immigrated to America, settling in De Kalb County, Ill., where the father died November 27, 1882. The mother later came to Kendall County and died at the home of a daughter on September 14, 1893. They had six children: Hermena, who is the wife of August Borchers, of De Kalb County, Ill.; Louise, who is deceased; August; Alvina, who is the wife of Edward Schur of Kendall County, and two that died in infancy, unnamed.

August Wollenweber came to America with his parents when seventeen years of age. Having been brought up a farmer, he has continued to be one all his life, with very gratifying results. When twenty-five years old he began working for himself, and since then has accumulated considerable means. On October 6, 1887, Mr. Wollenweber was married in Kendall County to Bertha Hage, born in Kendall County April 17, 1865, daughter of Frederick and Johanna (Leifheit) Hage. In March of the following year Mr. Wollenweber moved to Kendall County, where for seven years he operated his father-in-law's farm in Kendall Township, but in 1896, settled on the one where he now resides, which he had bought the year before. This property was in bad shape, as the former owner had let it run down so that Mr. Wollenweber had a great deal to do to bring it into its present fine condition. He erected new buildings and now has one of the best and most desirable farms in the county, owning a fraction over 163 acres of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Wollenweber have had seven children: Lizzie, who was born September 1, 1888, married April 27, 1913, Hermann Henne of Kendall County; Ernest, who was born July 17, 1890; August, who was born August 16, 1892; Louis, who was born April 27, 1897; Gertrude, who was born October 13, 1899; Helen, who was born November 9, 1901; and Ruth,

who was born December 3, 1906. The family belongs to the German Lutheran Church, in which they are active. Mr. Wollenweber is justly regarded as one of the best representatives of the agricultural class in the county, and his commercial standing and business integrity is recognized.

WOOLLEY, George, one of the men who is proud of the fact that Kendall County is his birthplace, was born in Oswego Township, April 7, 1845, a son of George and Emma F. Woolley, both natives of England. The father was born in Devonshire, and the mother in London, and they were married in their native land. After coming to America they located in Oswego Township, Kendall County, Ill., which continued to be their home until death claimed them. By trade the father was a baker, but after coming to Kendall County devoted himself to farming, and was successful along this line, owning at the time of his death several hundred acres of rich farm land. He and his wife had eight children: William, Elizabeth, George, Charles, Louis M., Frank, and two who died in infancy.

George Woolley has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and the success which has attended him proves that he was wise in his choice of a calling. After his marriage Mr. Woolley located on a farm in Oswego Township, which continued to be his home until the fall of 1902, when he retired from the farm, moving to Aurora, although he still owns 600 acres of as fine land as can be found in Kendall County. A body of 1,500 acres of land in Palmer County, Tex., he disposed of and now owns 600 acres in Wisconsin. He holds some valuable property in Oswego village as well, for he appreciates the worth of Kendall County realty.

Mr. Woolley was married at Joliet, Ill., to Sarah J. Jenkins, now deceased, who was born in Huron County, Ohio, March 15, 1846, daughter of David and Jane (Richards) Jenkins. Four children have been born of this marriage: Emma J., wife of Leonard F. Shoger of Kendall County; Albert L. of Kendall County; Ellen G. of the same county; and Eva M., wife of Raymond Parkhurst of Kendall County. Mr. Woolley and family are numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of this part of the State.

WORMLEY, Fred C.—No mere words can depict the work of the pioneers of Kendall County. Twentieth century civilization knows little of the deprivations of life in the wilderness, a half a century ago. Yet if it had not been for the efforts, and purposeful struggles of these early settlers, those living in Kendall County today would be without the comforts they now enjoy. One of the families closely associated with the progress of this locality is that of Wormley, and one of its representatives worthy of his name, is Fred C. Wormley of Oswego Township. He was born in this township, February 25, 1860, a son of William and Ann M. (Van Sickle) Wormley.

William W. Wormley was born February 10, 1830, a son of John H. and Sarah A. (Townsend) Wormley. At a very early day, they moved to Kendall County, making the trip overland with an ox-team and covered wagon, and settled in Oswego Township, where they entered land, and lived for many years. They were the parents of four children: William W., Sarah, Eliza and John T., all of whom are deceased. William W. Wormley came with his parents to Kendall County, and was married here, February 15, 1852, to Miss Ann M. Van Sickle, born in New Jersey, February 9, 1834, daughter of Daniel and Christina (Kramer) Van Sickle. Soon after his marriage, William W. Wormley settled on the farm now owned by his son, Fred C., and this remained his home until his death, October 6, 1892. His widow survived him until September 10, 1910, when she also passed away. They were the parents of three children: Lila V., born October 19, 1852, widow of Henry Colver, of Aurora, Ill.; Ida, born January 22, 1856, wife of Frank Pinney of Yorkville; and Fred C., of Oswego Township.

Fred C. Wormley was reared a farmer, and educated in the public schools of Oswego, and at Jennings Seminary, Aurora. His farm is one of the fine ones of his township, and he takes pride in keeping everything up to standard. On February 15, 1893, Mr. Wormley was married in Aurora to Miss Emma J. Van Sickle, born October 22, 1869, daughter of Daniel and Christina (Robison) Van Sickle, the latter now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wormley are people who stand high in public estimation, and are known to be kind-hearted neighbors and generous friends.

WORMLEY, George D.—Kendall County sent out to defend the Union some of the bravest soldiers that helped to win victory for the North, and among them was George D. Wormley of Oswego, now retired, but formerly largely engaged in farming. He was born in Oswego Township, October 21, 1844, a son of William M. Wormley. The latter was born in Wormleysburg, near Harrisburg, Pa., March 2, 1805, son of John Wormley, born in Pennsylvania about 1811. The latter settled near Elmira, N. Y., where he conducted a mill for some years, but later came to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards lived until his death. William M. Wormley came with his parents to New York, and there learned the trade of an iron-working millwright and blacksmith. In the spring of 1834 he came west, first locating in Aurora, where he lived only a few months, working at his trade. Soon thereafter, however, he came to Kendall County, and entered land on the Fox River, in what is now Oswego Township, where he lived until about 1852. He then sold and bought an adjoining farm, which continued his home until he retired to Oswego, in 1882. On April 16, 1836, he married Elizabeth Van Fleet, born in Whitehouse, N. J., June 21, 1818, and they had seven children: James, deceased; Abram V., of Harwood, Mo.; Maria M., deceased; Alfred M., de-

ceased; George D.; Susan M., deceased, as is Emma.

George D. Wormley was reared a farmer, and has continued to be one all his life. He was educated in the public schools of his county. On April 26, 1862, responding to the call of patriotism, he enlisted in Company L, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served three years, being honorably discharged April 26, 1865. During these years of danger and privation, Mr. Wormley never failed in his duty as a soldier, and won the friendship and respect of his comrades and the confidence of his superior officers.

At the close of the war, Mr. Wormley returned to Kendall County, and on September 14, 1865, was married to Emma A. King, born in Kendall County. She died September 3, 1866. On December 25, 1872, Mr. Wormley married Emma L. Richards, born in Oswego Township, July 8, 1855, daughter of Moses J. and Emeline (Smith) Richards. Two children were born of this marriage: M. J., born November 1, 1874, a merchant at Rochelle, Ill.; and Harry J., born February 1, 1877, and died December 23, 1891. M. J. Wormley married Miss Edith Edwards, and they have one son, Edward J.

Mr. Wormley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Raven Lodge No. 303 of Oswego, and is a charter member of Lorraine Chapter No. 70, O. E. S., as is his wife. They are rightly numbered among the very best people of Kendall County, and deserve the esteem in which they are held.

WORMLEY, Myron L., owner of a magnificent farm of 328 acres in Oswego Township, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Steuben County, N. Y., September 29, 1843, a son of Henry Wormley, also born in New York, in the same county as his son. November 17, 1819, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Gillette) Wormley, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, born August 17, 1796, and December 2, 1797. Samuel Wormley died February 14, 1868, and his wife, August 10, 1852. They were the parents of seven children, Henry Wormley being the eldest. The latter married in his native county, Rhoda Johnson, a native of New York, born in Chenango County. In 1849, he moved to Kendall County, Ill., settling in Oswego Township, where he purchased land and lived until 1881, when he retired from the farm and moved to Aurora. This city continued to be his home until his death. On leaving New York, he had only \$800 with which to make his start in his new home, but he was industrious and saving, and made good use of the opportunities that presented themselves, and so became one of the substantial men of Kendall County, owning before his death about 400 acres of land in this county, and 360 acres in Wright County, Iowa, in addition to valuable property in Aurora. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Myron L.; Harriet F., widow of N. J. Thomas, who resides in Aurora; and Lucius G., who also is a resident of Aurora.

Myron L. Wormley received his educational training in the schools of his neighborhood, and was reared to be a farmer, and has continued to direct his efforts along agricultural lines, with marked success. On December 28, 1868, Mr. Wormley was married in Howard County, Iowa, to Mary A. Ashley, born in Livingston County, N. Y., May 3, 1844, daughter of Carlos C. and Helen (Messenger) Ashley, both natives of New York, who settled in Howard County, Iowa, in 1860. After his marriage, Mr. Wormley settled on the farm now his home. He and his wife became the parents of two children: Nellie R., born November 9, 1872, wife of John Herren of Oswego Township; and Arthur F., born September 1, 1875, who resides with his father and is an able assistant in the farm work. Mr. Wormley has been a Republican since casting his first vote, and while never an office seeker, has been honored by election to several important offices. In 1894, he was elected Supervisor and Poor Master of Oswego Township, and re-elected in 1896, serving in all four years. In 1907, he was again elected to the same office, and re-elected in 1909, and 1911. For a number of years, he has been School Director, and for two years, was School Trustee. His fine farm of 328 acres is one of the best in the township, and he operates it in a thoroughly up-to-date manner. He enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and their respect for his many excellent traits of character.

WUNDER, William R.—Within recent years the supplying of pure food has become obligatory, and the reputable modern merchants are glad to comply with State and National regulations, for they realize that these protect them as well as their customers. One of the best known and most reliable purveyors of meats in Kendall County is William R. Wunder, of Newark, proprietor of the only meat market in that city. Having been engaged in this line of business since boyhood he understands it thoroughly and meets the requirements of the people so entirely that he has no competition. Mr. Wunder was born at Philadelphia, Pa., September 25, 1856, a son of Paul and Barbara Ann (Rittenhouse) Wunder, natives of Philadelphia. The father was a butcher by trade, and on coming to Newark, Ill., in 1862, engaged for a time in a general stock shipping business until 1872, when he opened a meat market and continued it until his death in 1892. His widow survived him until 1900. Their children were: George, who is of Naperville, Ill.; William; Fannie, who is the widow of Frank Strubler of Naperville; and Clara, who is Mrs. Lon Cartwright, of Fowler, Ind.

William R. Wunder attended the schools of Newark, and in boyhood began helping his father in the meat market. When he attained his majority, the father took him into partnership and at the death of the father the son became sole proprietor. In 1906, William R. Wunder took his son Clifford into partnership and they now conduct the business as co-partners.

On October 1, 1878, when he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Wunder married Belle Lutyens, born at Lanark, Ill., October 16, 1856, a daughter of William and Hannah (Smith) Lutyens, natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Wunder have had children as follows: Lillie, born August 19, 1878, who married Sherman Budd of Millbrook, Ill., and they have two children, Anita and William W.; Addie, born May 11, 1882, who is at home; Clifford, born September 6, 1883, who married Carrie Johnson; and George, born November 26, 1894, who is at home. Mr. Wunder and family are members of the Methodist Church which he has served as a trustee for several years. He has been a trustee of Newark and also a member of the School Board, having been elected on the Republican ticket as he is a supporter of the principles of that party. A man of high business honor and capable in this line of work he has honorably forged ahead and is now one of the leading men of his county.

YOUNG, Albert A.—Kendall County land pays large returns to those who know how to cultivate it, enabling them to retire from strenuous action in time to enjoy the comforts procured through their former industry. One of those who has been fortunate enough to gain wealth through agriculture in this section is Albert A. Young, of North Yorkville. He was born in New York City, May 16, 1844, a son of John and Sarah (Lansing) Young, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. The father was born in Westchester County, October 1, 1818, and the mother in New Haven, Conn., October 31, 1822. They were married in New York City. He was a merchant at Pleasantville, near New York City, for several years, but in 1855, he moved his family to Kendall County, Ill., settling in Fox Township, where he worked by the month for the first year, for \$13 per month. Subsequently, he rented land and engaged in farming. The mother died October 26, 1844, having borne her husband ten children, five of whom grew to maturity: Edmund H., of Fulton, Ill.; Albert A.; Fannie M., wife of Lewis G. Rarick of Chicago; Charles H., a farmer of Kendall County; and Harriet E., wife of J. N. Hathaway of Kendall County. After the death of his wife, Mr. Young returned to his native county, and married Mrs. Fannie Chaydene, coming back later on to Kendall County, but only remained a short time. He then went back to New York, where his second wife died. Once more, he came to Kendall County, and here died, October 27, 1899.

Albert A. Young was reared a farmer, and has always been engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He first rented land in Fox Township for some years, then rented a farm in Bristol Township until 1872, when he bought 113 acres in that same township, where he lived until 1877. In that year he bought and settled on 225 acres near Yorkville and cultivated it until 1894, when he bought his present home in the city of North

Yorkville, a beautiful place, comprising eleven acres.

On January 8, 1867, Mr. Young was married in Kendall County to Miss Lucy A. Palmer, born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., October 23, 1846, daughter of Gordon and Betsy (Kelley) Palmer, both natives of New York, the former born in Jefferson County, September 16, 1811, and the latter in St. Lawrence County, October 3, 1824. They were married in St. Lawrence County, March 5, 1843. In 1852, they came to Kendall County, and here resided until death claimed them, the father dying May 18, 1873, and his wife May 1, 1885. They were the parents of eight children: Ira F., a physician at Onarga, Ill.; Lucy A., wife of Mr. Young; Harriet A., deceased; Helen A., wife of Lyman Austin of Gouverneur, N. Y.; Fred G. of Kendall County; Daniel F. of Kendall County; Elizabeth L., wife of W. H. Healy of Aurora; and Jennie E., wife of A. N. Healy of Aurora.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young: Fred G., born October 12, 1867, of Yorkville; John F., born September 14, 1872, of Aurora; Edgar H., born December 12, 1876, of Dwight, Ill.; Bessie A., born January 13, 1882, at home; and Edna E., born June 24, 1884, wife of Virgil P. McElroy. Mr. Young is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His wife belongs to the Congregational Church. Both are very estimable people, highly esteemed, with many warm, personal friends throughout the county.

YOUNG, Horace, whose mercantile operations entitle him to distinction as one of the leading merchants of Kendall County, is, as well, a representative man of Bristol, the scene of his activities, and is an honored pioneer of this locality. Mr. Young was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., now Fulton County, May 10, 1841, a son of George H. and Catherine (Empie) Young, both natives of the Empire State, born August 24, 1792, and March 27, 1801, respectively. They married in their native State, March 19, 1820, and in 1846, moved to Kendall County, Ill., settling in Bristol Township, where he purchased land. This continued the family residence until 1864, when removal was made to the village of Bristol, where the father died May 28, 1875. His widow survived him until March 25, 1891. He was one of the highly respected men of his county, honorable and upright in all his dealings with men, and his word was accepted as other men's bonds. He was a soldier at Sackett Harbor during the War of 1812. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Church for many years. They were the parents of twelve children: George W., Nancy, and Christian, all deceased; Robert, who lives in Kansas; Margaret, widow of Galusha Stebbins of Bristol; Elizabeth and Mary, both deceased; Nimrod, of Kansas; Emeline, Matilda, and Eli, all deceased; and Horace.

Horace Young was brought up on the farm, and educated in the country schools. In 1864,

he accepted a clerkship in a store owned by Charles G. Morgan at Bristol, and in 1873, succeeded him, continuing the business for some years. After selling this store to L. A. Rickard, he embarked in a grain business at Bristol, continuing it until 1903. In 1887, he once more embarked in a mercantile line at Bristol, and still conducts his store.

On September 20, 1876, Mr. Young was married at Wapella, DeWitt County, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Cone, born in Kentucky, June 25, 1853, daughter of the Rev. Sullivan S. and Lettie J. (Turner) Cone, and two sons were born to this marriage: Calvin P., and Leroy S., the former of whom is manager of the Fox River Butter Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and the latter is a salesman for the American Steel and Wire Company at Chicago. Mrs. Young died August 10th, 1912. Mr. Young is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of his county, and has served his community in many offices. In June, 1882, he was appointed Postmaster at Bristol, and has been in that office for some time. He was also Township Assessor, Collector and Clerk, and is the present Assessor of Bristol Township. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church, of which he has been a member for fifty-nine years.

Mrs. Young's parents were also numbered among the pioneers of Kendall County. Her father was a native of Connecticut, having been born in Winchester, that State, September 22, 1822. Both the Young and Cone families are representative ones in Kendall County, and Mr. Young is a man widely and favorably known. His business has continued to increase with each succeeding year, and he is recognized as one of the most reliable business men in this part of the State.

ZEITER, Jacob, who, in his everyday life, is proving the worth of the German-American, especially in the development of land for agricultural purposes, is one of the fine men of Kendall County, and excellent farmers of Kendall Township. He was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, December 22, 1868, son of William and Appolonia (Burkhart) Zeiter, the father born there in 1833 and the mother in 1837. They married in their native country, and in the spring of 1881 immigrated to the United States, coming direct to Aurora, Kane County, Ill. There William Zeiter worked for some time as a carpenter, obtaining employment in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In the fall of 1884 he moved to Kendall County and purchased eighty acres of land in Kendall Township. Operating this property, he made it his home until 1902, when he moved to Danville, Ill., where he still lives, he and his wife now enjoying the comforts of life in that pleasant town. They had eleven children, five of whom survive: Mary, William, Jacob, Lena and John.

Jacob Zeiter was married in Kendall County, June 2, 1892, to Emma Hage, born in this county, June 17, 1869, daughter of Frederick

Hage, a more extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After marriage, Mr. Zeiter located on his father's homestead in Kendall Township, but after two years, he went to a farm owned by his father-in-law. In 1897, Mr. Zeiter bought his present farm situated on Section 33, Kendall Township, where he owns and operates a finely improved property of 157 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Zeiter have become the parents of seven children: Frieda, born May 27, 1893; Edna, born January 8, 1895; Alma, born March 20, 1898; Martha, born January 9, 1903; Glenn, born February 1, 1907; Jacob, born March 27, 1909; and Ernest, born January 31, 1913. Mr. Zeiter is one of the enterprising agriculturists of his region, and his success in life is well merited, for he has not only prospered financially, but has earned and retains the confidence of all with whom he has been brought into contact as a business man and neighbor.

ZELLER, Alfred A.—One of the efficient and conscientious public officials of Kendall County, Ill., who has won a high place in the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens by reason of the signal services he has rendered to his community in his official capacity, is Alfred A. Zeller, Marshal of Plano, a position he has held for eight years. During a long and useful career, Mr. Zeller has been successfully engaged in various lines of endeavor, and his ventures have invariably proved successful because he has brought to his labors well-directed effort, energy and determination, traits of character that are bound to spell success.

Alfred A. Zeller was born on a farm in Big Rock Township, Kane County, Ill., March 17, 1850, and is a son of Joel and Lydia (Robbins) Zeller. His father, a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., came to Kane County, Ill., in 1848, while his mother, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., accompanied her parents to the same county in 1835, both families being farming people and entering land from the Government. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Zeller remained in Kane County for one year, and then moved to Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Ill., where the father died in 1866, the mother subsequently moving to Plano. Here she purchased property and continued to make her home until her death, in April, 1909.

Alfred A. Zeller received an ordinary education in the district schools of Kane and Kendall Counties, and was reared to the life of a farmer. After his mother's removal to Plano in 1872, he took entire charge of the 103-acre farm, which he continued to conduct successfully until 1893, and in that year disposed of his land and came to this city. He was first employed by the Plano Harvester Company for four years, and then spent a like period with the F. H. Earl Manufacturing Company, makers of ladders, lawn swings, etc., but resigned the latter position in 1909, when he became town Marshal. A Republican in politics, he has been known as one of his party's earnest supporters in this section, and has served three years and six months as Alderman, and six months as acting Mayor of Plano. In each of his official capacities he has shown himself possessed of shrewd judgment, foresight and executive ability, and his high and conscientious regard for the duties of public position have made him one of the most popular and generally respected officials Plano has ever had. A life-long member of the Methodist Church, since 1900 he has been a member of the official board of the church at Plano, and has been active in all of its movements. His fraternal connections include membership in Masonic Lodge, No. 428, Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 171, and Modern Woodmen Lodge, No. 628, all of Plano. During his residence here he has formed a wide acquaintance, and in this he has many warm and admiring friends.

On February 9, 1872, Mr. Zeller was married to Miss Cecelia Daly, who was born in New York City. Her father was a native of England, and her mother, Mrs. Margaret Daly, of Ireland. Mr. Daly died when Mrs. Zeller was a child, and the mother came with her two daughters to Plano after spending several years in Chicago. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zeller: Charles, who died in infancy; Willard J., who is connected with Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago; Edna, who married Herman Jones, of Big Rock Township, Kane County; and Vera, who is the wife of William Parker, associated with the International Harvester Company, at Plano.

